

THE LACONIAN DIALECT

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ABSTRACT OF THESIS (Regulation 7.9)

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Laconian was one of the group of West Greek dialects known as Doric. Few archaic Laconian inscriptions remain extant, so information about the dialect must be gleaned from a variety of other sources. In the following pages all the available material has been collected and an attempt has been made to analyse how much of it is relevant for an understanding of the ancient dialect.

The greater part of the work consists of a complete list of words found in all available Laconian inscriptions, dating from the period VII B.C. - II/III A.D. Personal names and many geographical names have not been included in this section, since space did not permit, and as so many of the personal names come directly from Latin forms. Many of the inscriptions were written in standard $\kappa\omicron\upsilon\nu\eta$ forms, but several were drawn up by draftsmen who were attempting to imitate an archaic style. Their knowledge of the ancient dialect was not always accurate, so every feature must be examined individually in relation to other known factors. Inscriptions from areas speaking related dialects have also been taken into account. The Messenians must originally have spoken another dialect belonging to the Doric tradition, but, when they were defeated by the Laconians in the seventh century, they adopted many of their traditions, including their language. The Heracleian and Tarentine dialects, on the other hand, developed from Laconian when colonists from Sparta settled in Italy. They continued to speak in their mother-tongue, but it was now interspersed with native forms as well as being influenced by the $\kappa\omicron\upsilon\nu\eta$ which was beginning to become predominant throughout the Greek-speaking world. The remaining vocabulary in the Word List has been extracted from literature covering a wide range of authors, lexical, historical etc. Some of these words, especially those in the lexica, are specifically attributed to a particular dialect, but others are assumed to be Laconian because the author is discussing Laconian affairs and implies that the word derives from that region. Within the resulting Word List any deviations from the more familiar Attic/ $\kappa\omicron\upsilon\nu\eta$ forms have been noted and discussed, together with any other particularly interesting features, such as the derivation of, and relationships between, individual words.

The other major part of this work is an Analysis of the dialectal forms found in the Word List, with particular features grouped together in individual sections. Examples of personal and geographical words have been included here, since they sometimes retained dialectal features for longer than other words.

From these two sections it should be possible for the reader to see at a glance whether a particular word or dialectal feature was found in Laconia.

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I N T R O D U C T I O N

Several writers have attempted a classification of the more important dialectal features of Laconian¹, but none of these are fully comprehensive. This work is designed to provide a complete list of words found in the dialects related to Laconian and to collate forms of particular dialectal interest.

The early history of the Laconian region does not come within the scope of this study, but a glance at e.g. Cartledge p.49 ff. will indicate how uncertain present knowledge for the period 1300-800 B.C. still remains. It was generally agreed at one time that there was an influx of Dorian people from the north-west, either by a gradual infiltration or by a sudden invasion, and represented in Laconia by the myth of the return of the Heraclidae. This was supposed to account for the close affinity between Doric and North-west Greek (grouped together by ancient grammarians in contrast to Attic, Ionic and Aeolic). The original inhabitants of the region were thought to have left traces of their language in several non-Doric forms². This interpretation of events was questioned by John Chadwick³, who assumed that the Dorians had been present all over Greece throughout the Mycenaean period, and that the disturbances after this time could be ascribed to social

1. Bechtel, Thumb, Bourguet, Buck etc.
2. See F. Solmsen, *RM* 62 1907 p.328-9. His evidence includes the form Ποηουδάν (cf. Arcad. Ποσοιδάν - see A 34.37), the apocopated form of κατά before a consonant other than a dental (Διὸς Καβάτα, IG 1316 V B.C. from near Thalamae, cf. Ζεὺς Καταβάτας from Tarentum, Athen. XII 522 F - see A 69 d), the loss of intervocalic σ (cf. Arg. Ἀρχεῖλας ἐπούφεθε and Cypr. ποεχόμενον φρονέω for ποσεχόμενον φρονέωσι - see A 38 a), etc.
3. Who were the Dorians? in Parola del Passato 31 1976 103-117.

upheavals and fractions between class elements, rather than to an influx of a new population. The dispute has not yet been resolved¹. What is certain, however, is that the Doric dialect can be regarded as part of the West Greek tradition, in contrast to the East Greek. It is closely related to North-West Greek, but is generally regarded as a separate entity today, and it includes Laconian, Messenian, Argive, Megarian, Cretan and the dialects of several other Greek islands.

At the end of the Mycenaean period a conflict developed between Laconia and its westerly neighbour, Messenia, culminating in the second Messenian War of the seventh century. The outcome was a victory for the Laconians and they held the defeated population in subjection until the Roman period. Although the Messenian citizens seem to have had a less servile status than the helots and to have succeeded in retaining some of their religious and cultural inheritance², most of their customs and language were imposed on them by their masters. So Messenian words have also been included in the following list, but it should be remembered that they may represent a separate branch of the Doric tradition, surviving from Messenia's independent days, rather than comprising part of the Laconian heritage.

Also Laconia founded two colonies in Italy, Tarentum and Heracleia³. Their inhabitants continued to speak their mother tongue, although this now evolved independently and was inevitably permeated with native linguistic features. Words from these dialects have been included in this study, although again it must be remembered that any individual

1. See e.g. P.G. van Soesbergen, Kadmos 20 1981 p.38 ff. The Coming of the Dorians. He concludes that "the 'Dorian invasion' of ancient tradition can be described as a partial or secondary migration southward of one fraction of the Proto-Greek population".

2. See e.g. the Andanian inscription (IG 1390).

3. See Παρθενία and Ἡράκλεια in the Word List (WL).

feature may be the result of native influence rather than representing part of the Laconian tradition.

Thus four dialects are involved in the following pages, Laconian itself (L) and its three related dialects, Messenian (M), Tarentine (T) and Heracleian (H). Inscriptional words are always designated by one of these four letters, as are some of those originating in literary words, although usually the literary source will be sufficient to indicate to which dialect reference is being made. Where there is doubt and where no designation is given, the word can be assumed to be Laconian. All the relevant words have been collated in a Word List (WL), and the dialectal features have been extracted and discussed in an Analysis section (A).

S O U R C E S F O R T H E W O R D L I S T

Words in the Word List can be grouped under two main headings:

a) inscriptional and b) literary.

a) INSCRIPTIONAL

The main body of Laconian and Messenian inscriptions is contained in *Inscriptiones Graecae V (i)* (IG hereafter), with supplementary additions listed in *Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum*, especially in volume 11 (SEG hereafter - other volumes are specifically marked). Many of them also appear in other collections, but for ease of reference they are listed under IG and SEG where possible. Inscriptions which appear in neither IG nor SEG¹ always have a full reference given. The Heracleian and Tarentine inscriptions are found in IG XIV, but, as the majority of Heracleian words are contained in the Tablets I and II (IG XIV 645) and as I have used Buck's version of Tablet I, they are

1. e.g. some in Revue des Études Grecques, Bulletin Epigraphique (REG), Buck, Schwyzler, Jeffery etc.

referred to as H I or H II. Other Heracleean words and the Tarentine ones have full references given for the individual entries¹.

Although there is now a general consensus of opinion that the Phoenician alphabet was introduced into Greece in the mid-eighth century B.C.², and although writing appeared in Attica very shortly after this period, there is no epigraphical evidence at all from Sparta before the very end of the seventh century. Of the many votive offerings discovered earlier, e.g. at the Artemis Orthia site³, not one carries an inscription of any kind, and it seems reasonable to assume that literacy took longer to penetrate this region. Even after this date early material is very limited in extent and much of it is fragmentary or of uncertain reading. There was a tradition that the Spartans were illiterate⁴, but this belief has now been refuted by e.g. Boring⁵ and Cartledge⁶. Similarly Plutarch's statement that the use of written laws was prohibited in Sparta⁷ has been disproved by Boring on the basis of literary evidence. The paucity of surviving written evidence must be due to the traditional secrecy and isolation of Spartan society and to the fact that there was apparently no official depository for public documents⁸. Thucydides shows that some treaties were inscribed

1. For the Tarentine words see especially Kaibel, p.203 ff. and Willeumier, p.701 ff.
2. See Jeffery, p.12 ff.
3. See Artemis Orthia, ed. by Dawkins (AO)
4. See e.g. the fourth century Dissoi Logoi, Diels, II 90.2(9) p.408, Socrates in Plato, Protagoras 342 a) ff. and Isocrates, Panath. 209, cf. 251. (Pseudo-Plato, Hipp. Ma. 285 c, also claims that they were innumerate.)
5. See especially chapters 1 and 2.
6. JHS 1978 pp. 25 ff.
7. Lyc. 13.1.
8. e.g. Agesilaus had to go to the private house of general Lysander to examine an important treaty, Plut. Lys. 30.3 (c. 395 B.C.).

on stelae and set up for public display¹, and yet there is only one extant fifth century inscription and that comparatively unimportant². Also, before the second century, it was not the custom of the Spartans to produce lavish encomia for their public benefactors and not a single proxy decree has been found from an earlier date. Plutarch's reference to the prohibition of written contracts relating to money affairs³ is generally accepted as true and IG V(2) 159, Tegea V B.C., is thought to record a deposit of money made by a Spartan unable to frame such a document in his native state. Similarly, in Plut. Lyc. 27.3, the use of inscribed tombstones is prohibited, except for soldiers falling in battle and for certain priestesses, and this is borne out by the epigraphical evidence from the fifth century onwards.

From the very end of the seventh and from the sixth centuries B.C. there are several inscribed votive offerings found at the Artemis Orthia shrine, the temple of Athene Chalcioicus on the Acropolis, the Menelaum, at Amyclae etc.⁵ These mostly comprise images or reliefs denoting various objects, animals, the gods to whom the dedication is made, a ship (IG 252 b), bronze cymbals (IG 1497), vessels and plates (SEG 2 85, IG 1587) and even two bronze dies (IG 252 a and SEG 2 91). But frequently the inscriptions give only the name of the votary, the name of the artist or that of the divine recipient of the gift. In addition there are objects from graves (IG 244), vessels used in religious rituals⁶, a cup of uncertain purpose, but with Μέτρος/

1. V 18.10 and V 23, cf. V 77 & 79.

2. SEG 26 461.

3. Lyc. 13.1.

4. R. Flacelière, REG 61 1948 403-5, argues that this should read "for women dying in childbirth".

5. Good bibliographies of different art forms from Laconia are given by Fitzhardinge, p.171-4, and Hooker, Ancient Spartans p.97 f.

6. IG 362, with the instruction [... σπένδεν] οἷνον δὺς καὶ τῷ... "pour twice with the wine".

ἐγός/Ἀλκ[...] inscribed on it, possibly giving some indication of its capacity¹ and blocks with masons' marks². There are a few grave stones³ and a few victory dedications made by athletes (IG 238 and possibly IG 2)⁴, and SEG 666 c contains the letters αφοσεύεσθαι, interpreted by Woodward as a prayer for a safe return⁵. Several inscriptions are so fragmentary that their purpose cannot be ascertained and IG 828, although written clearly, remains an "unsolved riddle"⁶. There are no public documents from this period at all.

The fifth century offers a slightly greater variety of inscription. Again there are many votive offerings (IG 1589, SEG 2 84-116 etc.), including some of the manumission inscriptions in the form of dedications to Poseidon (IG 1228-1233 from Taenarum). There are more vessels inscribed with measurements of capacity, which were probably used for religious ritual purposes⁷. Grave stones were now very simple in style and were of warriors⁸ and possibly of a woman dying in child birth⁹. IG 1154 from Gytheum reads Μοῖρα Διὸς Τεραστῖο, apparently delineating a precinct sacred to the god, and IG 371 is certainly a

1. SEG 666 b, but see also Boring no. 76 and p.10-11.
2. e.g. IG 832, and IG 823 is thought to be an architectural block from the throne of Apollo at Amyclae.
3. IG 720 and 824 (metrical). Also IG 826 has the letters ΑΕ written retrograde, possibly for λεχόι, cf. the fifth century IG 713 (just λεχόι) and the Hellenistic(?) IG 714 (Ἀγυπία λεχόι) etc.
4. Jeffery, p.195 no. 44, also interprets the list of names in SEG 638 as a victory dedication, as she does those in IG 1133 & 1134 (both Geronthrae). Kolbe includes IG 1133 in the section of sepulchral inscriptions.
5. [σ]αφοσεύεσθαι, see BSA 30 1929/30 p.248, fig. 4, no. 2.
6. Tod, SMC no. 200.
7. IG 945 from Cythera is inscribed ἡμικοτύλιον. SEG 668 (fig. 4.5) has the symbols κ 8 times and η once, which are thought to represent κοτύλη and the alphabetic numeral for "eight" (see Boring p.12).
8. IG 701 - Αἰνετός ἐν πολέμοι.
9. IG 713 - see note 3 above.

boundary stone, inscribed with the word HEPMANOS . IG 213, from the middle of the century, is an extraordinary record of the victories won by Damonon and his family and IG 1120, from Geronthrae, appears to be part of a similar list. Also now, for the first time in Laconia, inscriptional evidence for public documents is found. IG 1155, carved into the living rock at Gytheum, is apparently a sacral law. Its exact purpose is not certain, for the verb $\alpha\pi\omicron\sigma\tau\rho\upsilon\theta\epsilon\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$ is unattested elsewhere, but it probably forbids any defacement of the rock sacred to $\text{Ze}\ddot{\upsilon}\varsigma \text{Ka}\pi\kappa\acute{\omega}\tau\alpha\varsigma$ ¹. IG 1316 from Thalamae is another sacred law, prescribing sacrifices to Zeus Kabatas. IG 722, known only from Fourmont's copy and formerly thought of as a metrical grave marker, has now been reinterpreted by A.J. Beattie² as a sacred law of the Obe Arcalon. SEG 26 461, from the last quarter of the century, is a piece of marble inscribed with a treaty of friendship made between the Spartans, the Aetolians and the Erxadieî, the only such treaty surviving in inscriptional form. Buck 69 is the famous bronze serpent-column set up at Delphi after the Battle of Plataea in 479 B.C. Thucydides³ says that the Lacedaemonians erased the boastful epigram inscribed by Pausanias and replaced it with a simple list of the cities which had taken part in the war. IG 1564 is also a Spartan decree, although it was found at Delos. It is incomplete, but was apparently concerned with temples and sacred monies, and a list of the kings and ephors of the period is added at the end⁴. Finally, IG V(2) 159 is the contract comprising the statement of two deposits of money made at Tegea by Xuthias,

1. Cf. Paus. III 22.

2. CQ 1958 pp.46-58.

3. I 132.3.

4. For the period 403-399 B.C. This inscription is especially interesting because of the marked division between the dialectal forms of the first lines and the $\kappa\omicron\upsilon\nu\eta$ of the latter part.

generally thought to be a Spartan, for Athen. VI 233 e states that the Spartans used to deposit money with the Arcadians to evade the law against the holding of private property¹.

The fourth and third centuries provide little of new interest. There are few public documents except for IG 3, which may be a treaty between the Lacedaemonians and the Achaeans, but the reading is dependent on a copy made by Fourmont and cannot be regarded as certain. Most inscriptions are of the more common types, tombstones for soldiers, athletic victory dedications (including IG 1564 a, from Olympia, celebrating the chariot race won by Cynisca, the sister of Agesilaus), statue bases, religious dedications, roof tiles, etc., as well as several of unknown type. One of particular interest, however, is IG 1317, from the shrine of Pasiphae at Thalamae, an oracle frequently consulted by the Spartan officials. Towards the end of the third century there appears a list of names which is probably the earliest extant list of officials², and SEG 467 is the first proxeny decree relating to the Laconians, although it did not originate in Sparta.

In the second century the evidence increases in extent. The reforms of Cleomenes (c. 227/6) may have encouraged a more widespread use of written records, but Sparta's entry into the Achaean League certainly led to a development of foreign contacts, resulting in a proliferation of documentation of all types which continued throughout the Roman period. Dedications etc. were still found, but now proxeny decrees³ and other honorary decrees⁴ became commonplace.

1. Cf. Plut. 13.1.

2. IG 145, which refers to οἱ στρατοί.

3. IG 4 & 5, 961-3 etc.

4. IG 26 etc.

Lists of officials were drawn up and exhibited¹, letters were written between states², IG 11 is probably a Laconian decree concerned with some overdue debts to the Treasury and IG 26 is a decree of the Obe of Amyclae in honour of some local ephors³. IG 5 has the first epigraphical evidence of written laws in Sparta⁴, and a board of officials known as the δογματογράφοι appear in IG 26. Time and again the word ἀντίγραφον is mentioned (IG 10 etc.), implying that, whenever a decree was passed or a letter was sent, a copy of the document was now made and deposited at some central point.

The Messenian inscriptions follow a similar pattern to the Laconian. The archaic ones consist mostly of dedications⁵ and epitaphs⁶, but their numbers are very limited and many are fragmentary. The fourth and third centuries offer little more evidence, but IG 1435 (SEG 1037) is an early catalogue⁷, IG 1421 (SEG 1026) is an early law concerning the pentecoste, a one fiftieth tax on imports and exports, and IG 1470-1473 are manumission documents. By the end of the third century honorary decrees are beginning to appear⁸ and proxyeny decrees become widespread in the second/first centuries B.C.⁹ Women

1. Patronomi in e.g. IG 48, ephors and nomophylaces in IG 69, gerontes in IG 92, pedianomi in IG 123, agoranomi in IG 124, epimeletae in IG 133, bidui in IG 136, Hierothytae in IG 141 etc. Note also the religious officials, the sitethentes in IG 206 ff. and the Taenarii in IG 210 ff.

2. IG 28, 30 and 1566.

3. Note that some of the decrees given in the first section of IG originated in foreign states, although they refer to the Laconians, e.g. IG 12, cf. also SEG 469 etc.

4. γέγραπται ἐν τοῖς νό[μο]ις τοῖς προξένους.

5. IG 1362, SEG 993 etc.

6. IG 1356, of a priest.

7. Of soldiers or of some religious association, cf. the sitethentes?

8. e.g. in IG 1426 (SEG 1029) the citizens of a foreign town are honoured for their help to the Messenians in war.

are also honoured in IG 1457 etc. and, later, the usual honours are bestowed on the emperors¹. There are also letters (SEG 1025), boundary markers (IG 1371/2 and 1430/1) and masons' and artists' signatures (IG 1460). IG 1498 (SEG 992) is a Lex Sacra, dating from the second century and the inscription of the Andanian mysteries (IG 1390, 92/1 B.C.) is a religious document of paramount importance. Another memorable group of inscriptions is the series from Prote. These were written on the rock past which sailors set out on their voyages. They consisted, apparently, of prayers for a safe return², although, owing to the difficulty of inscribing them and to their susceptibility to erosion, they are fragmentary, difficult to read and quite impossible to date accurately.

The Heracleian and Tarentine inscriptions mostly appear in IG XIV p.161 f. & p.688 and p.180 & p.689, although some sherds related to Tarentine are found in nos. 2404/2406. A useful summary of most of the other Tarentine evidence is given by Wuilleumier, p.657/8, although note also Jeffery, LSAG p.283 nos. 1-5. However, the total number of inscriptions from Heracleia and Tarentum is very limited and by far the most interesting are the Heracleian Tablets. These are two very important documents, dating from the end of the fourth century B.C., dealing with lands belonging to the temples of Dionysus and Athene Polias. This property had been encroached on by private individuals and a commission was appointed to re-define and mark their boundaries, to divide them into lots and to re-state the regulations governing their rental.

These are the inscriptions from which material has been collected in the Word List. On the advice of my supervisors and for the sake

1. IG 1448-1452.

2. IG 1538 ff. and SEG 1005 ff.

of completeness I have included every word found in these inscriptions, but have omitted names (i.e. personal and geographical names), because they were so numerous and because so many of the personal names were simply Latin forms. Names of gods and festivals have also been omitted because comprehensive lists of these already exist¹. However, I felt it would be a mistake to omit names entirely, due to the fact that they sometimes retained dialectal forms for longer than other words, so examples have been included in the Analysis section wherever it seemed appropriate².

The period during which the inscriptions were being produced can be divided into three chronological phases a) the early, b) the *κοινή* period and c) the late, archaizing period, but it must be emphasised that there was no precise date at which one phase merged into another. The early period is generally taken as having lasted from the end of the seventh to the fourth centuries and was written mostly in dialectal forms. The archaic inscriptions were written in the pre-Ionic alphabet³ but, even when the alphabet had changed, some inscriptions continued to be written in dialect forms. In the second period Attic-Ionic *κοινή* predominated, but with occasional North-west *κοινή* forms interspersed⁴. The third period, dating from the second century

1. See especially Wide.

2. Note that words from the Diocletian Decree, IG 1115 & 1148+1359+1406 have also been omitted because so many of these were simply Latinized forms. Where a particular word is of interest, however, it has been mentioned, e.g. *τοποευτός*, IG 1115 B 1 & 41 & 43 & 47 & 49, II 107 & 122 etc.

3. See Jeffery p.21 ff. and p.183 ff.

4. e.g. the Doric vocalism ($\bar{\alpha}$ rather than η), the *-οις* endings in consonant stems (see A 77, 79 d and 80 c), the *-ντι* verbal endings (A 99 d) and the infinitive *εἶμεν* rather than *ἤμεν* (A 11 e I). (N.B. It is the Attic-Ionic/*κοινή* forms which are noted in brackets at the beginning of inscriptional entries in the WL.)

onwards, was characterised by an attempted return to ancient forms. With Sparta's entry into the Achaean League a new phase of interstate relations began, which was accompanied by a feeling of patriotism and pride in τὰ ἔθνη Λυκούργεια. This was reflected in the archaizing of many written documents carried out by writers with an inaccurate knowledge of the early dialect and sometimes with κοινή and supposed archaic forms intermingled. This phenomenon can be seen particularly clearly in some of the Artemis Orthia (AO) inscriptions, but it can also be seen elsewhere¹.

It cannot be stressed too strongly, however, that throughout the whole period, from the seventh century until the second and third centuries A.D., there was a great variety and mixture of forms. For example *f* was written either as *f* or *β* in the fourth century², and there is a probable example of *β* written as *f* in one of the earliest inscriptions³. The fifth century IG 919 has ὀπλδόμενος and SEG 668 fig. 4.8 (IV or III B.C.) has Δωκυρος, but the archaic IG 238 has χαριζομένου⁴. The fifth and fourth century series of manumission inscriptions, IG 1228-1234 from Taenarum, have the dual forms ἐπακω and the contracted ἐπάκω/ἐπάκω as well as the form with the 3rd declension ending ἐπάκος. And IG 1232 also shows a variation between West and East Greek vocalism in the names Μενεχαρίδας and Ἀνδρομέδης (see A 2). Heracleian also shows a variation between dialectal and κοινή forms, for both ἔσον and *f*ύσον occur, and *f*έξ, *f*ύκατι, *f*έτος and ἐγφηληθύωντι contrast with

1. For the AO inscriptions see e.g. IG 294. Elsewhere see e.g. ἰάρρενος.

2. *F*ωρθείαι L IG 255.1 or προβειπάηας L.

3. *F*ριθύσα in SEG 2 86, (IG 1587), cf. Boring no. 27, Jeffery p.198 No. 2 a etc.

4. See A 62 c, and see also the confusion between *ζ* and *σσ*: in Tarentine, A 62 d.

οἶκος, ἐργάζομαι etc.¹ In such cases the differences could be an unconscious reflection of spoken forms at a time when κοινή was becoming more prevalent, but IG 1564 (L 403-399 B.C.) has a deliberate point at which the dialectal forms end and the κοινή ones begin (after line 6). But the greatest variety of form is found in the third period when, apart from the attempted return to archaic words just mentioned, there was also a confusion of vowel quantities and spellings, due to changes in pronunciation occurring throughout the Greek speaking world from Hellenistic times onward.

b) LITERARY²

Words of literary origin can be classed under two subsections (i) lexical and (ii) other.

(i) Lexical Sources

The lexical entries include those appearing in Pollux (II A.D.), Stephanus of Byzantium (V A.D.), Hesychius (VI A.D.), Photius (IX A.D.) and Suidas (X A.D.), as well as in Etymologicum Magnum, Etymologicum Genuinum and Etymologicum Gudianum. The Word List includes only those words which are specifically ascribed to Laconian, Messenian, Heracleian or Tarentine. Probably many of the Doric entries were also used in Laconia etc., but it is not certain, and space prevented their inclusion. All the sources are late, but they may have had knowledge of the dialects which has otherwise been lost. By far the most important is Hesychius and every word listed by him is actually quoted in the Word List, even if it is a geographical name. The other books are only quoted if their entries are not found elsewhere, otherwise a simple reference is given³. The designation

1. See A 35

2. Readings and emendations are those given by the editors listed in the Bibliography section unless otherwise stated.

3. Entries from lexical sources other than Hesychius do not always list all the variant readings. For these the reader is referred to the editor quoted in my Bibliography.

Hesych. L signifies that a word is found in Hesychius, where it is attributed to the Laconians, and similarly with M, H and T.

(ii) Other Literary Sources

These can be divided into poetic and prose sources. The poet most frequently quoted in the Word List is Alcman. He was a late seventh century Lyric poet of uncertain origin (probably either a Lydian from Sardis or a Laconian) and of uncertain social status¹. At one time most of his work was lost, but in 1855 a papyrus was discovered containing a large portion of one of his "Maiden Songs", choruses sung and danced at festivals in Sparta by choirs of girls². Then, about a century later, another papyrus appeared, showing a more fragmentary section of another of these songs (Alc. 3). The texts of both are thought to date from the first century A.D. and to have been subjected to "correction" by editors with an inaccurate knowledge of early dialectal forms, which modern editors have attempted to emend. Otherwise the only part of Alcman's work still surviving is individual passages quoted by other authors, the accuracy of which cannot always be guaranteed.

The importance of Alcman for this study is that he wrote in the Laconian vernacular³. His writing may have been permeated with features drawn from Homer and Hesiod, and the texts as they exist today may not always be exactly as Alcman originally wrote them, but

1. For literary passages relevant to his life see Edmonds p.44. P.Oxy. 2390 (= Alc. 5 fr. 2) confirmed when he lived, see F.D. Harvey, JHS 87 1967 p.62-73 (for the previous discussion see West, CQ 15 1965 p.188).
2. Alc. 1 in Page's PMG, and cf. also his Partheneion.
3. Suid. Adler I p.117.28 says that κέχρηται δὲ Δωριέει διαλέκτῳ, καθάπερ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, and Paus. III 15.2 talks of a μνημα Ἀλκμᾶνος, ὃν ποιήσαντι ᾄσματα οὐδὲν ἐς ἡδονὴν αὐτῶν ἐλυμήνατο τῶν Λακόνων ἢ γλῶσσα, ἥκιστα παρεχομένη τὸ εὐφρωνον. In fact, Apoll. Dysc. quoted him as a principal source of "Doric".

it is still worth quoting him fully. Every word is listed in the Word List, but Epic forms and obvious inaccuracies are noted individually¹.

The other poet of importance in Laconia and of whom any substantial work remains is Tyrtaeus. He predated Alcman, writing at about the middle of the seventh century, during and after the second Messenian War and, as is the case with Alcman, his origin is obscure². His works included marching songs, martial exhortations and a poem entitled Eunomia, written in the elegiac metre, of which a small portion survives³. But, while these are of considerable importance for an understanding of Spartan institutions⁴, dialectally they are of less significance, since they were written mostly in the Ionian dialect and using Homeric vocabulary. So the Word List contains only an occasional reference to him.

Terpander, another seventh century Lyric poet, must also have been important in Laconia (although he came from the Aeolian island of Lesbos)⁵, since Plutarch, de Mus. 1134 b, VI.3 p.8.9, says that he was responsible for organizing the first school of Lyric poetry at Sparta. But Page, PMG p.362, doubts whether any of the surviving fragments of his work are genuine and little reference is made to him in the Word List.

A few native Spartan poets are known by name, although their work is now lost. Dionysodotus composed paeans which were sung with those

1. For further discussion of Alcman's life and work see also Fitzhardinge, p.129 ff., and Hooker, Ancient Spartans, p.74 ff. Hooker also gives a full bibliography on p.80/1.
2. Traditionally he was an Athenian, see Plato, Laws 629. For a modern bibliography see Hooker, Ancient Spartans, p.80.
3. See West, Iambi et Elegi, p.149 ff. and Fitzhardinge, p.124 ff.
4. See especially West No. 4 and 19.
5. See van Groningen, Mnem. 18 1955 p.177 ff.

of Alcman at the Gymnopaediae at Amyclae¹, Spondon wrote choruses which were forbidden, like those of Terpander and Alcman, to the helots of the fourth century², and Gitiades, the mid-sixth century bronze-worker and architect, wrote songs in the Doric dialect³. But, in spite of the fact that Sparta could be known as "the land of the lovely choirs"⁴, no works of any other native poets survive.

Other foreign poets who mention Sparta include Simonides (VI-V B.C.)⁵ and Pindar⁶. But they are of little value for an understanding of the Laconian dialect. Of far greater importance in that respect is the comedy writer Aristophanes. He wrote at a time of conflict between Athens and Sparta (the *Lysistrata* was written in 412 B.C.), when the situation was deteriorating for the Athenians. His Spartan characters speak in their native dialect and his aim is to make his audience laugh at the speech of its enemy⁷. The relevant passages are *Lys.* 81-240, 980-1013, 1076-1187 and 1242-1321, and cf. also *Knights* 1225, but only words of dialectal significance have been listed. They include examples of σ for θ (A 42), rhotacism (A 39), δδ for ζ (A 62 c), loss of intervocalic σ (A 38 a ii), the genitive plural in -ᾶν (A 72 a), apocope of the preposition (A 69 d), the Doric guttural

1. Athen. XV 678 b and Edmonds, *Lyra Graeca* I 46.

2. Plut. *Lyc.* 28.

3. Paus. III 17.2.

4. κ]αλλύχορον, see Ion of Samos in Page, *Epigr. Gr.* 509.

5. See Plut. *Lyc.* 1, where he makes Lycurgus a member of the Eury-pontid family (not like Herodotus, of the Agiad). Diod. Sic. XI 11, quotes one of his poems in honour of those dying at Thermopylae.

6. e.g. in *Pyth.* 1.5, where he praises Sparta for having kept unchanged the laws of Aegimius, the legendary ancestor of the Dorians.

7. Again there is a problem with the editing of the manuscript, but the Word List follows Rogers' version unless otherwise stated.

(A 103), infinitives in -ην (A 109 a i), as well as words such as κᾶλα, κυρσάνιος, λισσάνιος, πουλυχαρίδα, ῥυάχετον, ὑσσάκων and the use of οἶω. The only other comedy writer requiring a mention is Epilycus (V-IV B.C.?). One of his extant fragments includes a short but useful description of the copis¹.

Amongst prose writers too, very few native Laconian scholars are known to have existed, and none of their work survives except in very limited quotations. They include, in chronological order, Lysander (403-395 B.C., see Jacoby 583), the Agiad king Pausanias (c. 395 B.C., J 582), Thibron (400-392? B.C., J 581), Sosilus (218-201 B.C., J 176), Sosibius (J gives 250-150 B.C., but he was probably nearer the lower date, J 595), Molpis (c. 150-50 B.C., J 590), Aristocrates (1st century B.C., J 591), Hippasus (date uncertain, perhaps the 1st century B.C., J 589), Diophantus (date uncertain, FHG IV p.396), Nicocles (date uncertain, J 587 and FHG IV p.465), Pausanias (Imperial?, known only from Suidas, J 592), Phaestus (Hellenistic? J 593). Of these by far the most important was Sosibius, and even his works are known only through limited references in other authors.

But there were several writers from other areas of Greece who were interested in Laconian affairs. For example Herodotus, the Asiatic Greek, whose book was mainly concerned with the conflict between Greece and Persia, devoted several sections to Sparta². Of especial interest are his descriptions of the new order introduced by Lycurgus (I 65-66), his explanations of the dual kingship and its prerogatives (VI 52 & 56 ff.) and the myth of the Minyans (IV 145 ff.).

1. Athen. IV 140 a = Kock I 803.

2. I 65-70, 82-3, 152-3, III 44-7, 54-6, 148, IV 145-65, V 39-51, 63-4, 70-6, 90-3, 97, VI 48-86, 106, 108, 120, VII 104, 209, 223-4, 234-5, IX 6-11, 19-85.

His occasional references to the gerontes, ephors, helots etc. are of value for an understanding of the status of these political and social classes, although they are of less interest to the linguist.

His narrative was followed by that of Thucydides, who was writing as an exile from Athens. His theme was the war between Athens and Sparta from 431-404, in which he contrasted Dorian with Ionian and the oligarchic with the democratic. But again, his emphasis is on history, with little direct reference to Spartan institutions, in spite of his claim that they had remained unchanged for more than eight hundred years (I 18). However, his descriptions of the debates leading to the outbreak of war (I 67-8 and 118-25) and the the Peace of Nicias of 421 (V 17-22) show how policy was determined within the Spartan alliance, and his account of the Battle of Mantinea in 418 gives an indication of how the Spartan army was organised¹. Also the peace treaties of the Spartans and Argives (V 77&79) are quoted in dialect form².

His narrative was taken up by another Athenian, Xenophon. He fought with Agesilaus in Asia and, after the Battle of Coronea in 394 B.C. when he was exiled by his native city, he actually lived in Laconia. Thus he was well acquainted with the Spartan language and institutions. His history, the Hellenica, shows Sparta victorious over Athens by 404 B.C., her leadership of Hellas against the Persian Empire (399-387) and her increasing power, until the rise of Thebes caused her downfall at Leuctra in 371. His references to the ephors, perioeci, helots, Spartiatae etc. are all useful³, as is his

1. V 68 etc., but cf. Gomme's commentary to this.

2. Although note that many of the readings are uncertain. For these treaties see also Gomme's commentary p.131 ff. and Bourguet p.148 f.

3. See e.g. his account of the Cinadon conspiracy of 397 B.C. (III 3 4 ff.).

military vocabulary (ἄρμωστής, μόρα etc.), and he is the only writer to mention τὴν μικρὰν καλουμένην ἐκκλησίαν (III 3 8). Also, when he reports the despatch sent by the ἐπιστολεύς of Mindarus, he can quote the actual dialect forms (I 1 23). Two of his minor works deal more specifically with Spartan affairs. His Agesilaus was an encomium on the king, with few special linguistic features, although his use of κἀνναθρον (VII 8), μόρα (II 6) and πολέμαρχος (II 15) and his description of military divisions based on age groupings (I 31) all confirm his intimate knowledge of Sparta. His Constitution of the Lacedaemonians, a treatise in favour of the laws and customs of Lycurgus, with appendices on the army and functions of the kings in war added at the end, is permeated with vocabulary used by the Laconians¹, and in Ch. XI (cf. also XII 4) he gives a description of the army at the time of Plataea².

Two fourth century writers who are also quoted freely in the Word List are Plato and Aristotle. Plato, who inherited the concept of an ideal Spartan state, but who realised the moral degeneration of its society after its victory over Athens, seldom mentions Sparta by name in his Republic, although his ideal city state clearly owes much to Spartan values. But the Word List does contain references from his Alcib. 123, Laws I 625 & 633, III 683-4, 691-3, IV 712, V 736, VI 763, Epist. VII 354 B, Protag. 342 etc. Aristotle also seems to have had accurate information about Sparta and he helps to elucidate the working of its constitution. The relevant passages from his Politics include 1263^b30 ff., 1265^b35 ff., 1269^a28 - 1273^b, 1275^b9, 1285^a3 ff., 1333^b12 ff., 1337^a31, 1338^b9 ff., 1301^b19, 1306^a19 & ^b29 ff., 1307^b22 ff.,

1. ἄρμωστής XIV 2&5, ὑπαγρέται IV 3, ὁμοιοι X 7, συσκήνεια V 2&4.
2. This differs from Thucydides' account in V 68, for a discussion of which see Gomme to V p.110 ff.

1294^b19 ff., 1313^a25, and cf. Rhet. 1419^a31. Several of his fragments are quoted by Rose (Nos. 532-45), for he was an important source for other later authors.

Plutarch lived later than the authors mentioned so far. Born at Chaeroneia, a small town in north Boeotia, in the middle of the first century A.D., he belonged to a prosperous, cultivated family and received a liberal education. He held a prominent position in life which enabled him to travel extensively and to cultivate a wide circle of eminent friends. But later he retired to Chaeroneia again to concentrate on writing his Parallel Lives and Morals. The Lives most relevant to Sparta are Lycurgus (including the Comparison of Lycurgus and Numa at the end), Agis and Cleomenes, Agésilas and Lysander (with the Comparison of Lysander and Sulla), and those of the Morals the Apophthegmata Laconica, the Instituta Laconica and the Lacaenarum Apophthegmata, but several of his other books are mentioned as well.

Two other later authors appear frequently in the Word List. Athenaeus is a valuable source, especially for botanical and culinary vocabulary, although the majority of his references are quoted from other authors. And Pausanias, although not writing until the second century, is also quoted freely. But note that, as geographical and divine names are not generally included, he is used less frequently than would otherwise be the case.

Apart from these, several other authors wrote about the Laconians and are occasionally referred to. These include Isocrates¹, Demosthenes²,

1. e.g. Panegyricus, Philip, Areopagiticus (see 61) and Panathenaicus.
2. In Lept. XX 107 (for the gerousia), De Corona XVIII 96 (ἀρμυστής), Neaera 6&97 (the boastful distich of Pausanias).

Polybius¹, Diodorus Siculus², Strabo³ and later writers include Herodian, Polyaenus, Aelian, Stobaeus, Justin and Eustathius. Full references for all of these are given in the WL.

There is one final small group of authors who wrote with knowledge about the Spartans, but whose work now survives only in fragments quoted by other authors. These include Hellanicus (V B.C., J 4 F 85)⁴, Critias (V B.C., Diels Vorsokr. no. 88, II p.371 ff.), Ephorus (IV B.C., J 80), Charon of Lampsacus (c. 400 B.C., J 262), Persaeus of Citium (307-243 B.C., J 584), Sphaerus the Borysthenite (c. 280-10 B.C., J 585), Polemo of Ilium (c. 200-180 B.C., FHG III p.108 ff.), Aristocles ("before Didymus", J 586) and Dioscorides (there are several authors of this name, but Jacoby dates the one writing a Constitution of Sparta to c. 100 B.C. J 594).

There is little to add in regard to Messenia, Heracleia and Tarentum. The only two surviving Messenian writers worthy of note are Dicaearchus (350-285 B.C., FHG II p.225) and the poet Alcaeus (III-II B.C., see A.P.), but neither wrote in dialectal forms or contribute much to an understanding of Laconian affairs. Amongst the Tarentine writers there are only two whose work remains intact to any extent, Aristoxenus, the philosopher (IV B.C.)⁵, and Leonidas, the poet (III B.C.)⁶. Aristoxenus wrote predominantly in $\kappa\omicron\lambda\upsilon\nu\acute{\eta}$, so his work has been ignored. Leonidas did use a few Doric, as well as Ionic and

1. He compares the Roman and Spartan constitutions, although he is useful for topographical details as well. Passim, but note especially IV 22&34-5, VI 10&45 f.
2. Especially IV 33&63&68, VII 8&12, VIII 7&13&18&21&27-8, IX 9-10&36, passim in XI ff.
3. Especially 278 ff. (the Partheniae and the founding of Tarentum) 362-7, 376 and 481-2.
4. He published a Carnean victory list.
5. See Bibliography 1, cf. Willeumier p.587 ff.
6. See A.P., cf. Willeumier p.633 ff.

Epic forms¹, some of which have been mentioned in the Analysis, but his vocabulary has not been systematically catalogued in the Word List as has that of Alcman. Some fragments of the philosophers Philolaus and Archytas survive, but these have been subjected to such "emendation" that their dialectal forms must be treated with extreme caution. Some dialectally interesting words have been included in the List, but it must be remembered that evidence found only in their work is not conclusive proof for a particular feature. Two playwrights should also be noted, but only a few lines of Rhinthon survive and only a word or two of Sciras.

ANALYSIS SECTION

The Word List is simply a collection of words found in or related to the Laconian dialect. From this I extracted any features of particular interest and attempted to collate them in an Analysis section (A). It soon became clear that the pattern emerging was very similar to that of Buck in his Greek Dialects, and, as I assumed that anyone reading the Analysis would be familiar with his book, I thought it might be helpful to retain his order where possible and to refer to him where appropriate. Thus, for example, I have first taken each vowel in turn and noted any words showing dialectal variations. No further information about individual words is given in the Analysis, for which I would refer the reader to the Word List.

1. For a summary of these see Wuilleumier p.644 f.

T H E W O R D L I S T

USE OF THE WORD LIST

The words are listed in alphabetical order, except that h and f have been ignored⁺¹.

1. Words of inscriptional origin

Words of inscriptional origin are listed under the forms in which they actually appear, with appropriate cross-references under the principal form (i.e. masc. nom. sg. for nouns, pronouns and adjectives, 1 sg. pres. ind. for verbs). Thus ἄ, οὔ, ὤ etc. appear as separate entries, with a cross-reference under ὅς.

The entries under each word provide, in their fullest form the following information (although it should be realised that not all of this information is necessary for every word, and therefore not all entries contain each of the following sections):

(a) Within brackets is provided basic information on the form and meaning of the word. This may be of several kinds:

- (i) the Attic/κοινη equivalent:
ἀγοράνομω (ἀγοράνόμου)
- (ii) a translation:
ἀθώλω ("free from penalty")
- (iii) relevant information on origin, derivation and usage:
ἀένναος (ἀένναος cf. ναύω from *ναF-yω)
- (iv) other necessary information (e.g. verb forms have 1st sg. pres. indic. quoted.):
ἀγουμένους (ἡγουμένους from ἡγέομαι)

(b) An asterisk after the bracket indicates that the Laconian form differs from its Attic equivalent only in that it retains the "Doric" α:

ἀγουμένους (ἡγουμένους from ἡγέομαι)*

⁺¹ N.B. f' appears at the beginning of the ε section.

(c) Reference to the Analysis of Dialectal Features (designated by A with the section number, all underlined):

ἡγούονται (ἡγ(ε)ῶνται from ἡγέομαι)* A 3 b

(d) This is followed by a list of occurrences of the word, prefaced by an indication of the dialect, (L), (M), (H), (T), appearing in that order.

The following conventions have been used concerning inscriptional readings:

- [] There is a space for which the editor has made a conjecture:
ἀγερεῖ (Fut. from ἀγείρω) (M) IG 1447.14 -ρ[εῖ]
- () There is no space, but, in the opinion of the editor, the letter would have to be included.
- [[]] Letters or words have been included, but, in the opinion of the editor, should not have been.

2. Words from the lexica

Entries contain the following information:

- (a) Lexical source. I have used the references of the editors as given in the Bibliography unless otherwise stated.
 - (b) Retention of "Doric" α is indicated by an asterisk (cf. 1 b above).
 - (c) Reference to the Analysis of Dialectal Features (underlined), cf. 1 c above.
 - (d) The lexical entry is quoted.
 - (e) Explanations and editorial comments are then added in brackets / /. Where the reading differs appreciably from the cod. version, I have use the conventions of the individual editors to indicate this, e.g. where Latte gives ἀπαλοῦξαι H:Heringa, this means that cod. H reads ἀπαλοῦξαι, but that the word has been emended by Heringa⁺¹.
- ⁺¹. Not all variant readings have been included, although most of those in Hesychius have been.

Thus the whole entry for ἀπαλασίζαι reads:

ἀπαλασίζαι	Hesych. (α 5754)* <u>A 42, 103</u> ὁμόσαι. Λάκωνες /ἀπαλοῖζαι H:Heringa cf. α 8180 ἀπταλασίζαι. ὁμόσαι. The Attic form would be ἀπαληθύσαι, cf. ἀληθύζομαι in Hdt. I 136 etc. (Schmidt suggests that ΑΠΑΛΛΟΙΞΑΙ was written for ΑΠΑΛΛΑΚΙΞΑΙ)./
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The following additional conventions have been used for lexical entries:

(()) The lexicographer does not ascribe the word to one of the relevant dialects, but there is reason to suppose that it should be included. Note that the evidence is not always conclusive and must be examined for each word individually.

[[]] The lexicographer ascribes the word to one of the relevant dialects, but wrongly in the opinion of the editor.

3 Other literary references

Where a word comes from a direct quotation and/or is included because of its dialectal form, it is entered in a manner similar to that of inscriptional entries e.g.

ἐσσόμεσθα	(ἐσσόμεθα from εἰμύ) <u>A 61 a, 100</u> Plut. Lyc. 21.3 etc.
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But some entries are included because the actual word is Laconian or can be shown to have been used or have had a special meaning at Sparta etc. Such words are listed under the nominative form, either singular or plural e.g. ἀρχαγέται.

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations for the names of authors will be found in the Bibliography section. The following are employed for languages, dialects etc.

Agrig. = From Agrigentum	IE = Indo-European
Aeol. = Aeolic	Indo-Iran. = Indo-Iranian
Alb. = Albanian	Ion. = Ionic
Anglo-Sax. = Anglo-Saxon	Ir. = Irish (Old or Middle)
Arc. = Arcadian	Lat. = Latin
Arg. = Argolic	Lac. = Laconian
Arm. = Armenian	Lesb. = Lesbian
Att. = Attic	Lett. = Lettic
Av. = Avestan	Lith. = Lithuanian
Bab. = Babylonian	Locr. = Locrian
Boeot. = Boeotian	Lyr. = Lyric
Ch. Sl. = Old Church Slavonic	Meg. = Megarian
Corinth. = Corinthian	Mess. = Messenian
Corcyr. = Corcyrean	Mod. Engl. = Modern English
Cret. = Cretan	Mod. Ir. = Modern Irish
Cypr. = Cyprian	Myc. = Mycenaean
Cyren. = Cyrenaean	OHG = Old High German
Dor. = Doric	Old Pr. = Old Prussian
El. = Elean	ON = Old Norse
Eng. = English	Osc. = Oscan
Ep. = Epic	Pamph. = Pamphylian
Epid. = Epidaurean	Russ. = Russian
Gall. = Gallo-Brittonic	Rheg. = Of Rhegium
Eub. = Euboean	Skt. = Sanskrit
Germ. = Germanic	Tar. = Tarentine
Gort. = Gortynian	Teg. = Tegean
Goth. Gothic	Tokh. = Tokharian
Gr. = Greek (usually Ancient)	Ther. = Theran
Hebr. = Hebraic	Thess. = Thessalian
Heracl. = Heracleean	Umbr. = Umbrian
Hitt. = Hittite	Ved. = Vedic Sanskrit

Other abbreviations include et. = etymology, > = becomes & < = comes from.

A

- ᾱ (ῥ - definite article)* (L) IG 4.15, 8.2, 11.11, 26.11&15, 364.9, 446.1, 463.1, 465.1, 467.1, 469.1, 471.1, 477.1, 480.1, 482.1, 483.1, 485.1, 488.1, 489.1, 490.1, 492.1, 494.1, 502.1, 507.1, 533.1, 540.4, 553.1, 578.1, 579.1, 582(SEG 811) 1, 606.1, 607.1, 610.1, 611.1, 622.1, 635.1, 653 a 1, 660.1, 671.1, 672.1, 931.34, 932.7, 935.5, 955.1, 962.25&38, 964.2, 970.1, 976.7, 1111.38, 1114.14 &21, 1143.2, 1144.36, 1146.6&11&28&49&51&55, 1166.3, 1169.2, 1237.1, 1238.1, 1239.1, 1244.1, 1245.1&2, 1296.1, 1524.1, 1566.2 (Delphi), p. XIII 113&113, XIV 23, SEG 470.12, 474.3, 761.1, 778.1, 779.1, 780.1, 782.1, 825.1, 829.1, 830.1, 894 add. a) 1, SEG 13 256.5. (M) IG 1379.20&21, 1381.1, 1390.30&30&31&31&47, 1395.1, 1411.1, 1432.18, 1447.15, 1453.1&6&6, 1457.1, 1458.1&2, 1485.1, 1498.6&7&7, p. XVII 66&66&73&73&75, SEG 972.4, 974.26&26, 985.1&2, 986.1, SEG 23 207.38, 211.1, 212.1, 213.1, REG 84 1971 Bull. 321&321, Bull. 322. Alc. 1 44&51&58 &78; Alc. 3.84 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii; Alc. 30 (bis) from Aristeid. Or. xxviii 51, ii 158 Keil; Alc. 59 (b) 3 from Athen. xiii 601 A; Ar. Lys. 980, 1314; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 239 E 42, II p.214.11; 240 F, p.218.12; 241 E, p.221.4; Plut. Reg. et Imp. 190 C 3, p.57.13; 191 A 6, p.60.3. (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 435 1&1&20; 436 5&8; 438 6&9&9. See also ἡ, ἡ (καὶ ῥ)
- ᾱ (ῥ - demonstrative)* Alc. 1 96&101
- ἡ (ῥ - definite article)* A 37 b (H) I 2,52,52,95,103, II 1,35,43,50,55,61,70,76,78,80,85,91,97,104. (T) Schw. 61.2&2
- ᾱ (Neut. pl. from relative ὅς) (L) IG 4.5, 18 B 6, 19. 19, 1111.25, 1144.20, SEG 371.5. (M) IG 1390.5&12&37&37&67&89, 1429.11, 1432.31&31, SEG 774.14. Alc. 58.2 from Hephaest. Ench. xiii 6, p.42 Consbr.; Alc. 4 fr. 1 8&10 from P.Oxy. 2388. (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 438.8&8. See also ἡ
- ἡ (ᾱ, as above) A 37 b (H) I 108,156
- ῥ (Neut. pl. from ὅς - possessive pronoun for ὅς "his, her".) A 35 b, 90 iii Alc. 103 from Ap. Dysc. Pron. 136 c, 107 Schn. /τα εα cod. em. to τὰ ῥ by Bergk (ῥ - Welcker)/
- ῥ (ῥ - relative)* (L) IG 4.20, 1145.21, 1146.44. (M) IG 1360.14, 1432.15&43, SEG 23 206.18, 207.36. Ar. Lys. 1308,1318 (with adverbial meaning "like").
- ῥ (ῥ - relative)* A 37 b (H) I 137, II 43,50,80
- ῥ (ῥ - demonstrative use of relative)* A 37 b, 93 a (H) I 81,81

- ἄαδα/ἄδδα Hesych. (α 11) A 24 a, 62 c ἔνδεια Λάκωνες· οὕτως Ἀριστοφάνης ἐν γλώσσαις (fr. 33) /ἄαδα cod. Unexplained. Latte follows Valckenaer taking ἄδδα = ἄζα, cf. α 1022 ἄδδανόν (cod. ἄδδανόν)· ξηρόν· Λάκωνες. Other possibly related words are ἄαδής (from the root of ἀνδάνω + the negative prefix α), or Hesych. α 12 ἄαδαν· ἐλύπησαν). Schmidt wanted to move Λακ. γλώσσαις to his α 7 - ἄαδέρ (Latte reads ἄαδές)· ἀηδές, but Latte rejects this. See also Be II 323 and Bourguet 60 (i)./
- ἄανθα Hesych. (α 21) A 24 a εἶδος ἐνωτίου ("ear-ring") παρὰ Ἀλκμᾶνι (Page 127) + ἡ Ἀριστοφάνει (Ar. fr. 926. I 595 K) Same in Zonar. ap. An. Par. IV 81.18 /Bergk followed by Latte reads ὡς Ἀριστοφάνης, Pearson has καὶ Ἀριστοφάνει. Word unexplained. Be II 366 suggests either ἄφάνθα or a connection with Tarentine ἄτα. (Schu. Q. E. 38.1 wanted *αυσανθ- related to οὖς and ἄνθος "flower" (cf. οἰνάνθη) and Schw. GG I 520 relates to α 2706 ἀκχάνθαρ· κράββατος· Λάκωνες but both are highly conjectural.)/
- ἄφατάται (As Buck p.49.53 - IG has ἄφατᾶται. This is a perf. pass. form from ἄφατάομαι "make amends, pay the penalty", used of judicial punishment (cf. Gortyn Law 4.29 αἶ τις ἀταθείη, Lesbian αὐάτα and Hesych. α 361 ἀγατᾶσθαι· βλάπτεισθαι) from the root ἄφάτη/ᾶτη (et. unknown). The perfect tense indicates that the consequence of the action has been determined in advance, cf. προ-καδόδεδικάσθω in WL. See also SGDI 4564 & Bourguet p.57)* A 35 e (L) IG 1155.4 (Gythium V BC).
- ἄβάλε Alc. 111 from Et. Gen. A, Ind. Lect. Rost. 1890/1 p. 6 Reitz., B p.60 Miller, reads - ὁ δὲ (αὐτὸς) Ἀλκμᾶν τὸ ἄβάλε, οἶον· ἄβάλε καὶ νοέοντα· τοῦτο δὲ γίνεται καὶ ἄ κατὰ συγκοπήν, οἶον· ἄ πάντως ἵνα γῆρας (Callim. fr. I. 33 Pf.), ἀμφοτέρω γὰρ πάντως μίαν σημασίαν ἔχουσιν τὸ ἄ καὶ τὸ ἄβάλε. Possibly this word also occurs in Alc. 3.77 from P. Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii ἐναβαλ' α[ῖ], but see also βάλε in the WL.
- ἄβαλῃ Hesych. (α 62) A 25 a III and 79 b ἀχρεῖον Λάκωνες, οἱ δὲ νωθρόν /cf. α 8930 ...ἄχροον (in WL), which Latte takes as a corrupt form of this, and β 153 +βαλῃρα· ἀχρεῖα. Be II 366 quotes Fick KZ 42.287, relating this to ἀβέλτερος, βελτίων, ἄβαλε etc. and comparing them all to Lith. galėti, "be able to"./
- ἄβάς Hesych. (α 85) εὐήθης· καὶ ἱερὰ νόσος ("epilepsy") παρὰ Ταραντίνους An. Par. 4.84.31 has ἄβάς· ὁ εὐήθης, καὶ ἔδωκε ν. π. Ταρ. /Not explained. Kaibel CGF 203 quotes a possible relation to α 53 ἄβακῆς, ἄβαξ· ἄφωνος σιωπηρός κτλ.

ἀβάς cont.	(cf. βάζω), or 15 ἀβής· ἀναίσχυντος, ἀνόσιος κτλ., or connected to *ἄβα, ἄφάζω./
ἀβήρ	Hesych. (α 112) <u>A 48 a (iii)</u> οἷκημα στοᾶς ἔχον, ταμεῖον ("chamber, closet") Λάκωνες /L&S suggest ἄβήρ cf. Aeol. αὐήρ = ἀήρ, but more probably it is related to χ 409 χηράμβης· χηρῶν οἷκημα with μβ > β. (Suid. Adler IV 804.21 χ 288 gives χαράμβας)/
ἀβλαβῆ	(From ἀ-βλαβής) <u>A 25 a III, 79 b</u> (M) SEG 23 206.6
+ἀβόος	Hesych. (α 164) <u>A 35 c</u> ἔξω Ταραντύνους... /Be II 386 has ἀβόος· ἐξ ἔω T. which he takes from ἄφως cf. α 235 - ἀβώρ. This is not certain, for there are no other examples of β for intervocalic φ at Tarentum. (see also Kaibel 46 p.203)./
+ἄβοστοι	Hesych. (α 166) οἱ αἷτησιν ὑπὸ Λακῶνων /The reading is uncertain and the word unexplained. (Meineke suggests ἀβοσκοι· οἱ σῦτησιν [οὐ λαμβάνοντες] and Schmidt οἱ ἐτησίαι ("etesian winds") or οἱ αἷτησιν λαβόντες)/
ἀβρανίδας	Hesych. (α 184) κροκωτοῦς Λάκωνες /κροκροτους H:Pearson. Perhaps it should read ἀβρωνίδας, cf. τ 1507 τρουφωνίδα· εἶδος κροκωτοῦ./
ἀβροτέρη	(Compar. of ἀβρός) (L) IG 738.6 [ἀ]βρ-
ἄβυσσος	See τῶβυσσον
ἀβώ	Hesych. (α 233)* <u>A 35 c</u> πρωί· Λάκωνες /cf. foll./
ἀβώρ	Hesych. (α 235)* <u>A 35 c, 39</u> ἥως Λάκωνες /βον ως H:Pearson. Cf. ἔως in WL and also ἀ[φ]ῶ in BCH 33 171 No. 1.9 (Arg.)/
ἄγ'	(ἄγε from ἄγω) (Alc.) 174 from Hephaest. Ench. iv 3, p.14 Consbr. (Same p.361 Consbr.)
+ἄγα	(L&S take from ἀγάω = ἀγάζω, which is found only here. Page claims that "ἀγῆ indic., ἄγη imperat., expectasses" (<u>A 24 b</u>), or it could be a subjunctive without ι, but the reading is doubtful.) Alc. 129 from Cramer i 55.4
ἀγαθά	(ἀγαθή)* (M) SEG 23 208.1 ['Αγαθ]ᾶ
ἀγαθά	(Neut. pl.) (M) IG 1451.5
ἀγαθαῖ	(ἀγαθῆι)* (L) IG 305.1. (M) IG 1392.1, 1407.1 -θ[αῖ]. (T) Schw. 61.1
ἀγαθέ	(L) IG 762.2
ἀγαθεῖ	(ἀγαθῆι) <u>A 22 a</u> (L) IG 683.1

- ἀγαθῆι (L) IG 14.5, 88.1 [ἀγ]α-, 276(see AO 49) 1, 293.1, 309.1, 312.1, 313.1 [ἀ]γ-, 322.1, 324.1 -α[θῆι], 332.1, 355.1 -[ἀγα]θ 356 a 1 -θ[ῆι] & b 1 & c 1 [γα]θ -, 538.1 [ἀγα]θ-, 680.1 [ἀγ]α-, 969.1, 1173.1, 1175.1 ἀ[γαθῆι], 1177.1, SEG 750 b, AO 120.1 incomplete in AO 123.1, 124.1 & 127.1. (M) IG 1354.1, 1359.1, p.XVII 72&88, SEG 1028.1
- ἀγαθοεργοῦ A 28 b III Hdt. I 67.5 has οἱ δὲ ἀ. εἰσι τῶν ἀστῶν, ἐξιόντες ἐκ τῶν ἱππέων αἰεὶ οἱ πρεσβύτατοι, πέντε ἔτεος ἑκάστου· τοὺς δεῦ τοῦτον τὸν ἐνιαυτόν, τὸν ἂν ἐξίωσι ἐκ τῶν ἱππέων, Σπαρτιητέων τῶι κοινῶι διαπεμπομένους μὴ ἐλινύειν ἄλλους ἄλλῃι.
Hesych. (α 251) has οἱ ἐκ τῶν ἱππέων ἐξιόντες πέντε ἑκάστου ἔτους, ὥς Ἡρόδοτος ἱστορεῖ, οὕτω παρὰ Σπαρτι-
άταις (q adds καὶ οἱ τῶν ἀρχόντων ὑπηρεταί. ἢ οἱ ἀγαθὸν τι εἰργασμένοι)
/Cf. Bk. 209.3 and Phot., Anfang p.9.13. Bk. 333.30 also has ...ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἀρχὴ τις ἐν Λακεδαίμονι. οἱ ἀ. ἀρχουσι δὲ καὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει καὶ τῶν ἔξω τῆς πόλεως παρανομησάντων, ὥς φησι Δίδυμος, ἐν τῇ τροπικῇ λέξει./
- ἀγαθοῦς (M) IG 1432.26
- ἀγαθόν (L) IG 464.6, 479.4, 1186.10, 1524.13 [ἀγ]α-, SEG 469.5 ἀγ[αθόν]
- ἀγαθός (L) IG 61.6, 64.6, 71 III 58, 86.36, 167.5, 550.2, 1290.2 [ἀ]γαθ[ός], 1566.6 (Delphi), SEG 773.6, SEG 2 60.4. (M) SEG 974.1 -θ[ός]. See also ἀγαθά, -θά, -θαῖ, -θέ, -θεῖ, -θῆι, -θοῦς, -θόν, -θοῦ, -θούς, -θῶι, -θῶν, ἀγασῶς (contrast adv. ἀγαθῶς), κάγαθοῦς, κάγαθός, κάγαθῶς (cf. καλοκάγαθίαν, -ίας and καλοῦ κάγαθοῦ)
- ἀγαθοῦ (L) IG 170.10, 564.9, 1144.19. (M) IG 1429.12
- ἀγαθούς (M) IG 1432.29&40
- ἀγαθῶι (L) IG 935.4 [ἀγα]θ-, 1331 (SEG 948) 7
- ἀγαθῶν (L) IG 1331 (SEG 948) 2 [ἀγ]α- & 5
- ἀγαθῶς (Adv.) (M) IG 1432.35. See also κάγαθῶς
- ἀγαλίζεσθαι EM 7.7 has Ἀγάλιος· Λοιδορία· καὶ τὸ ἀγαλίζεσθαι λοιδορεῖσθαι· Ταραντιῖνοι. (Kaibel 47 f.203). Cf. foll.
- ἀγαλλιᾷζει Hesych. (α 258) A 66 b λοιδορεῖται [Ταραντιῖνοι]
/Cf. above, from which Latte takes Tar. Cf. also α 270 ἀγάλλιος· λοιδορία and α 268 ἀγαλμός· λοιδορία.
It is presumably related to the following./
- ἀγαλλόμενοι (From ἀγάλλω (et. uncertain - possibly derived from the prefix of reinforcement ἀγα-).) (L) IG 493.12
- ἄγαλμ' (ἀγαλμα) (L) IG 222.2
- ἄγαλμα (Root as ἀγάλλομαι) (L) IG 919.2 ἄ[γαλμα], 1186.2 ἄ[γαλμα], 1562.1, SEG 773.10 -μ[α], 925 add. 2, (IG 231 is an Argive inscr.). (M) IG 1427.10, 1433.2

ἄγαλμα cont.	[ἄ]γ-, p. XVII.86. Alc. 1.69. See also ἄγαλμ', ἀγάλματος, -μάτων
ἀγάλματος	(M) IG 1390.85
ἀγαλμάτων	(L) REG 84 1971 Bull. 318 ἀγ[αλμάτων]
ἀγαμίου ζημία	Hesych. (α 301) παρὰ Σπαρτιάταις Also Poll. 3.48 p.170 Bethe - ἦσαν δὲ καὶ ἀγαμίου δίκαι πολλαχοῦ, καὶ ὀφθαλμίου καὶ κακογαμίου ἐν Λακεδαιμόνι. /cf. Plut. Lyc. 15 and Athen. XIII 555 c/
ἀγασώς	(ἀγαθούς) <u>A 42, 74 b</u> Ar. Lys. 1301
ἀγαυρός	(M) SEG 966 I 1
ἀγάω	See ἀγᾶ
ἀγγελία	See ἀγγελίαις
ἄγγελος	See ἀγγέλωι
ἄγος	Alc. 56.3 from Athen. XI 499 A
ἄγε	(From ἄγω) Alc. 14(a) I, from Syrian in Hermog. Comment. i 61.20 Rabe (= Max. Plan. ap. Rhet. Gr. V 510 w); Alc. 27.1 from Hephaest. Ench. VII 4, p.22 Consbr. (same IV 1, p.13.5, and cf. Arsen. = Apostol. XI 94 a, ii 540 L.-S. (Μωσά γε not Μῶσ' ἄγε) and Syrian. Comment. in Hermog. i 61, 16 Rabe.)
ἄγει	(From ἄγω) Alc. 3(1) 8 from P.Oxy. 2387
ἀγεύρω	(From *ἀγέρω cf. Aeol. ἀγέρρω) ^{A 34.1} See ἀγερεῦ, +Γειρης
ἀγείστω	(ἡγείσθω from ἡγέομαι)* <u>A 63</u> (M) IG 1390.28 (See IF 31.227 and Be II 425)
ἀγεῖται	(ἡγεῖται from ἡγέομαι)* <u>A 11 a</u> as given by EM 506.20 (= Hdn. II 212.15 L) but Page in Alc. 114 gives ἀγήται
ἀγέλη	(Generally "herd, company" from ἄγω, but in Sparta and Crete it applied particularly to the "band" in which boys trained for 7 years.) See Plut. Lyc. 16.7 p.26.14 ff., 17.2 p.27.22, Plut. Apophth. Lac. 237 B p.205.13, Plut. Ages. 2.1 p.194.13 and cf. κάστωι in WL.
ἀγεμών	(ἡγεμών)* (T) Philol. fr. 11
ἀγεμόνα	(ἡγεμονα)* (L) IG 724.2
ἄγεν	(ἦγε from ἄγω)* Ar. Lys. 1255
ἀγένειοι	Alc. 10 (b) 17-18 from P.Oxy. XXIX Comment. in Melicos fr. 5 col. ii ἀγ[έ]νει[οι].

ἄγένεος	("beard" with root of γένος, from IE word for "mouth, chin".) (L) IG 19.8&10&11, 20 A 7. See also ἄγένεος, -είω, -είων
ἄγενείω	(L) SEG 838.10
ἄγενείων	(L) IG 663.2, 667.12
ἄγερεῖ	(Fut. from ἀγείρω) (M) IG 1447.14 -ρ[εῖ] & 16
]ἄγερωχε[...	(From ἀγέρωχος "high minded, lordly, arrogant" - Et. uncertain.) Alc. 5.1 (b) 4 from P.Oxy. 2390 Commentarii Fragmenta. cf. foll.
ἄγερώχως	(ἄγερώχους) A 74 b Alc. 10(b) 15 from P.Oxy. xxix 2506 Comment. in Melicos fr. 5 ii [ἀ]γ-. cf. above.
ἄγέσθω	(From ἄγω) (M) IG 1390.33&76
[[ἀγέτρια]]	Hesych. (α 476) μαῖα Ταραντινοῦ (Kaibel 48 p.203) /Latte takes as mutilated form of α 4250 - ἀναγέτρια/
ἄγέτω	(From ἄγω) (L) SEG 923.7&22, (M) IG 1390.79
ἄγηι	(" ") (L) SEG 923.25
ἄγημα	("anything led" so "division, corps of army" - found elsewhere too.) Xen. RL XI 9, XIII 6
Ἄγησίλαος	("leader of the people") A 24 c I Photius Anfang 17.8 ὄνομα κύριον. ἦν δὲ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐπιφανὴς καὶ γενναῖος βασιλεύς, καὶ αἰδεῖται παρὰ πολλοῖς τῶν ῥητόρων.
ἄγῃται	(ἡγῃται subj. from ἡγέομαι)* Ar. Lys. 1314 (OCT -εῖται)
ἄγῆται	(ἡγεῖται indic. from ἡγέομαι)* A 25 b I iii Alc. 114 after Page (EM 506.20 gives ἡγεῖται)
ἄγίαι	(L) REG 90 1977 Bull. 203
Ἄγιάδαι	Hesych. (α 505) τόπος ἐν Λακεδαιμονίαι, καὶ οἱ βασιλεῖς δὲ οὕτω καλοῦνται ἀπὸ Ἄγιδος. Nearly the same in EM 10.39 /cf. Paus. III 14.2/
Ἄγυαῖος	Hesych. (α 515) Ἄργαλος καλεῖται παρὰ Λάκωνιν, ὁ Ἀμύκλαντος υἱός. /Ἄργαλος also in Paus. III 1.3/
ἄγίζω	See ἀγίσδεο
ἡγίζονται	(ἡγ(ε)ῶνται from ἡγέομαι)* A 3 b (L) SEG 26 461.6
ἄγιος	See ἀγίαι
ἄγίσδεο	(ἀγίζου from ἀγίζω - "hallow, make holy", but here = ἄζομαι "stand in awe of". All these "holy" words

ἀγίσδεο cont.	as well as ἀγνός, ἄγιος etc., developed from the IE *yag-root, cf. Skt. yaj, "worship".) <u>A 25 c II iii, 37 d, 62 b Alc. 128 from EM 22.34, Et.Sym. cod. V ibid. Gaisf. (= Hdn. II 256.11)</u>
ἀγιωτάτην	(L) IG 599.6, cf. foll.
ἀγιωτάτοιν	<u>A 84</u> (L) IG 594.3, cf. above
ἀγκονίωαι	(participle equivalent of Attic ἐγκονοῦσαι from ἐγκονέω, where ἀγκονίω = ἀνακονέω - "to be quick and active".) <u>A 3 b, 38 a ii, 69 d, 70 a i, 108 Ar. Lys. 1311</u>
ἀγλαῖζω	See ἡγλαῖσεν
ἀγλαόν	<u>A 24 c I</u> (M) IG 1399.2
+ Ἀγλαόκης	Hesych. (α 604)* <u>A 24 c I, 45 b</u> ὁ Ἀσκληπιὸς Λάκωνες /IG 1313.3 has Ἀγλακιῶν, so Wackernagel reads here Ἀγλακιός. Cf. also α 1728, Αἰγλάηρ, and see Wide p. 182 ff./
ἀγλευκέρ	Hesych. (α 615) <u>A 4 c, 10 d, 39</u> ἀλμυρός Λάκωνες /cod. H has αὐλός, which Schmidt retains. Latte, after Herwerden (who has ἀγλευκήρ), emends to ἀλμυρός, "salt, briny". (ἀγλευκής from α privat. + γλεῦκος)/
ἀγνά	(ἀγνή)* Ar. Lys. 1315
ἄγνηκε	Hesych. (α 647) <u>A 112 a</u> ἀγήοχε Λάκωνες /ἀγνήσοει H: Hoffmann. ἀγνέω = Dor. ἄγω, here in the perfect. (ἀγήοχα/ἀγήγοχα are alternative forms for ἦχα.) cf. διεξαγνηκέναι/
ἀγνοοῦμένω	(ἀγνουμένου from ἀγνοέω) <u>A 28 e, 74 a</u> (T) Philol. 11
ἀγνός	Alc. 14(b), see also ἀγνά
ἀγνότατον	(L) IG 538.2
ἀγομένους	(From ἄγω) (L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.35
ἀγομένων	(From ἄγω) (M) IG 1390.95
ἄγοντα	(" ") (H) I 114
ἄγοντος	(" ") (H) I 12,15,26,58,69, II 11,72,81,88,94,100
ἀγορά	(Same root as ἀγείρω) <u>A 34.1</u> See ἀγοραῖ, -ράν, -ράς
ἀγοραῖ	<u>A 34.1</u> (L) IG 1144.4, 1208.44, SEG 923.30&31, (M) IG 1429.25 -ο[ραῖ]
ἀγοράζω	<u>A 34.1</u> .See ἀγοράσας
ἀγοράν	(M) IG 1380.5 ἀ[γοράν]

ἀγορανομέω	A 34.1 See ἀγορανομήσαντα, -μήσας, -μοῦντα, -μοῦντος, -μῶν
ἀγορανομήσαντα	(From ἀγορανομέω) (L) IG 1177.4 ἀγο[ρανου]ή-, SEG 2 176
ἀγορανομήσας	(From ἀγορανομέω) (L) SEG 680.2 -α[νομή]σας
ἀγορανομίαν	A 34.1 (L) IG 1246.4, SEG 597 (IG 128) 2 -α[νομίαν]. Cf. foll.
ἀγορανομίας	A 34.1 (L) IG 547.3. Cf. above
ἀγορανόμον	(L) IG 497.3 -ν[όμον], 533.17, 549.5, 553.7, SEG 802.9 [ἀγο]ρανό(μον), 806 a 7
ἀγορανόμος	("clerk of the ἀγορά", the equivalent of the Roman aedile. There is little evidence for his function at Sparta, but Tod and Wace, SMC p.12-13, think that he was probably in charge of the police service in town, a duty carried out by the pedianomi in the country. Chrimes, p.138, however, thinks that the title was given to the official previously known as the empelorus. She also, p.143, claims that there was a board of 6, although there is little evidence for this. IG 124 names 3 agoranomi, but they are for different years, as are the 5 in IG 125. IG 124 also names 13 synarchi, apparently attached to the last named agoranomus. Other inscriptions also have synarchi, but they are all incomplete. Several also show an αἰώνιος ἀγορανόμος (IG 504, 549, 554, 555, 628 etc.), which is probably an honorary title, cf. the αἰώνιος γυμνασάρχος. IG 497 has an ἀ. ἐπὶ τὰς ὁδοὺς, who may have been in charge of road repairs.) (L) IG 32 A 5, 40.14, 124.1 [ἀ]γο[ρανόμος] &2 ἀγ[οραν]ό- &3, 125.1&2&3&4 ἀγορ(ανόμος), 126.1 [ἀ]γ-, 127.2 -μ[ος], (IG 128 gives ἀγορα[νόμος] but SEG 597 prefers ἀγορα[νομίαν]), 129.1, 131.1 μ[ος], 132.1 -α[νόμος], 473.5 ἀγο[ρα]ν-, 544.5, SEG 492.5, 923.18&24. (M) IG 1390.99&110 -νό[μος] &103&106, 1449.8, 1450.11. See also ἀγορανόμον, -νόμου, -νόμω, -νόμωι, -νόμων
ἀγορανόμου	(L) IG 504.14, 547.16, 554.8 -νό(μου), 555 a 16 & b 17, 628.2 -νό(μου), 910.2 [ἀγο]ρα- (tiles)
ἀγορανομοῦντα	(From ἀγορανομέω) A 11 b (L) IG 482.8
ἀγορανομοῦντος	(" ") A 11 b (L) IG 32 A 10
ἀγορανόμω	(ἀγορανόμου) A 74 a (L) IG 305.12
ἀγορανόμωι	(L) SEG 923.23

ἀγορανόμων	(L) IG 130.4-5 [ἀγορα]ν-
ἀγορανομῶν	(From ἀγορανομέω) (L) IG 1156.5 [ἀ]γ-
ἀγορᾶς	(L) IG 1145.6 ἀγο[ρᾶς] &47. (M) IG 1390.99
ἀγοράσας	(From ἀγοράζω) (L) SEG 492.10
ἀγορᾶχον	(Compound of ἀγορᾶ+-οχος (ἔχω), cf. Πολιᾶχος in IG 213.3 (also Dor. πολιᾶοχος, Ion. πολιήοχος). She was a female official at Sparta whose function is not fully explained. (In both of the following references she was also a θοιναρμόστρια.)) <u>A 24 c IV</u> (L) IG 589.2, 606.5
ἀγουμένους	(ἡγουμένους from ἡγέομαι)* (M) IG 1432.32
ἀγουμένων	(ἡγουμένων from ἡγέομαι)* (L) IG 1146.22. (M) IG 1432.31
ἄγουσαι	(From ἄγω) (M) IG 1390.30
ἄγουσι	(From ἄγω) (L) IG 1524.27
ἄγραφα	(M) IG 1390.181, cf. foll.
ἄγράφων	(M) IG 1390.180, cf. above
ἄγρετος	("of the field/country") Alc. 16.1 from Μελῶν β? Similar in Steph. Byz. 281.19 (ἄγροικος) and P.Oxy. 2389 fr. 9 i 14 (ἄγρετος) and Chrysipp. π. ἀποφατ. 21 ii 57 Arnim (ἄγροικος)
ἄγρετεύσαντα	(From ἀγρετεύω - presumably "to hold office of ἀγρέτας/-της", cf. ἱπαγρέται. Possibly related words are Hesych. α 770 Ἀγρέταν· ἡγεμόνα θεόν, SGDI 5666 (Chios) Ἀπόλλωνος Ἀγρετέω and Aesch. Pers. 1002 βεβᾶσι γὰρ τοῦπερ ἄγρόται στρατοῦ (Sidgwick emended to ἀγρέται from ἀγείρω), but see note to the foll.) (L) IG 1346.3
ἄγρετήματα	Hesych. (α 771) <u>A 114 d</u> τὰ ἀγρευόμενα τῶν παρθένων Λάκωνες /αγορευόμενα H:Perger, cf. α 769 ἀγρεταί· παρὰ Κώλοις ἐννέα κόραι κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν αἰρούμεναι πρὸς θεραπείαν τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς. There is some confusion between αἰρέω, ἀγρέω (= αἰρέω certainly in Lesb. and Elis and possible elsewhere too) and ἀγρεύω, "hunt", cf. above and words such as θηραγρέτης./
Ἀγριανίου	(Name of a month, known also at Rhodes (Ditt. Syll. 2.623). From ἄγριος?) (L) IG 18 B 8. (M) IG 1447.7

ἄγριος	Alc. 5.2 col. i 10 from P.Oxy. 2390 (col. ii)
Ἀγρικπιασταί	("worshippers of Agrippa" at Sparta.) (L) IG 374.8 ['A]γ-
ἄγρικπος	Suid. Adler I 76.26, α 806 = Zen. I 60. Ἀκαρπότερος ἀγρίκου· ἐπὶ τῶν πάνυ πενομένων. Λάκωνες γὰρ τὴν ἀγρίαν ἐλαίαν ἄγρικπον καλοῦσιν. Cf. Suid. I 37.14 and 364 Ἀγρικπος· ἡ ἀγρία ἐλαία κτλ.
ἀγροῦκοι	(Epithet of Athena, "dwelling in the fields", cf. ἀγρεῖος in WL.) (L) SEG 28 404.1 (= REG 76 1963 Bull. 101 and cf. SEG 22 302.1)
ἀγρός	(An IE word, cf. Skt. ájrah, "field", Lat. ager etc.) See ἀγρούς, ἀγρῶν
ἀγρόταν	(ἀγρότην "countryman" from ἀγρός, or "hunter" as in ἄγρα, or from ἀγείρω "to gather", cf. σιταγέρτης and cf. also ἀγρετεύσαντα.)* <u>A 34.1</u> Alc. 1.8
ἀγρούς	(L) IG 21 col. I 4
ἀγρῶν	(M) IG 1433.24
ἄγχι	(Cf. Lat. angō etc.) (L) SEG 773.11, cf. also ἔναγχος
ἄγχιστος	See ἄσιστα
ἄγω	(Probably the IE root is *ǵeg-, cf. Skt. ájati, etc.) See ἄγ', ἄγε, ἄγει, ἄγεν, ἀγέσθω, ἀγέτω, ἄγηι, ἄγνηκε, ἀγομένους, ἀγομένων, ἄγοντα, ἄγοντος, ἀγουσαι, ἀγουσι, ἄγων, ἄγωσαν, ἀγώσας, ἀχθέντος, ἀχθησόμενον
ἀγωγή	(A derivative of ἄγω found throughout the Greek- speaking world, but in Laconia it is applied especially to the system of public education of the Spartan youth. For this see especially Xen. RL II ff. and cf. Plut. Lyc. 14 ff. and Arist. Pol. 1338 b 9 ff. But see also Chrimes p.118 f.) See e.g. Plut. Lyc. 13.2 p.19.12; 22.1 p.35.4; Plut. Ages. 1.2&5, p.193.23&194.11; 3.5, p.196.9; Plut. Agis and Cleom. 4.2, p.356.28; 24(3).1, p.375.6; 32(11).3, p.383.27; 39(18).4, p.391.16; 58(37).14, p.412.27; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 227 b 8, p.171.19; 235 B 54, p.199.1; 237 D 11, p.206.24; 238 E 21, p.210.13; Athen. XV 674 B; Aelian, VH 12.43, p.143.25; Polyb. I 32.1; and see ἄφοτος in WL. See also foll.
ἀγωγή	(L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.19&31

ἀγῶν'	(ἀγῶνα) Alc. 3 fr. 1.8 from P.Oxy. 2387
ἀγών	(Same root as ἄγω) (L) IG 20 A 2. See also ἀγῶν', ἀγῶνα, -ῶνας, -ῶνι, -ῶνος, -ῶνων, -ῶσι, -ῶσιν
ἄγων	(From ἄγω) (H) I 87
ἀγῶνα	(L) IG 290.5 ἀ(γ)ῶνα, 467.9, SEG 923.14. (M) IG 1428.1, p. XI 130 [ἀγῶ]να
ἀγῶνας	(L) IG 658.6 [ἀγ]ῶ-, 662.5, 668.3, SEG 831 (IG 655) 9, 923.22&23&25 [ἀγῶ]ν-. (M) SEG 12 371.9, IG p. XI 140
ἀγῶνι	(L) SEG 470.11 -ῶ[νι]. (M) IG 1428.2, SEG 23 208.22
ἀγωνίζομαι	See ἀγωνιζομένων, -ισάμενον, ἡγωνίσαστο
ἀγωνιζομένων	(From ἀγωνίζομαι) (L) IG 19.15 -ν[ιζομένων], 20 A 1 [ἀ]γ-, SEG 923.12
ἀγωνισάμενον	(From ἀγωνίζομαι) (L) IG 660.3
ἀγωνοθέτας	(ἀγωνοθέτης)* (M) IG 1390.29. (T) REG 76 1963 Bull. 315
ἀγωνοθετέω	See ἀγωνοθετούντων
ἀγωνοθέτην	(L) IG 479.6, 495.5 -τ[ην], 559.7 [ἀγ]ω- & 11, 1167.6, 1179.6
ἀγωνοθέτης	(Like the ἀθλοθέτης, he probably had the same function as in other Greek states. The two offices are distinguished in IG 667 etc., so the ἀθλοθέται probably instituted a particular contest and made provision for prizes to be awarded at it, while the ἀγωνοθέται presided over the games and acted as judges. There might be one ἀγωνοθέτης (IG 663), or two (IG 666), or three (IG 667). The name of the games to which the office related is usually added to the title, e.g. IG 32 B 8 has an ἀγ. τῶν μεγάλων Οὐρανίων. And in several cases the same man acts as president of more than one contest (IG 559 etc.).) (L) IG 32 B 8, 71 III 53 -τη[ς], 86.30, 189.4 [ἀγ]ωνοθέ[της], 550.3. (M) IG 1375.2 [ἀ]γ-, 1376 B 2, 1417.6, 1467.2, 1468.8, 1469.2, p. XVII 92, REG 83 1970 Bull. 286. See also ἀγωνοθέτας, -θέτην, -θέτου
ἀγωνοθετικῶν	(From ἀγωνοθετικός) (L) IG 550.7
ἀγωνοθέτου	(L) IG 663.4, 666.4. (M) IG 1427.11 -θέ[του]
ἀγωνοθετούντων	(From ἀγωνοθετέω) (L) IG 667.8

ἀγῶνος	(L) IG 20 A 1, 559.9 -ν[ος], 586.7, 587.5, 602.13 -ο[ς], 603.4, 667.7
ἀγώνων	(L) SEG 923.19
ἄγωσαν	(ἄγουσαν from ἄγω) <u>A 108</u> (H) I 16,79, II 12,16,94, 101
ἀγώσας	(ἀγούσης from ἄγω)* <u>A 108</u> (H) I 61,64,70,73,77,159, II 47 (where it should read ἄγωσαν), 52
ἀγῶσι	(From ἀγών) (L) IG 543.1 ἀγ[ῶ]σι, SEG 468.22
ἀγῶσιν	(ἀγῶσι from ἀγών) <u>A 71 b</u> (L) IG 931.34, 932.5, 952.22 -ῶ[σιν], 962.25, 976.6 -σι[ν], 1146.49
ἄδαν	(ἄδην, Ep. and Ion. ἄδην, "to one's fill" - root of ἄω, ἄμεναι, with the element d/t, cf. Lat. satis.)* <u>A 37 d</u> Alc. 20.4 from Athen. X 416 D
ἄδδα	See ἄαδα
ἄδδανόν	Hesych. (α 1022) <u>A 62 c</u> ξηρόν. Λάκωνες /ἄδδανον H:Schmidt, cf. α 987 ἀδάλαιον. ξηρόν, where there could be an λ/ν variation, or ΑΔΔΑΝΟΝ was read for ΑΔΑΛΑΙΟΝ. It may derive from ἄζα. (Frisk keeps αδδανον, taking it from ἄζα + αὔρος.)/
ἄδε	(ἦδε from ὄδε)* (M) IG 1399.1
Ἰαδελῶν	(ἦδελῶν from ἦδύς)* <u>A 35 b, 72 a</u> Alc. 59(b) 1 from Athen. xiii 601 A /αδελαν Athen.:Stephanus (ἄδελῶν) or Bergk Ἰαδηῶν./
ἄλδελν	(From ἀείδω/ἄλδω) (L) IG 952.19
ἄδελιφήρ	Hesych. (α 1056) <u>A 27 f, 33 a, 39, 114 f</u> ἀδελφός Λάκωνες /Attic ἀδελφός corresponds to ἀδελφεός elsewhere, due to a dialectal variation in the suffix (Buck p.132.164.10). Crete has ἀδελφιός, and here -ιος could > -ης/-ηρ. The ι of ἀδελιφήρ is probably anaptyctic./
ἀδελφά	(ἀδελφή)* Alc. 64.1 from Plut. de Fort. Rom. 318 A p.49.10
ἀδελφεά	(ἀδελφά) <u>A 25 a II, 114 f</u> (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 432.8 (bis)
ἀδελφεός	(ἀδελφός) <u>A 25 c II iii, 114 f</u> (L) IG 1188.4. See also ἀδελφεά
ἀδελφή	See ἀδελφά, ἀδελφήν
ἀδελφήν	(L) IG 1174.4

ἀδελφιδεοῖς	<u>A 25 c IX</u> Alc. 88 from Ap. Dysc. Pron. 143 b, i 112 Schn.
ἀδελφιδέος/-οῦς	See ἀδελφιδεοῖς, ἀδελφιδοῦ
ἀδελφιδοῦ	(L) IG 494.10
ἀδελφοῦ	(L) IG 291.2 -ελ[φοῦ], 1564 a 2 (Olympia)
ἀδελφόν	(L) SEG 491.6
ἀδελφός	(copulative ἀ (*sm) + *δέλφος, "womb", with psilosis by dissimilation of aspirates.) (L) IG 129.1. (M) IG 1475.4. See also ἀδελφήρ, ἀδελφεά, -φεός, -φοῦ, -φόν, -φοῦ, -φούς, -φῶν
ἀδελφοῦ	(L) IG 565.9, 816.14, SEG 825.7. (M) IG 1369.12
ἀδελφούς	(L) IG p. VIII 88
ἀδελφῶν	(L) IG 566.9, 652.6, 733.12
ἀδέσποτοι	("those without masters, freed slaves") Athen. VI 271 f (Μύρων ὁ Πριηνεύς, J II B 106 - see νεοδαμώδεις)
ἄδηι	(ἄδηι from ἀνδάνω) <u>A 35 b</u> Alc. 56.2 from Athen. XI 499 A p.100.12 (Teub. gives ἄδηι)
ἀδηλωθεῖν	(From ἀδηλόω, "render invisible", so here pass. "be obliterated") (H) I 57
Ἀδισβηνικοῦ	(title of emperor) (M) IG 1452.5
ἀδιστρέτους	(L) IG 1145.53 [ἀδισ]τρ-
ἀδισλείπτους	(L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.17 -λείπ[του]ς
ἀδιεξήγητον	("indescribable" or "inexhaustible") (M) IG 1359.6 -εξ[ήγητον]
ἀδικεῖτο	(From ἀδικέω) (L) SEG 13 266.2
ἀδικέω	See ἀδικεῖτο, -κηθέντι, -κήσωντι, -κίων, -κοῦ, -κουμένους, -κοῦμες, -κοῦντες
ἀδικηθέντι	(From ἀδικέω) (M) IG 1390.77
ἀδίκημα	(M) IG 1390.75&111, see also ἀδικήματι, -μάτων
ἀδικήματι	(M) IG 1390.113
ἀδικημάτων	(M) IG 1390.75&77
ἀδικήσωντι	(ἀδικήσωσι from ἀδικέω) <u>A 99 d i</u> (M) IG 1390.58
ἀδικίαν	(M) IG 1427.1 [ἀδι]κ-

ἀδικίων	(ἀδικέων/ἀδικῶν from ἀδικέω) <u>A 3b, 25 c VIII</u> (H) I 138
ἀδικοῦ	(ἀδικῆι from ἀδικέω - this is one of a group of 3 subjunctives, ποιεῖ, ἀδικοῦ and ποιοῦ.) <u>A 111 b</u> (M) IG 1390.44
ἄδικον	(M) IG 1390.4, cf. foll.
ἀδίκου	(L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.5, cf. above
ἀδικουμένους	(From ἀδικέω) (L) IG 21 col. II 2
ἀδικοῦμεν	(ἀδικοῦμεν from ἀδικέω) <u>A 99 c</u> Ar. Lys. 1148
ἀδικοῦντες	(From ἀδικέω) (M) IG 1390.51
ἄδελις	Hesych. (α 1142) <u>A 112 c</u> ὁμολογία· παρὰ Ταραντίνους /cf. γ 28 (γάδελις· ὁμολογία), so from φάδελις (verb φαδύζομαι?). cf. also ἄδος, "a decree" in SGDI 5462.7 (Thasos) and Hesych. α 1085. - ἄδημα, ἄδος· ψήφισμα, δόγμα and 1148 - ἄδισμα καὶ ἄδμα· ψήφισμα, καὶ δόγμα. Same root as ἀνδάνω = δοκέω. See Kaibel 49 p.203 and also Buck p.126.162.3 & Be II 419./
ἄδιον	(ἦδιον)* Plut. Ages. 11.9 p.207.20
φάδοι	(ἄδοι opt. from ἀνδάνω) <u>A 35 b</u> Alc. 45 from Ap. Dysc. Pron. 105 a, i 82 Schn. (who gives ἄδοι)
ἄδολα	(From ἄ-δολος) (M) IG 1390.100
ἄδύ	(ἦδυ)* Ar. Lys. 206
φαδυμέστατον	(ἦδυμος is poetic for ἦδύς)* <u>A 35 b</u> Alc. 135 from EM 420.48 (ἦδυ - codd.)
ἄδύς	(ἦδύς)* Athen. IV 140 A (Epilycus in Coraliscus, Kock i 803)
ἄιδω	See αἰίδω
ἄδώνιον	Hesych. (α 1228) τὸ παρὰ τοῖς Λάκωσιν αὐληθὲν ἐμβατήριον ("marching tune"), ὅπερ ὕστερον παρὰ Λεσβίοις ὠνομάσθη... /ἐπιβαστηριον H:Voss. cf. Wil. Versk. 399.2 Unexplained. The mythical Adonis with his dirge (Ar. Lys 389 etc.) and the ἄδώνιον μέτρον of Sacerdot. p.516 K, have no obvious connection./
αἶ	(αἶ/εἶ - only here, and contrast αἶ in line 20 of same inscription.) <u>A 6 a, 95 II a</u> (L) SEG 26 461.16
ἄεθλοθέτην	(ἄθλοθέτην - Ep. and Ion. form) <u>A 24 b I</u> (L) IG 455.13
ἄεθλον	(Cf. above. Et. uncertain) <u>A 24 b I</u> (L) IG 258.10 [ἄ]εθ-, 264.7, SEG 697.1 ἄε[θ]λον, cf. also ἄθλο[...]

- ἀεθλοφόρον (ἀθλοφόρον - Ep. and Lyr. form) A 24 b I Alc. 1.48
- αἰεῖ (IE *₂ei-w > *αἰεῖ, cf., Skt. āyu "force of life", Lat. aevus. αἰεῖ > αἰεῖ, αἰεῖ etc.) A 15, 95 I b ii
(L) IG 26.10 αἰε[ε] & 11, 380.4 αἰε[ε], 936.13, 936 a 5, 1144.25&27, 1146.48. (M) IG 1380.6 αἰε[ε], SEG 23 203.8. (H) I 100, 101, 104, 110, 117, 149, 155, 170, 178.
See also αἰεῖς, αἰεῖ, αἰεῖ, αἰεῖν, αἰεῖς, αἰεῖ
- [αἰεῖδ]ει (From αἰεῖδω?) A 24 b II Alc. 1.99
- αἰεῖδεν See foll.
- αἰεῖδην (αἰεῖδεν from αἰεῖδω) A 11 a, 24 b II, 25 b I ii, 109 a i
Alc. 14(a) 3, from Syrian. in Hermog. Comment. i 61, 21 Rabe (which has αἰεῖδε) (= Max. Plan. ap. Rhet. Gr. V 510 W); (Alc.) 171 from Et. Sym. cod. V ap. EM 116.22 (EM reads αἰεῖδεν)
- αἰεῖδω/αἰεῖδω (*α-φε-φδ-ω > *αφευδω (cf. αὐδῆ and Skt. vad-) > *αφεῖδω by dissimilation, Buck. Comp. 89.92 a.) A 24 b II
Alc. 1.39. See also αἰεῖδεν, [αἰεῖδ]ει, αἰεῖδεν, αἰεῖδην, αἰεῖσατ[ε], [αἰ]εῖσεν, αἰεῖσομαι
- +αἰεῖπῶν Hesych. (α 1297) A 24 b II φύλησον, τοῖς βρέφεσι [λέγουσι] Λάκωνες
/Addition by Latte as in α 2435 (ἀκός· παράμωρος. λέγεται δὲ παιδίοις, ὡς μωροῖς). The gloss is unexplained. (Schmidt quotes a suggested relation with α 1359 αἰεῖτ· φιλεῖ, but prefers to read αἰεῖτ· φύλησον after Arist. Nub. 1382 εἰ μὲν γε βροῦν εἰποῖς (a cry of children for drink)./
- αἰεράμενος (From αἰερώ/αἰερω) A 24 b II (L) SEG 26 456.3
- αἰεῖρας (" " ") A 24 b II (L) IG 264.8
- αἰεῖρω (αὐηρομέναι suggests from *α-φερ-ω) See αἰεράμενος, αἰεῖρας, αἰερέτῳσαν, αἰερέσθαι, αὐηρομέναι
- +αἰεῖσατ[ε].. (From αἰεῖδω) Alc. 11 from P.Oxy. 2389 fr.35
- αἰεῖσεν[.. (" ") Alc. 3 fr. 4.7 from P.Oxy. 2387
- αἰεῖσομαι (" ") Alc. 28 from Schol. A Hom. Il. 13 588 ii, 26 Di.; Alc. 29.1 from Achill. Comment. in Arat. p.82 Maass
- αἰεῖς (Heracleian αἰεῖ) A 15, 95 I b ii (H) I 134
- αἰετός A 24 b I (L) IG p. VIII 92
- αἰετομαι (From *αἰετομαι) Alc. 70(c) from Ap. Dysc. Pron. 106 c, i 83 Schn. cf. also αἰετοῦδο
- αἰεῖ (αἰεῖ - L&S (suppl.) quote only here) A 13 b, 15, 95 I b ii (L) SEG 12 371.3 (Cos III B.C.)

+ἀημητον	Hesych. (α 1505) συσπαστὸν ἐγχειρίδιον ("stage dagger") παρὰ Ταραντίνους /Latte gives ἀήητον H:K, where K in apparatu = Cyrilli libri. Kaibel p.203.50 says Cyrill. Vallicell. E 11 had ἀημητον, and reads ἀήτητον, which he takes as a corruption of α 4765, ἀνδρομητόν, q.v./
ἀητήτων	(ἀησσήτων - Attic ἀηττήτων) <u>A 58</u> (M) IG 1382.3-4
ἀθάνατα	(L) IG 1208.11
ἀθάνατος	(L) IG 1208.56. See also ἀθάνατα, -άτους, -άτω, -άτων, ἀσανα[.?, ἀσανάτας
ἀθανάτους	(L) IG 960.8, 1186.12
ἀθανάτω	(dual) <u>A 84</u> (L) IG 1502.2
ἀθανάτων	(L) IG 599.28 [ἀ]θ[ανάτων]
Ἀθῆναι	Steph. Byz. 34.17 describes a second city of this name, a πόλις Λακωνική
ἄθλημα	<u>A 114 d</u> (L) IG 20 A 4
ἄθλητάς	(acc. pl.) (L) IG 491.6
ἄθλοθέται	(L) IG 18 B 9
ἄθλοθετέω	See ἀθλοθετῶν
ἄθλοθετῆρος	(ἀθλοθετήρ = ἀθλοθέτης) <u>A 114 c</u> (L) IG 456.2 -τ[ῆρ]ος
ἄθλοθετῶν	(From ἀθλοθετέω) (L) IG 19.2&4&15
ἄθλοθέτης	(L) IG 667.3. See also ἀεθλοθέτην, ἀθλοθέται and cf. ἀθλοθετῆρος as well as ἀγυνοθέτης
ἄθλο[...]	(ἄθλων?) <u>A 9</u> (L) IG 1570.1. See also ἀεθλον
ἄθλοφόρος	See ἀεθλοφόρον
ἄθρεν	(ἀθρεῖν from ἀθρέω (possibly related to ἀθρός).) <u>A 4 a, 25 b VI ii, 109 a i</u> (L) IG 238 add., cf. ἐσαθρήσας
ἄθρόον	Hesych. (α 1629) πολὺ ἀκέραλον. Λάκωνες /cf. α 1628 ἀθρόοι. ὁμοῦ πάντες ἀκέραλοι, 1630 ἄθροος. ἄφωνος ἄφοφος, 1631 ἄθρους. ἀθρόους συνηγμένους, 1632 ἀθρώς. αἰφνιδίως, ταχέως, σφοδρῶς ἀφώνως συνηγμένως ὁμοῦ. (ἀ is copulative from *sm- and θροος may < IE *dher; cf. Skt. sadhry-añc "united")
ἀθώλω	("free from penalty(θωή)") (L) SEG 923.17
αἶ	(εἶ) <u>A 95 II a</u> (L) IG 228.2, 1155.3, IG V ii 159 A 2&3&5, B 3&6(as in IG, but Buck, No.70, gives a different version), SEG 26 461.20. (H) I 105,116,117,119 122,128,k37,138,142,145,151,151,152,158,171,173,178, Alc. 3.77 α[ῖ] &79 from P.Oxy. 2387; Alc. 37(a) from Ap. Dysc. Pron. 123 b, i 96 25 Schn.; Alc. 50(a) from

- αἰ cont. Hephaest. Ench. xiv 6, p.46 Consbr.; (Alc.) 81 from Schol. Hom. Od. 6.244, i 314 Di.; Alc. 162 fr. 1 ii(a) 2 from P.Oxy. 2394; Plut. Lyc. 6.8, III.2 p.10.13; 21.3, p.34.1; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 238 B 15, II p.208.15; Plut. Lys. 14.8, p.109.15; Plut. Reg. et Imp. 189 F 2, p.55.19; Ar. Lys. 1099, 1162; Thuc. V 77.2&3&4&6&8&8 and 79.3&4&4; (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 433.16, 434.2, 435.5&7; Arch. ap. Diog. Laer. VIII 80. See also αἶκα, αἶτε, αἶτις, καἶ
- αἶ (From ὁ) A 92 a (L) IG 18 B 13, 360.1, SEG 468.21, 923.7&27&27. (M) IG 1390.10&13&16&16&17&18&19&19&20&20 &21&23&29&30&31&31&39&75
- αἶγύς Hesych. (α 1725) ὄπλον ἐξ αἰγείου [δέρματος] καὶ τὸ ἐκ τῶν στεμμάτων διαπεπλεγμένον δίκτυον. Νυμφόδωρος (J III B 572, F 15 b) δὲ καὶ τὸν θώρακα αἰγίδα λέγεσθαί φησιν ὑπὸ Λακωνίων
/Latte's other references do not mention a thorax or the Laconians. But in Il. 5.738 etc. the αἶγύς is Zeus' shield. The et. is uncertain. Hdt. IV 189 E relates the word to αἶξ, so with the original meaning of "goatskin". Modern suggestions include "wooden shield", cf. αἰγύλωψ "Turkey oak tree", or αἶγειρος "black poplar". Or, starting from the other meaning of "storm" (cf. ἐπαγίζω), there could be a link with Skt. éjati "be agitated". But these modern theories are not necessarily more likely than Herodotus'./
- αἶγλά[ε]ντος (αἶγλήεντος from αἶγλήεις)* A 24 b I Alc. 3.66 from P.Oxy. 2387. Cf. foll.
- ((Αἶγλάηρ)) Hesych. (α 1728)* A 11 i II, 39, 56 d ii ὁ Ἀσκληπιός /Latte assumes this is Lac., referring to Wilamowitz Isyll. 92. Αἶγλάηρ is the equivalent of αἶγλήεις, with "Doric" α, -ης rather than -εις and rhotacism./
- Αἰγοφάγος Hesych. (α 1737) Ἥρα ἐν Σπάρτῃ ("goat eating") /χηρα H:Heinsius. Paus. III 15.9 has Μόνοις δὲ Ἑλλήνων Λακεδαιμονίους κατέστηκεν Ἥραν ἐπονομάζειν Αἰγοφάγον καὶ αἶγας τῇ θεῷ θύειν, but in fact she was given goats at Corinth too, see Wide p.27 (1). Zeus had the same title (Nicander fr. 99, EM 27.52)./
- Αἶγυς Steph. Byz. 45.1 πόλις Λακωνικῆς, ὡς Εὐφορίων. οὐ πολ-
ῦται Αἰγῦται, ὡς Πausανίας. Λυκαῶρων δὲ τὸ ἐθνικὸν Αἶγυος, τὸ θηλυκὸν λέγων οὕτως "καὶ πάντα τλήσεσθ' οὐνεκ' Αἰγύας κυνός, τῆς θηλύπαιδος καὶ τριάνορος κόρης". ὁ λόγος περὶ Ἑλένης Λακωνικῆς οὔσης καὶ ἄρρεν μὴ τεκούσης [καὶ] τῷ Μενελάῳ καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ καὶ Δημοφώβῳ γαμηθεί-
σης. Θεόπομπος δὲ Αἰγυέας αὐτοὺς φησιν.
/Paus. III 2.5, VIII 27.4 & 34.5, cf. Strabo X 1.6 & Polyb. ii 54. Lycophron 850. See Meineke for v.1./
- +αἰδάνης Hesych. (α 1760) διατρίβων. Ταραντιῖνοι (Kaibel 51 p.203)
/Latte suggests αἰάνης, after α 1835, which he reads as [αἰηνές]. αἰώνιον, βλαβερόν (Archil. fr.179 W), but also notes δ 1183 +διανδής. πολυχρόνιος. Κρήτες./
- αἰδέομαι See αἰδούμενος

ἀῦδη[λ..	Alc. 4 fr. 4.5 from P.Oxy. 2388
ἀῦδιον	(L) IG 734.8
ἀῦδιος	(L) IG 1208.16 -o[ς]. See also ἀῦδιον, -ίου, -ίω
ἀῦδέου	(L) SEG 923.29
ἀῦδέω	(L) IG 977.9
αἰδοιεστάτοι	(αἰδοιέστατοι) Alc. 2(ii) from Et. Gen. A Ind. Lect. Rost. 1890/1 p.5 Reitz., B p.55 Miller; Alc. 2(iv) 4 from section joined to P.Oxy. 2389 fr. 3(a)
αἰδούμενος	(From αἰδέομαι) (L) SEG 26 456.13
αἰδοῦς	(From αἰδῶς) (L) IG 543.14, 565.5
Αἰδῶ	Photius Anfang 48.21 τὸ αἰδοῦν, καὶ σελήνη παρὰ Χαλδαίους καὶ ἡ ῥιπὴ παρὰ Λάκωνιν...κτλ. = Suid. Adler II 162.28 and Bk I 355.15
αἰεῖ	(Epic αἰεῖ) <u>A 95 I b ii</u> (M) IG 1359.5
αἰέν	(") <u>A 95 I b ii</u> (L) SEG 773.13; Alc. 14(a) 2 from Syrian in Hermog. Comment. i 61, 21 Rabe (= Max. Plan. ap. Rhet. Gr. V 510 W)
αἰέναιος	(αἰέναιος cf. ναῖω from *ναF-yw.) <u>A 24 c I, 95 I b ii</u> (L) IG 1119.1
αἰέες	(αἰεῖ) <u>A 95 I b ii</u> (L) SEG 956.2, REG 55 1942 Bull. 52; Ar. Lys. 1267
αἰή	(αἰεῖ) <u>A 13 b, 95 I b ii</u> Cramer II 3.11 has λέγεται δὲ καὶ αἰή διὰ τοῦ ἥ παρὰ Ταραντῖνοις, φυλαττομένης τῆς κατ' ἀρχὴν αἰ διφθόγγου, τροπῇ τῆς εἰ διφθόγγου εἰς ἥ. Similar in An. Par. III 321.24 (cod. παραντινοῖς em. to παρὰ τοῖς Ταραντῖνοις and Cramer I 71.14 (Kaibel 52)
Αἰθαλα	Steph. Byz. 46.4 (Αἰθαλα R, Αἰθαία A, Αἰθάλα Π) πόλις Λακωνικῆς, μία τῶν ἑκατόν, φιλόχορος ἐν Ἀτθίδος τρίτῳ. τὸ ἐθνικὸν Αἰθαλεύς, θουκυδίδης πρώτη (ch. 101)
αἶκα	(εἶν) <u>A 3 d III, 94 i, 95 II a</u> Plut. Lyc. 25.7, III.2 p.39.8 (bis); Plut. Apophth. Lac. 231 F, II p.187.1 and 234 F, p.197.8
αἶκλον	(Doric word for "evening meal". Et. unknown.) Athen. iv 138 F, 139 B (τὸ δὲ αἶκλον ὑπὸ μὲν τῶν ἄλλων Δωριέων καλεῖται δεῖπνον, = Polem. Hist. 86), 139 b (Ἐπίχαρμος ἐν Ἐλπίδι, Kaibel 37&110), 139 C, 140 C (= Alc. 95(b) - see ἐπαύκλα and συναυκλίαις in WL). Cf. Coan συναυγλία, Ditt. Syll. (3) 1106.9
αἶκουδα	Hesych. (α 1929) αἰσχύνη. Λάκωνες. /Schmidt conjectures αἰκχούνα, but Latte derives both this and α 1926 (αἶκολα· αἰσχροῖ) from αἶκ-ία "insulting treatment, outrage" (cf. Hom. αἰεκεῖν)./

αἷμα	(Unlike other IE words for "blood") (M) IG 1390.2
αἱματῆι	(αἱματᾶι present indic. from αἱματάω with α + ει > ηι.) A 24 b II Alc. 68 from Choerob. in Theodos. Can. 1 123, 6 Hilg. (reading αἱματᾶι), = Bk iii 1182 (αἷμα τά τε). Cf. Hdn. II 617.23 Lentz (θαῖματα) & Draco Straton. p. 12 Herm. (αἷματα).
αἱμυλᾶν	(αἱμυλῶν) <u>A 72 a</u> Ar. Lys. 1269
αἰνέοντι	^{3 b} (αἰνοῦσι from αἰνέω) <u>A 25 c II iii, 99 d i</u> Alc. 38.3 from Ap. Dysc. Pron. 121 b, i 95 Schn.
[[αἰνόμορον]]	IG 1186.18 has αἰ[νόμο]ρον, but it is rejected in add.
αἰνοπαθῆ	<u>A 25 a III, 79 b</u> (L) IG 960.14
αἰόλα[.]	(From αἰόλος "quick-moving, nimble, glittering"?) Alc. 3 fr. 4.2 from P.Oxy. 2387
Αἶπεια	Steph. Byz. 53.15 πόλις Λακωνικῆς, ὡς Ζέλεια "καλῆν τ' Αἶπειαν καὶ Πήδασον" (Il.9.152) /One of the 7 Messenian towns offered by Agamemnon to Achilles. Cf. also Strabo VIII 4.5, who suggests an identity with Thuria or Methone, and Paus. IV 34.5 who takes it as the old name for Corone./
αἰρεθέντα	(From αἰρέω) (L) IG 541.17 -έν[τα], 542.12 -έν[τα]
hairεθέντες	(αἰρεθέντες from αἰρέω) <u>A 37 b i</u> (H) I 8, II 6
αἰρέτωσαν	(αἰρόντων from αἶρω/αἰέρω) <u>A 101 b</u> (L) IG 364.16
αἰρέω	See αἰρεθέντα, hairεθέντες, εἶλε, εἶλεν, εἶλον, ἐλέσθαι, ἐλοῦσα, ἐλόμενοι, ἐλομένους, ηελον[.]
αἶρω	See αἰέρω
αἶς	(From ὄς) (L) SEG 923.22. (M) IG 1390.75, 1431.12
αἶσθασιν	(αἶσθησιν)* (T) Arch. Diels, Vorsokr. I 433.13, cf. foll.
αἰσθήσιος	(αἰσθήσεως from αἶσθησις) <u>A 80 a</u> (T) Philol. 13, cf. above
αἶσθηται	(From αἰσθάνομαι (cf. αἶω from *αἶς?) (L) SEG 922.22
αἶται	(Dat. of αἶτας, cf. αἶτις in WL) (L) SEG 28 404
αἶτε	(εἶτε) <u>A 95 II a</u> Thuc. V 79.4 (bis)
αἶτεῖσθαι	(From αἶτέω) (L) IG 16.2
αἶτέω	See αἶτεῖσθαι, αἰτῶντι, αἰτούμενοι
αἶτησιν	(L) IG 21 col. I 6 αἶτ[η]σιν
αἶτία	See αἶτιάν, -ας
αἶτιαθῆναι	(From αἶτιάομαι) (L) IG 1282.15



αἰτίαν	(L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.21
αἰτίας	(L) IG 931.19 -ί[ας]
αἴτιας	(From αἴτις, fem. of αἴτᾱς = Thess. ἐρώμενος in Theocr., but cf. αἴται in WL. Et. uncertain. Possibly related to αἴω "hear".) A 80 a Alc. 34 from Schol. Theocr. XII p.250 Wendel. Cf. EM 43.31 ὁ ἐρώμενος παρὰ τὸ αἴειν, ὃ ἐστὶ πνέειν· ὁ εἰσπνέων τὸν ἔρωτα τῷ ἐραστῇ. φασὶ γὰρ γένεσθαι τὸν ἔρωτα ἐκ τοῦ εἰσπνεῖσθαι ἐκ τῆς μορφῆς τοῦ ἐρωμένου. ὅθεν καὶ εἰσπνήλας καλοῦσι τοὺς ἐραστὰς παρὰ Λάκωσιν. /See also εἰσπνήλης and ἐραστής in WL./
αἴτινες	(From ὅστις) (L) IG 21 col. II 6
αἰτέοντι	(αἰτοῦσι from αἰτέω) A 3 b, 99 d i (L) SEG 12 371.5
αἴτις	(αἴ-τις/εἰ-τις) A 95 II a Alc. 1.46
αἴτις	See αἴτιας
αἰτούμενοι	(From αἰτέω) (M) IG 1451.5
Αἰτωλία	Steph. Byz. 55.14 ..ἔστι καὶ Αἰτωλία πόλις Πελοποννήσου, ἣν συγκαταλέγει ταῖς Λακωνικαῖς πόλεσιν Ἀνδροτίων καὶ Ἀτθίδος
αἰχμαῖ	(From αἰχμή? dat. sing. or nom. pl.?)* Alc. 10(b).10 from P.Oxy. xxix Comment. in Melicos 2506 fr. 5 ii
αἰχμα[.]α	(From αἰχμητής?)* Alc. 12.6 from P.Oxy. 2393 fr. 1.6
αἶψα	(From *αἶπ-σ-α) Alc. 3.81 from P.Oxy. 2387; possibly (Alc.) 162 fr. 1 col. ii (b) 6 from P.Oxy. 2394 αἶψανεχω[.]
αἰχματᾶν	(αἰχμητῶν)* A 72 a (L) IG 724.2
αἰχμή	(From *αἶκ-σμα) See αἰχμαῖ
αἰκμητής	See αἰχμα[.]α, αἰχματᾶν
αἰών	(From *αἶφων cf. αἰέν) See αἰῶνα, -νος
αἰῶνα	(L) IG 970.5, 1208.14&20&47
αἰώνιον	(L) IG 468.5 α[ἰώ]ν- &8, 526.3, 528.4&5 [αἰ]ών-, 529.5, 535.6, 537.7, 549.4&5, 553.6-7, 1179.5-6
αἰώνιος	(L) IG 541.2 α[ἰώ]ν-, 544.5. See also αἰώνιον, -νίου, -νίω, ἐώνιον
αἰωνίου	(L) IG 504.14&14-15, 547.16&16, 552.9 α[ἰ]ωνίο[υ], 554.8, 555 a 15-16 & b 16-17, 628.1 [αἰώ]ν-, 822.4, SEG 845 (IG 685) 5 [αἰ]ων-. (M) IG 1398.14-15 αἰ[ωνίου]
αἰωνίω	(αἰωνίου) A 74 a (L) IG 305.11 -ω[νίω]

αἰῶνος	(L) IG 18 A 6, 18 B 12, 19.18
ἀκαλανσίρ	Hesych. (α 2421) <u>A 39, 42</u> ἀκανθυλλίς ("goldfinch") παρὰ Λάκωνιν /ακκαλακανσίρ H:Valckenaer, -θυλλί H:Musurus. ἀκαλανθίς is used by Aristophanes etc. It is the equivalent of ἀκανθίς "goldfinch"./
ἀκαταβόλους	(καταβολή is "throwing down" so "payment" and so here "outstanding, unpaid - of taxation".) (M) IG 1433.40
ἀκαταφρονήτους	(M) SEG 974.8-9 ἀκ[ατα]φ-
ἀκείνητα	(ἀκύνητα) <u>A 7</u> (M) IG 1370.19
+ἀκελλεά	Hesych. (α 2315) A 25 a I ἔκλεψαν. οἱ Ταραντιῖνοι /Cf. α 5923 +ἀπεκέλλερεν· ἀπέκλεψεν, for which Latte tries ἀπεκέασσεν· ἀπέλεψεν, so that here he suggests ἀγκεάσαν· ἐκ-λέψαν (κεάζω "split", ἐκλέπω "peel", cf. λέπος "husk"). But perhaps κελ- should be retained (cf. <u>κέλυφος</u> "case, sheath"). See also λεπανός in WL./
ἀκερδῶς	(L) IG 26.7
ἀκήρατος	("unmixed, pure") Alc. 1.54
ἀκύνητος	See ἀκείνητα
ἀκκόρ	Hesych. (α 2434) <u>A 39, 64 I a i</u> ἀσκός· Λάκωνες /Cf. Tsakonian akho./
ἄκλαυτος	("unwept") Alc. 1.39
ἀκμάζοντα	(From ἀκμάζω, where IE *ǵ ₂ ek > ακ as in ἄκ-ρος, ἀκωκή etc.) (L) IG 1186.11
ἀκοάν	(ἀκοήν)* <u>A 28 a III</u> (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 433.11
ἀκοᾶ	(ἀκωκή "point") <u>A 9</u> (L) SEG 26 464 b 2 ἀκο[κᾶ]
ἀκόλουθα	(L) IG 364.7 ἀκό(λο)υθα
ἀκόλουθος	(Cf. κέλευθος - ἀ is copulative) See ἀκόλουθα, -λουσον
ἀκολούθως	(L) IG 1336.6 [ἀκο]λ[ο]ύθ[ω]ς
[ἀκό]λουσον	(From ἀκόλουθος?) <u>A 42</u> Alc. 4 fr. 5.3 (suppl.) from P.Oxy. 2388
ἀκοσμούντων	(From ἀκοσμέω) (M) IG 1390.39
ἀκούειν	(From ἀκούω) (M) IG 1390.40
]κουει[...	(From ἀκούω?) Alc. 4 fr. 15.2 from P.Oxy. 2388
ἀκούην	(ἀκούειν from ἀκούω) <u>A 11 a, 25 b I ii, 109 a i</u> Alc. 1.95

ἄκουκα	(ἀκήκοα from ἀκούω - this is a late form, cf. ἤκουκα P.Oxy. 237 VII 23 (II AD)) <u>A 105 e i</u> Plut. Lyc. 20.12, III.2 p.32.20; Plut. Ages. 21.10, p.220.14; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 212 F 58, II p.125.7; Plut. Reg. et Imp. 191 B 9, p.60.14
ἀκούσαι	(From ἀκούω) Alc. 3 fr. 1.3 from P.Oxy. 2387
ἀκούσαιμες	(ἀκούσαιμεν from ἀκούω) <u>A 99 c</u> (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 434.13
ἀκούω	(Possibly from *ἄκ-ουσ-γω, from ἄκ- as in ἄκρος etc., and οὔς. But more probably it is related to Goth. hausjan "hear" (with α from *en "in" or augmentative or prothetic?). The final s of the root could be a desiderative, in which case the word might be related to Hesych. α 2354 ἀκεύει· τηρεῖ. Κύπριου.) See ἀκούειν, .]κουει[... ἀκούην, ἄκουκα, ἀκούσαι, ἀκούσαιμες
ἄκρ'	(ἄκρα) Alc. 58.2 from Hephaest. Ench. xiii 6, p.42 Consbr. (Similar in Apostol. Cent. IV 62 b, ii 322 L.-S.)
ἀκρᾶν	(ἀκρῶν) <u>A 72 a</u> Alc. 16.5 from Μελῶν β?
ἄκρεως	(From ἄκρις "hill-top" - a rare word, but see Od. X 281) (M) IG 1370.6
ἄκρην	(L) SEG 1 91.1
ἀκρινόμος	Hesych. (α 2573) ὕλης ἐπιμελητής, παρὰ Λάκωσιν /ἄκρις "hill-top, hill country", cf. ἄκρεως/
ἀκρίτων	(M) IG 1433.16
ἀκροᾶματα	<u>A 28 a III</u> (L) SEG 923.6&19, cf. foll.
ἀκροᾶμάτων	<u>A 28 a III</u> (L) SEG 923.13, cf. above
ἀκροβόλοι	(Cf. Hesych. ἀκροβόλοι· ἀκοντισταί· τοξόται· (ἀκροβολέω "throw").) (M) IG 1426.10 [ἀ]κρο-
+ἀκρόδρυον	Hesych. (α 2600) πλήρες μέτρον. παρὰ Ταραντύνους /Unexplained - and the spelling is suspect. α 2598 (ἀκρόδρυα· ἀρχὴ καρπῶν, καρπού) and 2599 (ἀκροδρύων· ἀρχῶν καρπῶν, δένδρων ὡς ἐκ τοῦ δρυός) are similar in form, but not necessarily related to ἀκρόδρυον./
ἄκρον	(L) IG 1186.8&22 -ρ[ον]. (M) IG 1431.2&34
ἀκροπόλη	(ἀκροπόλει) <u>A 13 b at end</u> (L) IG 729.6 [ἀ]κροπόλη[ι]
ἄκρος	(The root is the same as in ἀκμάζοντα) See ἄκρ', ἀκρῶν, ἄκρην, ἄκρον, ἄκρω

- ἡκροσκιρίαις (The Attic form would be ἄκροσκιρίαις; the h is unetymological. The word, meaning "hill, copse", appears only here, but cf. σκῆρος.) A 37 b ii (H) I 65, cf. foll.
- ἡκροσκιριᾶν (The Attic form would be ἄκροσκιριῶν) A 37 b ii, 72 a (H) I 71, cf. above
- ἄκρωι (L) IG 1336.23
- ἄκρωτήριον See τᾰκροτήρια
- ἄκυρος (M) IG V ii 419.20 (Phigalea)
- ἀκχάνθαρ Hesych. (α 2706)* A 39, 44 ii, 50 b ii, 64 I a iii κράββατος ("couch, mattress"). Λάκωνες /ἀκχαλίβαρ H:Schmidt, who recognised as ἀκχάνθαρ, for ἀσκάντης "pallet, bier" (λ for ν and β mistaken for θ). Cf. σ 847 σκάνθαν· κράββατον. See also Bourguet 117.3./
- ἀκωκή See ἀκῶκᾰ
- ἀλ' (ἀλλά) A 67 a ii, 69 a I (L) SEG 26 464 b 6
- .].ᾰλα.[. (ᾰλη? "wandering, roaming")*? Alc. 3 fr. 5.3 from P.Oxy. 2387
- ((ᾰλαζα)) Hesych. (α 2729) A 62 f αἰσχροᾰ /Perhaps cf. α 2774 ᾰλαστα· ᾰτιμα· δεινᾰ and similar forms in 2775, -76, -78, -79 and -80, where there is a variation between ζ and στ. See also note to foll./
- ᾰλαζονεύεσθαι Hesych. (α 2730) ψεύδεσθαι. ἥ ἀπαισχύνεσθαι. Ταραντιῖνοι /αἰσχυνεσθαι H:Ruhnken. H.Stephanus transferred Ταραντιῖνοι to ᾰλαζα (above), for ᾰλαζονεύομαι "feign" is found elsewhere, and a similar gloss in Bk 381.20 does not mention the Tar. (The 'Αλαζῶνες were a Thracian tribe.)/
- ᾰλαθέως (ᾰληθέως)* Plut. Apophth. Lac. 211 C 41, II p.120.18
- ᾰλανέως Hesych. (α 2761) A 25 c VIII, 54 ὀλοσχερῶς. Ταραντιῖνοι /Cf. ᾰφλανέος (Buck No. 64.4 - Elis) and Hesych. α 3112 ᾰλλανῆς· ᾰσφαλῆς and 2760 ᾰλανές· ᾰληθές. It comes from ᾰ-φλα- (see Buck p.51.55), and is related to ᾰελλῆς (ᾰ-φελ-), ᾰολλῆς (from ᾰ-φαλ-, but with Aeolic o, see Buck p.20.5), Doric ᾰλῆς, Delph. ᾰλία (ᾰ from αφα). Cf. ᾰλία in WL and Frisk s.v. εἰλέω and Chantraine s.v. ᾰλῆς./
- ᾰλαστα (From ᾰληστος)* Alc. 1.34
- [[ᾰλγεῖη]] Hesych. (α 2797) ᾰρῶστιά. [μα]λακ[ία] ἴωνες /Cod. H had αρρωστια Λάκωνες, but Fick BB 28.83 read ἴωνες and Latte read μαλακία./
- ᾰλέγω ("make reckoning of") Alc. 1.2
- ᾰλειμμα (L) IG 1208.23. See also ᾰλείμματος

ἀλείμματος	(M) IG 1390.106
ἀλέηλον	(ἀλήσιον "meal", cf. Hesych. α 2949 ἀλήσιον· πᾶν τὸ ἀληλεσμένον. Elsewhere the form ἄλητον is found (the original form is *ἀλεφάτιον - see Be II p.319), but here assibilation has occurred.) A 4 a, 25 a III, 38 a i, 40 d (L) IG 1316.5 [ἀ]λ- (but Forster reads [η]λεήλον, BSA 10 171.12)
ἀλεῖπται	(From ἀλείπτης "anointer") (L) IG 542.3 [ἀ]λεῖπτ[αι], 543.4. Cf. foll.
ἀλείπτας	(From ἀλείπτης) (L) SEG 633 (IG 172 & 175) 8. Cf. above
ἀλειπτής	(From ἀλειπτός) (L) IG 491.3, 569.3
ἀλειπτήριον	("place in 'gym' for anointing") (M) IG 1390.108&110
ἄλειπτος	("not left behind, unconquered") (L) IG 666 (see 836) 2
ἀλειπτός	("anointed") See ἀλειπτήν
ἀλείφειν	(From ἀλείφω) (L) IG 1208.41
ἀλειφέσθω	(" ") (M) IG 1390.109
ἀλειφομένοις	(" ") (M) IG 1390.108 ἀλει[φομένοις]
ἀλείφω	See ἀλείφειν, -φέσθω, -φομένοις
ἄλειψιν	(From ἄλειψις) (L) IG 20 A 6
ἀλεκτρουτρόφε	(= ἀλεκτρονοτρόφε "cock-feeder", cf. Poll. VII 135 οἱ ἀλεκτρονοτρόφοι, οὓς ὠνόμασεν ἐν Ἀξιόχων Αἰσχίνης· φρύγιχος μὲν γὰρ ἐν κρόνῳ καὶ ἀλεκτροπώλιον εἶρηκεν. (root as in foll.)) A 65 (L) IG 771.3 [ἀλεκ]τρυ-
ἀλεξέμεναι	(From ἀλέξω (from *al-ek-, cf. Skt. rakṣ "protect", as in above). -μεναι is an Epic infinitive ending, normally found with athematic verbs.) A 109 c i Thuc. V 77.6
ἀλευρ[...]	(L) SEG 759 a A 7
ἀληθέως	See ἀλαθέως
ἀληθῆ	(From ἀληθής (cf. λανθάνω)) (L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.36
ἀλήσιον	See ἀλέηλον
ἄληστος	("unforgettable") See ἄλαστα
ἄλητον	("ground flour" - apparently contracted form from ἀλέατα, where ε + α > η, cf. ἀλείατα in Od. 20.108 (ἀλέω is "grind", from which ἀλέηλον is also derived.))

ἀλία

(Doric "assembly of the people". It comes from the root ἀφαλ-, i.e. it belongs to the family of words based on *α-φελ-νης/*α-φλ-νης, e.g. ἀλής, ἀολλής and see ἀλανέως in WL. The α is copulative, from IE *sm; and it has retained aspiration. The -νης suffix, which must be assumed, suggests a hypothetical noun *φελ-νος, cf. ἔθνος, κτήνος, etc., and -λν- developed regularly (> -λλ- in Lesbian and Thessalian, but λ + lengthening of the preceding vowel elsewhere).

The word is used by Herodotus in VII 134 in relation to the Laconians, when they were unable to obtain good omens following the murder of Darius' ambassadors, and several assemblies were held to discuss the possible means of remedying the situation (ἀλίας τε πολλάκις συλλεγομένης). But he also uses it for the Parians (V 29), for the Thebans (V 79) and even for the Persians (I 125). Elsewhere it is found in Heracl. as the equivalent of Attic ἐκκλησία, and Buck, p.351, ascribes a similar usage to Acarn., Corcyr., Gela, Agrig. and Rheg., while he quotes ἀλιαία "assembly" for Arc., Arg., Mycen. and Nemea. Also, in Buck No. 52 A 22&41, in the "Labyadae inscription", significantly it means a political gathering, in contrast to the Ἀπέλλα - but for this distinction see p. 89. So, although there is no inscriptional evidence for this word in Laconia, the evidence of Herodotus, Buck's quoted examples from other Dorian states, and the Delphian inscription (the Labyadae and the Laconians received many of their institutions from the same source), all suggest that the word was in use at Sparta. For A.J. Beattie's theory that those eligible to attend the ἀλία at Sparta were the "three hundred" see Appendix 3.)
A 24, 54 See ἀλίαι, ἀλίαν, ἀλίας

ἀλίαι

(ἀλίαι) A 24 a, 54, 37 d (H) I 11,118, II 10

ἀλίαν

Hesych. (α 2974) A 24 a, 54 ἐκκλησίαν. Ταραντιῖνοι Cf. Schol. Arat. 254, Maass p.386 ἦλιστα πᾶσαι Πληϊάδες· τὸ μὲν ἦλιστα ἀθρόως παρὰ τὸ ἄλις, ἔνθεν καὶ ἀλίαν οἱ Δωριεῖς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν καλοῦσιν.
 /Cod. H of Hesych. has αλιαταν, emended by Soping from Schol. Arat. Cf. also Kaibel 57 p.204./

+ἀλιάποδα

Hesych. (α 2979) τὸν κέφρον ("stormy petrel"). ἡ θαλάττιον ὄρνιν [Ἀχαιὸς (fr. 54) καὶ +Ἀλκμάν]
 See Alc. 166
 /κεμφρον H:Salmasius, and the addition is by Schmidt from the following gloss (ἀλιβάπτοις). ἀλιάς is "belonging to the sea" (ἄλς "salt")./

[[ἀλιβάπτοις]]

Hesych. (α 2984) πορφυροῦς. [[ὄρνιν. Ἀχαιὸς καὶ Ἀλκμάς]]
 /πορφυραν H:EM 63.45, which omits ὄρνιν...+Ἀλκμας. Schmidt and Latte both take this with above gloss. Musurus conjectures Ἀλκμάν. ἀλίβαπτος is "dipped in the sea", cf. Aesch. Pers. 275 (ἀλιβαφῆ)./

- ἀλῆς (Ionic form) A 24 a Hdt. VII 134.2
- ἀλικίας (ήλικίας)* (L) IG 480.5. (M) IG 1427.3 ἀλι[κίας]
- ἀλιοβολή Hesych. (α 3025)* σύνοδος ἡλίου ἄμα [καὶ σελήνης] Λάκωνες /κ. σελ. is by Albertus from e.g. Plut. Rom. 12.2 (καὶ σύνοδον ἐκλειπτικὴν....γενέσθαι σελήνης πρὸς ἥλιον). There is no obvious reason why this poetic compound should be Laconian./
- ἄλιον (ἥλιον)* A 37 d Alc. 1.41
- ἀλιπόρφυρος Alc. 26.4 from Antigon. Caryst. Mir. xxiii (27) p.8 Keller
- ἀλίσκομαι See ἀλούς, ἀλῶ, ἀλώκαντι
- ἀλιτηρός (= ἀλιτήριος "sinning, offending against, guilty") Alc. 79 from Schol. Pind. Ol. 1.91 a, 1.37 Drachmann
- ἀλκᾶ (ἀλκή, from IE *ǵel-k, cf. ἀλέξω)* Alc. 1.15, cf. foll.
- ἀλκαῦς (L) IG 724.4, cf. above
- Ἀλκίδαί Hesych. (α 3096) θεοὶ τινες παρὰ Λακεδαιμονίοις /Ἀλκεῖδαι - Musurus. Latte suggests a possible connection with υ 15 ὑαλκάδαι (Latte ὑαλκίδαί)· χορὸς παύδων. Λάκωνες. But ἀλκή is used in many names, Ἀλχαιος, Ἀλκμᾶν etc., so perhaps it is here used simply with the patronymic. Or there may be a connection with ἀλκυὼν q.v./
- Ἀλκμάν (The Lyric poet of VIIth century B.C. For a bibliography see Hooker, The Ancient Spartans page 80/81. In the name Ἀλκμάν α + ω > ᾱ, cf. Ἀλκμᾶων in Alc. 95(b) etc. Hesych. α 3095 has Ἀλκμέων· τὸν Ἀλκμᾶνα.) A 24 c IV Alc. 17.4, 39.1
- ἀλκυόνεσσι (From ἀλκυὼν "kingfisher") A 76 a Alc. 26.3 from Antig. Caryst. Mir. xxiii (27) p.8 Keller. Cf. foll.
- ἀλκυὼν Photius, Anfang 77.2 ...λέγεται δὲ παρὰ τισι καὶ ἀλκυδῶν ἢ ἀλκυὼν, καὶ δαίμων τις Ἀλκυὼν παρὰ Λάκωσι whence Latte reads Hesych. (α 3101) ἀλκυὼν· εἶδος ὀρνέου καὶ δαίμων τις [παρὰ Λάκωσι]. /The et. is uncertain, although popular etymology gives ἄλς + κύω./ Cf. above
- ἄλλ' (ἀλλά) A 69 a I (L) IG 1524.12; Alc. 1.71&77; Alc. 17.3 from Athen. x 416 C
- ἄλλᾶ (L) IG 455.6, 728.9, 733.11, 1114.13 ἀλλ[ᾶ], 1146.28, 1186.19, 1208.25, 1346.9, SEG 475 a (IG 722) 5 [ᾶ]λλᾶ, REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.4&32 [ᾶ]λλᾶ &36 [ᾶλ]λᾶ. (M) IG 1379.15, 1390.4, 1432.28. (H) II 20. Alc. 1.82; Alc. 3.100 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. iii; Alc. 16.5 from Μελῶν β?; Alc. 17.7 from Athen. x 416 D. See also ἄλ', ἄλλ'

- ἄλλα (From ἄλλος) (L) IG 479.9, 482.6, 487.9, 492.6, 494.3, 531.5, 555 a 3 & b 4, 557.4, 1145.42, 1167.8, SEG 468.17 [ἄλ]λα. (M) IG 1370.8 [ἄ]λλα. (H) I 168,172. +Alc. 104 from Ap. Dysc. Adv. 566, i 156.15 Schn. (but he reads ἄλλω).
- ἄλλαυ (ἄλληυ)* (L) IG 1120.6. (H) I 176,178
- ἄλλαλα (ἄλληλα)* (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 433.1
- ἄλλάλοισ (ἄλλήλοισ)* (H) I 66. (T) Arch. Diels I 433.2, Philol. 11
- ἄλλάλων (ἄλλήλων)* (H) I 75,77,79,81,82,84
- ἄλλάλως (ἄλλήλους)* A 74 b (H) I 85. (M) IG V ii 419.12 [ἄλλ]ά-, &16 [ἄ]λλά-
- ἄλλάμπταν Hesych. (α 3111)* A 69 d, 70 a i τὸν ἥλιον λάκωνες, οἱ δὲ ἐπιχώριον δαῖμονα /αλλαμπαν cod. H. Schmidt read ἄλλαμπᾶν, so omitted Λακ. here and moved it to α 3112 (ἄλλανῆς· ἀσφαλῆς). But Latte has ἄλλάμπταν, cf. α 2762 (ἄλαμπάν· τὸν ἥλιον, ὅτι ἀναλάμπειν./
- ἄλλαν (ἄλλην)* (M) IG 1390.92
- ἄλλᾶν (ἄλλῶν) A 72 a (M) IG 1498.6-7 ἀ[λ]λᾶν. (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 438.6
- ἄλλας (ἄλλης)* (L) IG 483.4. Plut. Apophth. Lac. 236 D 70, II p.203.2
- ἄλλας (Acc. pl.) (L) IG 538.11, SEG 923.19
- ἄλληυ (L) IG 547.2, 548.9
- ἄλλήλους (L) IG p. VIII 89
- ἄλλήλων See ἄλλαλα, ἄλλάλοισ, -άλων, -άλως, ἀλλήλους
- ἄλλην (L) IG 599.15
- ἄλλης (L) IG 474.7, 517(SEG 791) 7 -η[ς], 555 a 8 & b 9, 560.5, 586.9, 587.7, 589.16, 601.11, 608.11, 1168.6, SEG 803.10
- ἄλλο (M) IG 1390.25&44&50&60&61&75&104, 1432.4 ἄ[λ]λ[ο], (H) I 129
- ἄλλοισ (L) IG 535.8, 932.2, 935.15 [ἄλ]λ-, 936.17&22, 961.16, 962.29, 976.4 [ἄ]λλ-, 1112.17 ἄλ[λοισ], 1144.28, 1145.43, 1146.46, 1312.11 ἄ[λ]λ[οισ], 1336.16, SEG 468.17, 470.6, 948 (IG 1331) 10. (M) IG 1425.15
- ἄλλον (M) IG 1390.6&91. (H) I 57,138,145,157
- ἄλλος (From *ἄλλο-, cf. Lat. alius) A 53 c (L) IG 18 B 5. (M) IG 1390.25 (according to G. Daux, Rev. de Phil. 16 1942 p.58/62. IG has ἄλλως). (H) I 136.

ἄλλος cont.	Alc. 1.30 See also ἄλλα, ἄλλαι, ἄλλαν, ἄλλαν, ἄλλας (ἄλλης), ἄλλας, ἄλληι, ἄλλην, ἄλλης, ἄλλο, ἄλλοις, ἄλλον, ἄλλος, ἄλλου, ἄλλους, ἄλλω, ἄλλωι, ἄλλων, ἄλλως, τἄλλα
ἄλλος	(ἄλλους) <u>A 9, 74 b</u> (L) IG 1 A 12
ἄλλου	(L) IG 1146.9&34
ἄλλους	(L) IG 658.3, 962.26, SEG 831 (IG 655) 8
ἄλλω	(ἄλλου) <u>A 74 a</u> (L) Thuc. V 79.4. (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 437.1
ἄλλωι	(L) IG 1145.52. (M) IG 1390.4. (H) I 105,128
ἄλλων	(L) IG 493.16, 515.6, 589.12, 1112.5 -ω[v], SEG 923.26. (M) IG 1390.77&129, 1432.28&32, SEG 972.10
ἄλλως	(ἄλλους) <u>A 74 b</u> (H) I 59,78,83,117
ἄλλως	(Adv.) (M) IG 1390.25 (As IG - Daux has ἄλλος)
ἄλμυρόν	(From ἄλμυρός (ἄλς "salt" > ἄλμη "sea-water, brine") "salt, briny".) Alc. 108 from Aristeid. Or. xlvii 206 ii 272 Di. and Schol. to this, iii 635 Di. Cf. also Arsen. = Apostol. Cent. ii 23, ii 271 L.-S.
ἄλόγω	(ἄλόγου from ἄλογος) <u>A 74 a</u> (T) Philol. 11
ἄλους	(From ἄλίσκομαι) (L) SEG 922.9
ἄλοχος	("one who shares the bed", with α from IE *sm̥) (L) IG 724.6. See also ἄλόχου
ἄλόχου	(L) IG 733.13
Ἄλπεϊωι	(Paus. III 18.2 mentions a building, an Ἄλπιον, near the Acropolis.) (L) IG 884.2 (<u>A 6 c?</u>)
ἄλσος	(L) IG 455.2 ἄλσ[ος]
ἄλυπε	(From ἄλυπος) (L) IG 1278.1
ἄλύπη	(Fem. voc. from ἄλυπος) (L) IG 809.3
ἄλυπος	(L) IG 922.3. See also ἄλυπε, ἄλύπη
ἄλφύτων	(ἄλφύτων is "barley groats") (L) IG 363.15, 1511.16 ἄλφ[ύτων]
ἄλῶι	(Subj. from ἄλίσκομαι) (M) IG 1390.75&79
ἄλώκαντι	(ἑαλώκασι from ἄλίσκομαι) <u>A 98 a, 99 d iii</u> Plut. Lys. 14.6, III.2 p.109.8
ἄμ	(Particle ἄν followed by μ.) <u>A 70 a i</u> (M) IG 1390.1
ἄμ'	(ἄμά, neut. acc. pl. from ἄμός)* <u>A 55, 90 i</u> Alc. 1.81
ἄμ'	(ἄμα) Alc. 26.3 from Antigon. Caryst. Mir. xxiii (27), p. 8 Keller

ἄμα	(Root *sem-with zero vocalism) (L) IG 1524.34&35 [ἄμ]α &42, SEG 866 (IG 735) 1 ἄμ[α], SEG 26 456.13, REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.13. (M) SEG 23 206.9. See also ἄμ', ἡάμα, ἄμα, ἡαμα
ἡάμα	(ἄμα) <u>A 37 b</u> (H) I 1
ἄμα	(ἄμα) <u>A 94 d</u> Ar. Lys. 1318
ἡαμα	(= Doric ἄμα - "likewise") <u>A 37 b, 94 d</u> (L) IG 213.14 &30 ἡα[μα] &38 ἡαμ[ᾱ] &43&48&71&72&79&80&86 [h]αμα &89, 1120.2&10
ἄμάκλον	Hesych. (α 3403) κάμαξ Λάκωνες ("vine-pole, spear" etc.) /ἄβαξ("board") cod. H, καμακλον cod. b, emended to κάμαξ by Latte. Schmidt compares to his 53 ἄβακλ. ἄγε.... Λάκωνες, but Latte has a different and irrelevant version of this./
ἄμαξιτῶ	(ἄμαξιτοῦ from ἄμαξιτός - "road" (traversed by ἄμαξα)) <u>A 37 d, 74 a</u> (H) I 60
ἄμαρ	(ἡμαρ)* Alc. 5 fr. 2 ii 25 from P.Oxy. 2390 Commentarii Fragmenta
ἄμάτις	Hesych. (α 3479) <u>A 95 I b i</u> ἄπαξ. Ταπαντιῖνου (Kaibel 58) /cf. α 3401 (ἄμάκλις· ἄπαξ. Κρήτες). ἄμός = τλις (root *sm; cf. Skt. sama), here combined with -τις/-κλις element, cf. πολλάκλις./
ἄμβαλῶμεθα	(ἀναβαλῶμεθα from ἀναβάλλω) <u>A 69 d, 70 a i</u> Ar. Lys. 1096
ἄμβροσίαν	(cf. IE root *mer "to die". *ἀ-μροτος > ἄμβροτος, cf. Lat. mortuus.) Alc. 1.62
ἄμβροτίξας	Hesych. (α 3531) <u>A 69 d, 103</u> ἀπαρξάμενος. Λάκωνες /See Latte I p.495. He takes the root *μρο-, cf. μέρος, μοῖρα, ἐπιμόρτος (of land worked on the métayer system) and μορτή (portion of a métayer in the proceeds of an estate), and cf. also μ 1689 μορτάν· τὴν γινομένην καταβολὴν ἀπὸ τῶν καρπῶν. So "to put aside part of a sacrifice" for the gods is *ἀνα-μροτ- > ἄμβροτίξαι, cf. ἀναμερίσασθαι. Latte also mentions α 3525, which he wants to read ἄμβροτιγνόν· ἄμοιρον (*α-μροτ-)/
ἄμβροτοι	(L) IG 315.3 (AO 3 gives Ἀμβροτον..)
ἄμέ	(ἡμας)* <u>A 55, 89 vi</u> (L) IG 1145.11&15&17&30&31; Ar. Lys. 95, 1099, 1250, 1254, 1265
ἄμείβεται	(From ἀμείβω) Alc. 3.64 fr. 3 ii from P.Oxy. 2387
ἄμειβομένους	(" ") (L) IG 1144.13
ἄμείβω	See ἀμείβεται, -βομένους, see also Doric form ἀμευσα[.. from ἀμεύομαι (The et. of both forms is uncertain.)
ἄμευν	(ἡμευν)* <u>A 7, 55, 89 viii</u> (M) SEG 974.12

ἄμεινον	(M) IG p. XI 121
ἀμειπτικῆς	(ἀμειπτικός "of/for exchange", so ἀμειπτικὴ τράπεζα is "table to which taxes paid".) (L) IG 18 A 6
ἄμειπτον	(cf. μέμφομαι) (L) IG 578.8
ἀμέραι	(dat. ἡμέραι)* (M) IG 1390.7
ἀμέραις	(ἡμέραις)* (M) IG 1379.8&10, 1390.75, SEG 974.19&24
ἀμέραν	(ἡμέραν)* Alc. 1.38
ἀμέραν	(ἡμέραν)* <u>A 37 d</u> (M) IG 1390.109, SEG 23 206.19
ἀμερῶν	(ἡμερῶν)* <u>A 72 a</u> (M) IG 1390.70, SEG 23 206.17
ἀμέρας	(ἡμέρας)* (M) SEG 12 371.17, SEG 23 206.17&18
ἀμέρας	(ἡμέρας)* <u>A 37 d</u> (L) IG 213.38 [ἀμέρ]ας &43&48&71&78 &85&88. (M) IG 1432.25
ἀμέρμερα	Hesych. (α 3601) πολλά, Ἀδάκωνες /Latte compares with γ 411 γέργερα (γεργενα cod.)• πολλά. In Varro Ling. 5.76 γέργερα = Latin "greges", (Boisacq derives it from ἀγείρω). But μ for γ is not found elsewhere in Laconian./
ἄμές	(ἡμεῖς)* <u>A 55, 89 v</u> Alc. 36 from Ap. Dysc. Pron. 118 C, i 93 Schn.; Ar. Lys. 168,1162; Plut. Lyc. 21.3&3&3, p.33.22&34.1&3; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 238 A&B&B, p.208. 13&15&17; Zenob. Prov. 1.82.
ἡμές	(ἡμεῖς)* <u>A 37 b, 55, 89 v</u> (H) I 50
ἀμετέρα	(ἡμετέρα)* <u>A 55</u> (L) IG 1146.28
ἀμετέραν	(ἡμετέραν)* <u>A 55</u> (M) IG 1360.12
ἀμετέρας	(ἡμετέρας)* <u>A 55</u> (L) IG 952.6 -έ[ρας], 1145.24, SEG 467.4 ἀμ[ετέρας]. (M) IG 1390.83
ἀμετέροις	(ἡμετέροις)* <u>A 55</u> (M) SEG 974.18
ἀμέτερον	(ἡμέτερον)* <u>A 55</u> (L) IG 1144.10, 1566.11 (Delphi)
ἀμετέρων	(ἡμετέρων)* <u>A 55</u> (L) IG 1566.8 ἀμ[ετέρων] &10 (Delphi). (M) SEG 974.20
ἀμευσα[...]	(From ἀμεύομαι? (Doric equivalent of ἀμείβομαι)) Alc. 3 fr. 11.4 from P.Oxy. 2387
ἀμέων	(ἡμῶν)* <u>A 25 c VIII, 55, 89 vii</u> Alc. 38 from Ap. Dysc. Pron. 121 b, i 95 Schn.
+ἀμήκωα	Hesych. (α 3631) δεινά. Ταπαντιῦνοι (Kaibel 59) /Unexplained. (Coraes tried ἀπήκωα "which it is forbidden

- +ἀμήκωα cont. to hear", Soping suggested ἀνήκωα and Blumenthal Hesychst. 14 took it from the root *mē "to measure", but these are all highly conjectural!)/
- ἀμῦν (ἡμῦν)* A 55, 89 viii (L) IG 931.3 [ἀ]μῦν, 1146.35. (M) SEG 23 206.19; Plut. Ages. 2.6, p.195.9; (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 432.5, 433.11, 435.7&14. ἀμῦν in Alc. 1.41&60&89; Alc. 37(a) from Ap. Dysc. Pron. 123 b, i 96 Schn. ἀμύν in (L) IG 27.5; Ar. Lys. 1081,1162,1297; Alc. 37(b) from Ap. Dysc. Pron. 123 b, i 97 Schn.
- ἄμμε (ἡμας) A 37 d, 52, 89 vi Plut. Apophth. Lac. 225 B 5, p.163.15
- ἄμμες (ἡμεῖς) A 37 d, 52, 89 v Plut. Lyc. 20.8, p.32.12; (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 434.3
- ἄμμεγα (poetic ἀνδάμμεγα) A 69 d, 70 a i (L) IG 726.8
- ἄμμεν (ἡμῦν) A 37 d, 52, 89 viii Plut. Apophth. Lac. 235 A 53, p.198.9
- ἄμμεξ Hesych. (α 3662) συγκομιστοῦς ἄρτος. Ταπαντιῖνοι ("of unbolted meal") (Kaibel 60 p.204) /ἀμικόνιστος H:Kaibel, cf. α 3702 (ἀμμισκόμιστον· συγκόμιστον ἄρτον), and he suggests that ἀμμ- represents ἀναμ-. Latte points out that the order in the lexicon supports the form with one μ, suggesting a derivation from the plant ἄμυ "ajowan", although a negative form derived from μεύγνυμι might also be possible./
- ἀμμισθαθή (ἀναμισθαθή from ἀναμισθόω) A 69 d, 106 a, 107 b (H) I 111
- ἀμόθυ (Some codd. have ἀμοθεύ. L&S note only this and Hdn. II 464, which gives a wrong explanation. It means "together, in common" and is derived from ἀμός with the -θυ ending, cf. ὄθυ, ποθεύ.) Thuc. V 77.6
- ἀμοιβήν (L) SEG 948(IG 1331) 16-17, cf. foll.
- ἀμοιβῆς (L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 5 [ἀμοι]βῆς, cf. above
- ἀμοῦσι (ἡμετέροις - from ἀμός)* A 55, 74 c, 90 i Ar. Lys. 1181
- ἀμόν (ἀμόν from ἀμός)* A 37 d, 55, 90 i (L) IG 1169.4
- +ἀμόρη (This describes +μελισκόνα, a word occurring also in Alc. 36, and which is probably a dimin. of μέλος "song". +ἀμόρη is probably from ἄμορος, but may be related to Hesych. α 3750 ἀμόρα· σεμίδαλις ἐφθῆ συν μέλιτι ("a kind of bread")) Alc. 113 from Et. Gen. B, p.291 Miller and EM 776.21

- ἄμός (a) (ἄμος = Doric ἡμέτερος, with the same form as ὕμός for ὕμέτερος and σφός for σφέτερος.) A 55, 90 i (M) SEG 974.33. Alc. 45 from Ap. Dysc. Pron. 105 a, i 82 Schn. See also ἄμ', ἄμοῖσι, ἄμόν
- ἄμός (b) (This is an old word equivalent to τις, occurring only in adverbial forms. The IE root is *sm̥; as in εἷς, and cf. also Skt. sama-etc.) See ἄμόθι, ἄμῶς, & cf. ἄμάτις
- ἄμοτον (L&S gloss this as "insatiably, incessantly", but it is a poetic word whose original meaning and et. are uncertain.) (L) IG 960.13
- ἄμουσγρά Hesych. (α 3764) A 10 b, 68 καθαρεύουσα. Λάκωνες /ἄμουχα H:Ahrens, cf. α 3881 ἄμυσχρόν· καθαρόν, ἄγνόν, ὀλόχροον, α 3878 ἄμυσχῆναι· καθᾶραι, ἄγνύσαι, Suid. Adler I 150.21 α 1686 ἄμύσκαρον· τὸ ἄγνόν and I 151 α 1689 ἄμυχρόν· τὸ μὴ μύσαρὸν ἀλλ' ἄγνόν καὶ καθαρόν. οὕτω Σοφοκλῆς (909 Nauck p.340) γράφεται δὲ καὶ ἄμυχρόν, (similar in I 148 α 1666 under ἄμυγνόν). Also EM 87.26 has ἄμυσχρός· ὁ καθαρὸς, ὁ μὴ μύσει χρανθεῖς, ὁ ἀμίαντος, καὶ ἄμυσχρα. Ἡ παρὰ τὸ μύσος μύσαχρός, ὁ μύσαρὸς, μύσυχρός, καὶ ἄμυσχρός, while Parthenius in Hephaest. p.4. 7 reads ἄμυσχρόν οὕνομ' ἔσσειτ' Ἀρχελαΐδος. It is perhaps related to μύσος "uncleanness, defilement" and ἀμύσακτος "without pollution". Frisk also refers to Hesych. μ 1952 μύσκος· μύασμα. κῆδος, cf. ἀπομύσσω "blow the nose" etc./
- ἄμπαιδες Hesych. (α 3769) A 51 c τῶν παίδων ἐπιμελούμενοι παρὰ Λάκωσιν /J. Schmidt, KZ 38.16, wanted ἀμφιπ-, but its similarity with ἀτροπάμπαϊς and πρατοπάμπαϊς (in WL) suggest rather the loss of π./
- ἀμπάλλοντι (ἀναπάλλουσι from ἀναπάλλω) A 69 d, 70 a i, 99 d i Ar. Lys. 1310
- ἀμπαξαι Hesych. (α 3771) A 62 c, 69 d, 103 παῦσαι. Λάκωνες /α 3768 is ἀμπάζονται· ἀναπαύονται, so ἀμπαξαι will be the aorist of ἀναπάζω (or ἀναπάδω). See Be II 353. The accent is uncertain./
- ἄμπελος ("grape-vine", probably a Mediterranean word) See ἀμπέλων, ἀμπέλως
- ἀμπέλων (H) I 114, 148, 170, II 34, 40, 48, 54, 60, 68, 77, 83, 90, 96, 103, 109. , +Alc. 93 from Ammon. de Diff. 244 p.64
- ἀμπελωργικά (ἀμπελουργική) A 28 b I, 34.3&15 (H) II 43
- ἀμπέλως (ἀμπέλους) A 74 b (H) I 123, 147, 169, II 44, 87, 94, 101 107
- ἀμπέσσαι Hesych. (α 3783) A 61 a, 64 II ἀμφιέσαι. Λάκωνες. /ἀμπεσαι H:Be II 326, i.e. ἀμφιφέσσαι./
- ἀμπεχομένων (From ἀμπέχω, a common form from ἀμφέχω by dissimilation) A 64 II (L) SEG 923.27

- ἀμπύθυρον Hesych. (α 3798) A 64 II πυλῶνα ("gateway"). Ταραντῖνοι /ἀμπιουρον H:Vossius. ἀμφύθυρον becomes ἀμπύθυρον by dissimilation. Cf. α 4025 ἀμφύθυρος· οἰκία ἔχουσα ἀμφοτέρωθεν θύρας. (Kaibel 61 p.204)./
- ἀμπισαλιτεύαν (ἀμφιθαλιτεύσασαν from ἀμφιθαλιτεύω) A 38 a ii, 42, 64 II (L) SEG 676.4-5
- ((ἀμπιστατήρ)) Hesych. (α 3799) A 39, 64 II, 114 c ἐξεταστής /This and the following both have ἀμπι- for ἀμφι-, a feature found several times in Laconian and Heracleian, and the ρ ending also suggests a dialectal form. Cf. also Heracleian ἀμφίστασθαι in WL.
- ((ἀμπίστασθαι)) Hesych. (α 3800) A 64 II ἐξετάζειν /See note to above./
- ἀμπάμενος (ἀναπάμενος from ἀναπέτομαι) A 34.2, 69 d Ar. Lys. 106
- ἀμπώλημα (ἀναπώλημα, cf. ἀναπώλῃω "put up for sale again", so here "rebargaining, recovery price, rebate") A 69 d, 114 d (H) I 110. See also ἀμπωλημάτων
- ἀμπωλημάτων (ἀναπωλημάτων) A 69 d, 114 d (H) I 155
- ἀμύητος ("uninitiated, profane") (M) IG 1390.36
- Ἀμύκλαι Steph. Byz. 87.16 πόλις Λακωνικῇ τῶν ἑκατὸν πόλεων, ἦν. Ἀμύκλας ὁ Λακεδαιμόνος υἱὸς ἔκτισε. κλίνεται δὲ καὶ Ἀμύκλα τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ κτίσαντος καὶ Ἀμύκλαντος, ὡς Σιμίας ἐν Μησίῳ "ὄν ῥ' [ἀπ'] Ἀμύκλαντος παιδὸς ἀποφθι- μένου λαοῦ κικλήσκουσιν". τὸ ἐθνικὸν τοῦ Ἀμύκλαι Ἀμυκλαῖος, καὶ Ἀμυκλαεύς ἐξ αὐτοῦ, ὡς Κρηταῖος Κρηταεύς. καὶ τὸ θηλυκὸν τοῦ Ἀμυκλαῖος Ἀμυκλαῖα καὶ Ἀμυκλαῖς. λέγεται καὶ Ἀμυκλαῖτης ὡς Θηβαῖτης. /This ancient town was situated in a fertile district on the eastern bank of the Eurotas, twenty stades south of Sparta (Polyb. V 19.2, Livy XXXIV 28). It was traditionally founded by Amyclas, son of Lacedaemon, and father of Argalus, Hyacinthus and Cynortas (Paus. III 1.3), and it is mentioned in the catalogue of ships in Homer Il. II 584. Tradition, which wrongly ascribes the complete subjection of the area to the generation after the return of the Heracleidae, also says that Amyclae was given to Philonomus by the Heracleidae as a reward for the betrayal of Sparta to them (Strabo VIII 8.4&5). But, in fact, Amyclae retained its independence long after most of Laconia had succumbed to the Spartans, and only fell finally to King Teleclus shortly before the first Messenian War (Paus. III 2.6). (It was for help in this war that Timomachus, the Theban, was given his shield by the Lacedaemonians, see Aristot. in Schol. Pind. Isthm. VI 18.) After its capture, Amyclae became one of

'Αμύκλαι cont.

the obes (see IG 26, an inscription dating from Roman times, and Paus. III 19.6. Cf. also Cartledge, p.106 ff., Oliva p.81 f., with references given in these, as well as ὤβδ' in WL.). Amyclae was renowned for the festival of Hyacinthia and for its statue of Apollo (see Wide p.67 ff. and 285 ff. for relevant passages), but several other gods appeared here as well (see Wide index on p.399). For further discussion see also Kiechle p.49-67.

Amyclae appears in many ancient authors e.g. Paus. II 16.4&6, III 1.3, 2.6, 10.1&8, 12.9, 16.2, 18.6, 19.6, 20.6, IV 18.3, V 11.4; Polyb. 18.3, 19.1, 20.12, 23.7; Thuc. V 18.10, 23.5; Strabo VIII 8.4&5 and cf. VI 3.2; Il. II 584; Arist. Lys. 1297 ff.; Pind. Pyth. I 65, XI 31, with Schol. to Pyth. V 101 b and XI 48, Is. VII 14 and Schol. 18 c, Ne XI 34; Athen. iv 140 A; Zenobius I 54; Xen. Hell. IV 5.11; Lactant. to Stat. Theb. VII 413; Livy XXXIV 28; Nonn. XIX 101; Serv. ad Verg. Aen. X 564 etc.

It also appears in the inscriptions IG 26.3&8, 455.7, 511.1, 515.2&8, 730.12 and see also Alc. 25. Cf. also foll.

ἀμυκλαῖδες

Hesych. (α 3838) εἶδος ὑποδήματος πολυτελοῦς Λακωνικοῦ. καὶ πόλις 'Αμύκλαι

Cf. Phot. Anfang 98.4 'Αμυκλαῖδες· ὑποδημάτων εἶδος. προσγράφεται μὲν τὸ ι, οὐ μὲν καὶ συνεκφωνεῖται. κέκληται δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν Λακεδαίμονι 'Αμυκλῶν, ὡς ἐκεῖ κατασκευαζομένου τοῦ τοιούτου ὑποδήματος. οὕτως 'Αριστοφάνης καὶ Φρύνιχος.

Similar in Schol. Theocr. X 34 b&d&e (Theocritus himself calls them ἀμύκλαι).

Poll. 7.88 has 'Αμυκλαῖδες δὲ ἐλευθεριώτερον μὲν ὑπόδημα.... αἱ δὲ Λακωνικαὶ τὸ μὲν χρῶμα ἐρυθραί, τοῦνομα δὲ δηλοῖ τὸν τῆς εὐρέσεως τόπον.

/Cf. also above. Another word derived from Amyclae was 'Αμυκλαῖζειν "to talk as they did at Amyclae" i.e. in the Laconian dialect./

ἀμύμων

(M) SEG 966 I 1

ἀμύναι

(ἀμῦναι from ἀμύνω) Alc. 1.65

ἀμυνόμενοι

(From ἀμύνω) (L) IG 1188.2

ἀμύνω

See ἀμύναι, ἀμυνόμενοι, ἀμύνων

ἀμύνων

(From ἀμύνω) (L) IG 730.16

ἄμυσσος	Hesych. (α 3874) κῆτος ("sea monster"). Λάκωνες
ἀμφορῆς	(ἀμφορῆς)* See ἀφαρμένη
ἀμφέμενον	A 64 II Photius Anfang 98.16 τὸν ἐν μάχαις καὶ λοιδοροῦντας πρῶτον ὑπεῖξαντα κατὰ μεγαλοφυχίαν καὶ ἀφιλόνηκον οὕτως ἐκάλουν Λακεδαιμόνιοι /cf. ἀφέμενον in WL/
ἀμφί	(IE *mbhi > Lat. ambi etc.) (L) IG 493.5, 500.1 ἀμ[φῖ]
ἀμφιβέβηκεν	(ἀμφιβέβηκε from ἀμφιβαίνω) A 71 b (L) IG 730.6
ἀμφιδεκατίαι	(cf. Hesych. α 3984 ἀμφιδεκάτη· ἡ μετὰ εἰκάδα ἡμέρα, παρὰ Ἀρκάδιον) A 40 b (L) IG 363.6 [ἀμ]φι-
ἀμφιθαλειτεύσασαν	(ἀμφιθαλιτεύσασαν from ἀμφιθαλιτεύω) A 7 (L) SEG add. 812 a 10 [ἀμφιθα]λειτεύσ[ασαν]
ἀμφιθαλιτεύω	(Not included in L&S, but ἀμφιθαλεύς is "acolyte" in religious ceremonies (root as θάλλω) and is found in all dialects.) See ἀμπισαλιτεύσαν, ἀμφιθαλειτεύσασαν, ἀνφιθαλειτεύσαν, ἀπισαλιτευκυῖα
ἀμφιλέγω	See ἀνφιλέγοντι
ἀμφύλλογα	(ἀμφύλλογα - from *ἀμφισ-λ-, where σλ > λλ or, by analogy with λόγος, λ, see Buck p.66.76.2.) Thuc. V 79.4
((ἀμφύμαστα))	Hesych. (α 4059) A 51 b φαιστά, [ἄλφιστα μέλιτι δεδευμένα. Λάκωνες] /Latte, after Perger, transposes ἄ.μ.δ.λ. from foll. cf. ἀμφύτοροι in WL as well as α.4078 ἀμφύπαστον· +ἄλφίτοις ἀναδεδευμένοις ἐλαίωι. From ἀμφιμάσσω - so in ἀμφύπαστον π is a corruption from μ. (ἄλφιστα are "barley groats or cakes made from them")/
[[+ἀμφιμάντορα]]	Hesych. (α 4060) δύσμορον, κακοθάνατον. ἄμφω τοὺς γονεῖς [[ἦ]] ἔχων [[ἀποβαλλόμενος]] [[ἀμφιμάντορα·]] [[ἄλφιστα μέλιτι δεδευμένα. Λάκωνες]] /See note to above/
ἀμφισβητήσεων	(From adverbial ἀμφίς + root of βαίνω) A 25 c VIII (L) IG 21 col. II 5, cf. foll.
ἀμφισβήτησιν	(L) IG 931.3 -τη[σιν], cf. above
ἀμφίστασθαι	(Middle form of ἀμφίστημι, cf. Hesych. α 4114 ἀμφίστασθαι· ἐξετάζειν and ἀμπίστασθαι in WL.) (H) I 125 (cf. also ἀφίστασθαι in WL.)
ἀμφιστερῆ	Hesych. (α 4115) A 25 a III, 79 b καταρχῇ τῶν θυσιῶν. Λάκωνες
ἀμφύτοροι	Hesych. (α 4133) ἄλφιστα ἐλαίωι δεδευμένα. Λάκωνες /cf. ἀμφύμαστα/

- ἀμφοτα[ρ... (From ἀμφοτάρος = ἀμφοτέρος as in Locrian etc.?) A 3 d IV
(M) SEG 23 201.8
- ἀμφοτέρος (Cf. ἄμφω) See ἀμφοτα[ρ., ἀμφοτέρων, ἀμφωτέρων
- ἀμφοτέρων (L) IG 1515(SEG 885 a) a [ἀμφο]τ-, b [ἀμφοτέ]ρω[ν],
SEG 812 add. (IG 584) 6 ἀμφ[οτέρων], SEG 813 add. a
(IG 589) 1 ἀ[μ]φ[οτ]έ[ρ]ων
- ἄμφω (Probably from *am + *bhō, cf. Lat. ambo. It has the
dual ending.) A 84 (M) IG 1355.14 ἄμφ[ω]
- ἀμφωτέρων (ἀμφοτέρων) A 8 d (L) SEG 812 add. a 7 [ἀμ]φω-
- ἄμωμον (L) IG 1119.7
- ἄμῶν (ἡμῶν)* A 55, 89 vii (L) IG 931.14, 935.7&9&11&16
[ἀ]μῶν, 936.11, 961.3, 963.2, 965.3, 1143.2, 1144.23,
1145.14 ἀ[μῶν] &33 [ἀ]μῶν &40 ἀ[μῶν] &49 ἀ[μῶν],
1146.2&25&27&45&47&49&51, 1282.12 [ἀ]μῶν, 1335.3
ἀμ[ῶν] &6, 1523.4&7, 1566.7 (Delphi), SEG 470.3&7
[ἀμ]ῶν. (M) IG 1360.8&10&15, 1381.6 ἀ[μῶν], SEG
972.4, 974.4&10&22 ἀμ[ῶν], REG 86 1973 Bull. 199;
Alc. 10(b) 16 from P.Oxy. xxix Comment. in Melicos
fr. 5 col. ii; Ar. Lys. 168; (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr.
I 433.7&9
- ἀμῶς (adv. from ἀμός (b), so οὐδ' ἀμῶς is "not at all,
absolutely not".)* A 55 Alc. 1.45
- +ἀμώσας Hesych. (α 4181) κρεμώσας. Ταπαντίνοι (Kaibel 62 p.204)
/Latte suggests ἀμώσας from ἄμμα. Schmidt has ἀμώσας
which might be related to ἀμάω "draw, gather".
But these are tentative suggestions, for the reading
is uncertain and the word cannot be explained./
- ἄν (ἀνά) A 69 d (H) I 65,72,107,108,126,148, II 32,38;
Ar. Lys. 1002
- ἄν (Modal particle in conditions) A 95 II b
(L) IG 18 A 10, 18 B 6, 19.16, 20 A 1, 21 Col. II 6,
26.11, 963.5, 1144.32, 1146.49&54, 1282.17, p. VIII 89,
SEG 923.15&22. (M) IG 1390.6&13&25&25&29&35&42&43&44&
50&50&51&56&56&58&60&66&66&71&75&76&77&79&80&83&85&88&
89&91&104&104&105&110&113&114&153&159&171 ἄ[ν], SEG
972.7&11, SEG 23 208.18; +Alc. 104 from Ap. Dysc.
Adv. 566, i 156 Schn. (who gives κᾶν); Alc. 119 from
Hephaest. Ench. vii 3, p.22 Consbr. (although Page
emends to κεν). See also ἄμ, κᾶν, ὅταν
- αν? (L) IG 1511.13
- ἀν' (ἀνά) (L) IG 728.2
- ἄν (ἦν from ὄς)* (L) IG 4.14&17, 5.13&17, 13.2, 26.14,
724.3, 935.8 ἄ[ν]. (M) SEG 23 207.9, 220 b 5;
Alc. 50(b) from Hephaest. Ench. xiv 6, p.46 Consbr.;
(T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 435.20, 436.9

ἡάν	(ἦν from ὅς)* <u>A 37 b</u> (H) I 106
ἄν	(ᾗν from ὅς) <u>A 72 a</u> (L) IG 1146.11. (M) IG 1432.35
ἀνά	See ἄν, ἀν'
ἄνα	(ἄνη "fulfillment")* Alc. 1.83
ἀναβαίνουσιν	(ἀναβαίνουσι from ἀναβαίνω) <u>A 71 b</u> (M) IG 1431.31
ἀναβαίνω	See ἀναβαίνουσιν, ἀνάβη, ἀνέβη
ἀνάβασιν	(M) IG 1431.33
ἀνάβασις	(M) IG 1431.32 [ἀνάβασ]ις, see also ἀνάβασιν
ἀνάβη	(ἀνέβη from ἀναβαίνω) <u>A 98 a</u> (M) SEG 1009.2
ἀναγγέλλω	See ἀνανγγελίοντι
ἀναγέγραπται	(From ἀναγράφω) (M) IG 1433.32
ἀνάγειν	(From ἀνάγω) (M) IG 1421.6
ἀναγεστρίς	Hesych. (α 4224) <u>A 68</u> μάζας. Ταραντένοι /cf. foll./
ἀναγέτρια	Hesych. (α 4250) <u>A 68, 112 b</u> ἡ ταῖς τικτούσαις ὑπηρετοῦσα γυνή, παρὰ Ταραντένοις οὕτως λεγομένη, ἦν Ἀττικοῖ μαζαν καλοῦσιν (Kaibel 48 p.203) /cf. above and ἀγέτρια in WL. L&S suggest for ἀγρέτρια from ἀγρέω = αἰρέω in Lesb. and Elis, cf. υ 867 ὑφαιρέτρια· μαζα. Or it might derive from ἀνάγω./
ἀνάγκα	(ἀνάγκη)* Alc. 102 from Cramer i 60.20 (which gives ἀνάγκη)
ἀναγκή	See ἀνάγκα, ἀνάγκαι
ἀναγκαῖος	See ἀνανκαῖον
ἀναγνώστας	(ἀναγνώστης "reader from sacred books during worship")* (L) IG 209.28
ἀναγορεύεσθαι	(From ἀναγορεύω) (M) IG 1427.11 [ἀναγορεύ]εσθαι
ἀναγορευθῶσιν	(ἀναγορευθῶσι from ἀναγορεύω) <u>A 71 b, 107 b</u> (L) SEG 468.21
ἀναγορεύω	See ἀναγορεύεσθαι, ἀναγορευθῶσιν, ἀνηγόρευον
ἀναγραπτάν	(ἀναγραπτήν)* (M) SEG 23 208.18
ἀναγραφάν	(ἀναγραφήν)* (L) IG 966.29 ἀ[ν]α-
ἀναγραφείσα	(From ἀναγράφω) (L) IG 4.15

ἀναγραφέν	(aorist pass. pple of ἀναγράφω) (M) SEG 1031 (IG 1428) 7
ἀναγραφέντα	(From ἀναγράφω) (L) IG 5.13
ἀναγράφεσθαι	(" ") (M) IG 1432.25
ἀναγραφή	See ἀναγραφάν
ἀναγραφῆς	(From ἀναγράφω) (L) IG 1336.22
ἀναγραφῆναι	(From ἀναγράφω) (L) IG 1208.42
ἀναγραφήσεται	(" ") (L) IG 26.14
ἀναγράφω	See ἀναγέγραπται, ἀναγραφεῖσα, -γραφέν, -γραφέντα, -γράφεσθαι, -γραφῆς, -γραφῆναι, -γραφήσεται, -γραφῶσι, -γράψαι, -γράψαντες, -γραψάντω, -γραψάσθω, -γραψάτω, -γράψουσιν, ἀνγράφεν, ἀνγράψαι, ἀνγραψάντω, ἀνέγραψαν
ἀναγραφῶσι	(From ἀναγράφω) (L) SEG 468.23
ἀναγράψαι	(" ") (L) IG 962.31, 1113.10, 1336.17. (M) IG 1429.23 ἀν[αγράψαι]
ἀναγράψαντες	(From ἀναγράφω) (L) IG 1145.45 -α[ντες]
ἀναγραψάντω	(ἀναγραψάντων from ἀναγράφω) <u>A 101 a</u> (L) IG 932.15 -άν[τω], 961.21 (άν)α-, 964.7 -άν(τω), 965.17, 1111.35 -άντ[ω], 1146.52, SEG 949.6, REG 89 1976 Bull. 269 [ἀναγρ]αψ-. (M) IG 1390.37&112, SEG 974.34
ἀναγραψάσθω	(From ἀναγράφω) (M) SEG 972.10
ἀναγραψάτω	(From ἀναγράφω) (L) IG 1226.18 ἀνα[γρ]α[ψ]ά[τω], 1227.3, SEG 470.7 ἀ[ναγραψάτω]. (M) SEG 972.11
ἀναγράφουσιν	(ἀναγράφουσι from ἀναγράφω) <u>A 71 b</u> (L) IG 20 A 3
ἀνάγω	See ἀνάγειν
ἀναδεδύμ[...]	(From ἀναδείκνυμι?) <u>A 13 a</u> (L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.20
ἀνάδεμα	(= ἀνάδημα = ἀναδέσμη "band for woman's hair" (root of δέω).) <u>A 4 c, 55</u> (M) IG 1390.22, cf. foll.
ἀ]ναδήματα[...]	(From ἀνάδημα?) <u>A 55</u> (Alc.) 162 fr. 2 (c) 4 from P.Oxy. 2394, cf. above
ἀναδίδωμι	See ἀναδοθεισάν, ἀναδότη, ἀνέδωκεν
ἀναδοθεισάν	(ἀναδοθεισών from ἀναδίδωμι) <u>A 72 a</u> (M) SEG 23 208.29
ἀναδότη	(From ἀναδίδωμι) (M) IG 1379.19

ἀνάζω	(ἀνάσσω) <u>A 62 d</u> (T) Cramer i 62.16 (Kaibel p.210), Heraclid. ap. Eustath. 1654.27 ff. See νύζω in WL for quote.
ἀναθεῖναι	(From ἀνατίθημι) (L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 12
ἀναθεῖτω	(" ") (M) SEG 23 207.39
ἀνάθεμα	("anything dedicated") <u>A 4 c</u> (M) IG 1390.88, see also ἀναθέματα
ἀναθέματα	<u>A 4 c</u> (M) IG 1390.89
ἀναθέμεν	(ἀναθεῖναι from ἀνατίθημι) <u>A 109 b iii</u> (L) IG 962.35, 1110.14 ἀν[αθέμεν], 1113.12. (M) IG 1427.10, SEG 23 208.17&27
ἀναθέντω	(ἀναθέντων from ἀνατίθημι) <u>A 101 a</u> (L) IG 932.14 [ἀναθέντ]ω, 961.22, 964.8, <u>965.19</u> . (M) SEG 974.24
ἀναθέντων	(From ἀνατίθημι) (L) IG 1145.46
ἀναθέσεος	(ἀναθέσεως) <u>A 25 c II i, 80 b</u> (L) IG 167.3
ἀναθέσεως	(L) IG 164 (SEG 622) 4 ἀν[αθέ]σεως
ἀνάθεσιν	(L) IG 19.6, 966.30
ἀνάθεσις	See ἀναθέσεος, ἀναθέσεως, ἀνάθεσιν
ἀναθέτω	(From ἀνατίθημι) (L) IG 1226.20 -έτ[ω], 1227.5
ἀναθέτωσαν	(ἀναθέντων from ἀνατίθημι) <u>A 101 b</u> (L) IG 1144.35, 1146.54
ἀναθημάτων	(M) SEG 23 207.41
ἀναθήσονται	(ἀναθήσουσι from ἀνατίθημι) <u>A 99 d i</u> (L) IG 1145.50
ἀναθήσουσιν	(ἀναθήσουσι from ἀνατίθημι) <u>A 71 b</u> (L) SEG 923.40
ἀναθρεψαμένην	(From ἀνατρέφω) (M) IG 1368.6
ἀναιρέω	See ἀναιρίζοντας, ἀνελέσθῃ, ἀνηελόμενος, ἀνελοῖσθῃ, ἀνηληρμένος, ἀνήληρνται, ἀνήλροντο
ἀναιρίζοντας	(ἀναιροῦντας from ἀναιρέω) <u>A 3 b</u> Thuc. V 77.1
ἀνακαθαίρω	See ἀνκοθαρίζοντι
ἀνακαλέω	See ἀνακληθεῖς
ἀνάκανδα	Hesych. (α 4348) <u>A 50 b ii</u> ἐν ὑπερώϊω. Λάκωνες /Schwyzer GG I 632 relates to α 4349 ἀνακάς· ἄνωθεν (usual form ἀνεκάς as in Pi. Ol. 2.22) and ἀνάκαρ "upwards". Latte wants ΛΙ for Ν, so ἀνὰ καλῖδα (from καλόν?), suggesting the upper part of a house above a beam./

ἀνακαρύσσεσθαι	(ἀνακηρύσσεσθαι from ἀνακηρύσσω)* (M) SEG 23 208.24
ἀνακαρυχθῆ	(ἀνακηρυχθῆ from ἀνακηρύσσω)* (L) SEG 470.10 -υ[χθῆ]
ἀνάκειται	(From ἀνάκειμαι) (L) IG 1119.2
ἀνακέχρηται	(From ἀναχράομαι) (M) IG 1432 add. 5 [ἀ]να-
ἀνακηρύξαι	(From ἀνακηρύσσω) (L) IG 1524.45 -ξα[ι]
ἀνακηρύσσω	See ἀνακαρύσσεσθαι, -καρυχθῆ, -κηρύξαι
ἀνακληθεῖς	(From ἀνακαλέω) (M) IG 1392.4 -θεῖς
ἀνακονέω	See ἀγκονίζω
ἀναλαμβάνω	See ἀνέλαβον
Ἰάνακτα	(ἄνακτα) <u>A 35 b</u> Alc. 1.6 (Page inserts <i>Ἰ</i> to obviate a hiatus although Cramer i 158.31 does not include.)
ἀναλεαίνει	Hesych. (α 4405) <u>A 25 a V</u> σχολάζει. Ταραντιῖνοι /ἀναλεῖ H:Latte. Schmidt refers to the very doubtful α 2835 +ἀλεῖν· οἴκεῖν. Latte cites λέσχη ἐπαλεῖ, Hes. Op. 493, translated as "open to the sun", although West (who retains the acc. ἐπαλέα λέσχην) prefers to relate it to ἀλέα "warmth, heat". Kaibel, p.204.63, retains ἀναλεῖ.)/
ἀναλέγεσθαι	(From ἀναλέγομαι) (L) IG 18 A 12 [ἀ]να-
ἀναλίσκεται	(From ἀναλίσκω) (L) SEG 22 297 (IG 1511) 1-2 [ἀνα]λίσκ[εται]
ἀναλίσκω	(From *ἀνα-φαλίσκω cf. ἀλίσκομαι) See ἀναλίσκεται, -λῶσαι, -λῶσας
ἀνάλωμα	(L) IG 4.18, 5.17, 464.11, 466.6 -μ[α], 472.6, with 81 others in Laconian and Messenian inscriptions (although sometimes the word is not complete). See also ἀναλώματα, -μάτων
ἀναλώματα	(M) IG 1451.7
ἀναλωμάτων	(M) IG 1370.11
ἀναλῶσαι	(From ἀναλίσκω) (M) IG 1370.7 -λ[ῶσαι]
ἀναλώσας	(" ") (M) IG 1370.9
ἀνάμιγα	See ἄμμιγα
ἀναμισθόω	See ἀμμισθωθῆ
ἀνανγελίζουντι	(ἀναγγελοῦσι fut. from ἀναγγέλλω) <u>A 3 b, 48 a i, 99 d i</u> (H) I 118
ἀνανεωθῆναι	(From ἀνανεόομαι) (L) IG 467.7-8, Cf. foll.

ἀνανεωσάμενον	(From ἀνανεόομαι) (L) SEG 2 176 [ἀνα]νεωσάμ[ενον]
ἀνάγκαι	(ἀνάγκη)* <u>A 48 a i</u> (M) IG 1390.46
ἀνανκαζον	(ἀναγκαζον) <u>A 48 a i</u> (M) IG 1370.7
ἄναξ	(Et. unknown) (L) IG 455.1, see also <i>Ῥάνακτα</i> , <i>Ῥάναξ</i> and cf. Ἄναξιβλος
Ῥάναξ	(ἄναξ) <u>A 35 b</u> (L) IG 1562.1 (Olympia) Ῥάν[α]ξ; Alc. 45 from Ap. Dysc. Pron. 105 a, i 82 Schn.
Ἄναξιβλος	Phot. Anfang 117.5 Λακεδαιμονίων στρατηγός
ἀναπάλλω	See ἀμπάλλοντι
ἀναπαύομαι	(From ἀναπαύω) (L) IG 822.7
ἀναπεφλασμένως	(ἀναπεφλασμένους from ἀνϕλάω "masturbate", explained by the Schol. as ἐκδεδαρμένους, τὰ αἰδοῦτα ἀνατεταρμένους) <u>A 74 b</u> Ar. Lys. 1099
ἀναπέτομαι	<u>A 34.2</u> See ἀμπτάμενος
ἀναπολεῖ	Hesych. (α 4514) μνημονεύει. +Λάκωνες cf. Bk 392.8 ἀναπολεῖ. ἀναμνησκέται /Ruhnken took +Λακ. with α 4513 ἀνάποινος. ἀλύτρωτος ("without ransom"). [Κυρηναῖοι δὲ ὁ] μάταιος. But there is no obvious reason why ἀναπολεῖ or ἀνάποινος should be Laconian./
ἀναρός	Hesych. (α 4554) <u>A 48 a iv, 64 I e viii</u> ἄγγελος. Ταραντινοί /Schmidt took this for ἄνγαρος "Persian mounted courier", cf. Aesch. Ag. 282 or Hdt. III 126.2 (ἄγγαρήιον), and also ἀστάνδης in WL. There is no apparent reason why either of these should be Tar./
ἀνασκευάσαι	(From ἀνασκευάζω) (L) IG 822.6
[[ἀνασοβεῖ]]	Hesych. (α 4587) ἀνακινεῖ. [[Ταραντινοί]] /Most commentators reject Tar. here. Kaibel, 65 p. 204, says that Valckenaer (Theocr. Adon. p.285 c) wanted to move it to α 4586 ἀνασκολύψας. γυμνώσας and Pierson (ad Moer. 341) to α 4588 ἀνάσσειν. ἀναφέρεσθαι. But there is no obvious reason why these should be Tar./
Ῥάνασσα	(ἄνασσα) <u>A 35 b, 61 b</u> Alc. 43 from Ap. Dysc. Pron. 64 b, i 50 Schn. (Ῥάνασσα Th. Bergk, ἄνασσα cod. Ab). See also Ῥάνασσαν
Ῥάνασσαν	(ἄνασσαν) <u>A 35 b, 61 b</u> Alc. 1.18 Ῥάν[α]σσαν (N.B. Again Page inserts Ῥ)
ἀνάσσω	See ἀνάζω, Ῥανάσσω
Ῥανάσσω	(ἀνάσσω from ἀνάσσω) <u>A 35 b</u> Alc. 74 from Cramer i 159.32 (which gives ἀνάσσω).

ἀνασταθῆι	(From ἀνίστημι) (L) IG 1208.45
ἀναστάσεως	(L) IG 1318.7
ἀναστήσας	(From ἀνίστημι) (L) IG 550.11
ἀναστραφεῖς	(From ἀναστρέφω) (M) IG 1432.35
ἀναστραφέντες	(" ") (L) SEG 468.13 [ἀναστρα]φ-
ἀναστρέφεται	(" ") (M) IG 1432.27
ἀναστρεφόμενον	(" ") (M) IG 1390.40
ἀναστρεφόμενος	(" ") (L) IG 1145.16-17 ἀ[ναστρεφόμε]μ-
ἀναστρεφομένους	(From ἀναστρέφω) (M) IG 1390.43
ἀναστρέφω	See ἀναστραφεῖς, -στραφέντες, -στρέφεται, -στρεφόμενον, -στρεφόμενος, -στρεφομένους, ἀνεστράφεν, ἀνεστρεμμένοι, ἀνεστρέφησαν
ἀναστροφᾶι	(ἀναστροφῆι)* (L) IG 4.20, 7.3 -σ[τροφᾶι], 1145.21 [ἀ]να-. (M) IG 1360.14 [ἀ]να-
ἀναστροφάν	(ἀναστροφῆν)* (M) IG 1432.36. (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 432.9
ἀναστροφᾶς	(ἀναστροφῆς)* (L) IG 1523.3
ἀναστροφή	See ἀναστροφᾶι, -φάν, -φᾶς
ἀνατεθήσεται	(From ἀνατίθημι) (L) IG 4.16, 5.14
ἀνατεθῶσιν	(ἀνατεθῶσι from ἀνατίθημι) <u>A 71 b</u> (L) SEG 468.23 -τε[θῶ]σιν
ἀνατιθέναι	(From ἀνατίθημι) (L) IG 19.14
ἀνατίθημι	See ἀναθεῖναι, -θεῖτω, -θέμεν, -θέντω, -θέντων, -θέτω, -θέτωσαν, -θήσονται, -θήσουσιν, ἀνατεθήσεται, -τεθῶσιν, -τιθέναι, -τιθήται, -τιθεῖ, ἀνέθεκ', ἀνέθεκαν, -έθεκε, -έθεκεν, -έθεν, -έθηκα, -έθηκαν, -έθηκε, -έθηκεν, -έθικε, -έθηκε, -έθηκεν, -έσηκαν, -έσηκε, -έσηκεν, -ετέθη, -ήσηκε, ἀνθέντα, ἀνθέντω, ἀνθεσαν, ἀνθετ', ἀνθετο, ἀνθήσαντας, ἀντιβίσθω
ἀνατιθήται	(From ἀνατίθημι) (M) IG 1390.88
ἀνατιθεῖ	(For ἀνατιθεῖ as if from verb ἀνατιθεῖ = ἀνατίθημι - see Tod, SMC 275.) <u>A 13 a, 110</u> (L) IG 243.4-6
ἀνατολήν	(M) IG 1431.9 -το[λήν]
ἀνατρέφω	See ἀναθρεψαμένην

- ἀναυτα ἢ κάραυτα Hesych. (α 4656) Ταραντίνοι παραχρήμα λέγουσιν /ἀναυτα (ᾱ-ναυτα)· ἡκειρωτικὰ Τ. π. λ. H:Latte. Cf. also Kaibel 66./
- ἀναφέρειν (From ἀναφέρω) (M) IG 1428.9
- ἀναφέρω See ἀναφέρειν, ἀνενεγκάντω, ἀνενεγκόντος
- ἀναφορᾶς (M) IG 1390.111
- ἀναφύσιος (ἀναφύσεως from ἀνάφυσις) A 80 a (T) Philol. 13.
- ἀναχράομαι See ἀνακέχρηται, ἀναχρησάσθω
- ἀναχρησάσθω (From ἀναχράομαι. Ditt. Syll. 736 quotes Sauppe, who suggested this arose from a confusion between κατὰχρησθαι and ἀναλίσκειν in normal conversation.) (M) IG 1390.60
- ἀναχωρέω See ἀνεχω[ρ...], ἀνχωρίζαντες
- ἀγγελίαις (ἀγγελίαις) A 48 a i (M) SEG 23 206.13
- ἀγγέλωι (ἀγγέλωι) A 48 a i (L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 195
- ἀνγράφεν (ἀναγράφειν from ἀναγράφω) A 69 d, 109 a ii (H) I 126
- ἀνγράφαι (ἀναγράφαι from ἀναγράφω) A 69 d (H) I 126
- ἀνγραφάντω (ἀναγραφάντων from ἀναγράφω) A 69 d, 101 a (H) I 127
- [f]ανδάνην (ἀνδάνειν from ἀνδάνω) A 11 a, 25 b I ii, 35 b, 109 a i Alc. 1.88 (Page inserts f to obviate hiatus between short vowel at end of 87 and long vowel at beginning of 88 - μάλιστα / [f]ανδάνην.)
- ἀνδάνω (From IE *swād-/swād-, i.e. the same root as ἥδομαι etc.) See fάδην, fάδοι, fανδάνην
- ἀνδύκα Hesych. (α 4710) A 69 d ὁ βόλος. δύκη ἡ ἐξ ὑπαρχῆς δικάζουμένη, κατὰ Ταραντίνοισι (Kaibel 67) /ἀνδύκλόβολος H:Meineke, with components ἀνδύκά = ἀνάδύκα and βόλος. Cf. α 4272 ἀνάδύκοι· οὕτως ἐλέγοντο δύκαι αἱ εἰς ἀπεραιάν ("afresh") ἐγκαθιστάμεναι κτλ./
- ᾱνδρα (L) IG 520.4, 721.3, 1208.52, SEG 677 a add. 1 [ᾱν]δ-, (M) IG 1390.8, SEG 23 207.8, REG 85 1972 Bull. 174
- ᾱνδρας (L) IG 27.27, 657 a 3, SEG 828.4, 829.4 -α[ς]. (M) IG 1387.3, 1432.28-9. (H) I 125
- ᾱνδρεῖ (ᾱνδρεῖ) A 6 c (L) IG 812.2
- ᾱνδρεῖα (τὰ ᾱ. is another name for the φειδύτια/συσσίτια. Arist. Pol. 1272 a 1, Plut. Lyc. 12.1 etc. say that this was its Cretan nomenclature, but Alc. 98.2 uses it, as does Archidamus in Plut. Apophth. Lac. 218 C. See also e.g. Strabo X 4.18.) See also ᾱνδρεῖων, and cf. notes to συσσίτιον in WL

- ἀνδρείαν (From ἡ ἀνδρεία) (M) IG 1360.6 ἀν[δρείαν], see also foll.
- ἀνδρείας (From ἀνδρεία) (L) IG 472.3, 527.5, 564.5, 565.4, 566.5, 570.3 ἀνδρ[είας?], 652.3, 653 b 8, cf. above
- ἀνδρειοτάτοις (L) SEG 850.1 ἀνδ[ρειοτάτοις], cf. foll.
- ἀνδρειότατον (L) IG 653.4, cf. above
- ἀνδρείων Alc. 98.2 from Strabo X 4.18, ii 410 Kramer, see also ἀνδρεῖα
- ἄνδρες Alc. 56.4 from Athen. xi 499 A p.100.14
- ἀνδρεῖ (L) IG 20 A 6, 774.2 ἀν[[δ]]ρεῖ, 1145.27, SEG 948 (IG 1331) 7; Alc. 107 from Aristeid. Or. xlv 32, ii 40 Di. (with Schol. iii 397 Di.)
- ἀνδριάντα (L) IG 19.14 [ἀν]δρ-, 667.15, 931.28, 1167.11, 1524.42 [ἀνδρ]δ-. (M) IG 1432.39, 1450.14-15 -ι[δ]ντ[α]
- ἀνδριάντας (L) IG 550.9, SEG 492.3
- ἀνδριάντος (L) IG 19.6, 576.1 -δν[τος] & 2 [ἀν]δρ- (Tillyard BSA 12 459.10 reads in lines 1-2 ἀνδριάν[[δριαν]]τος), 1170.8, 1177.10, 1319.5 [ἀν]δριάντ[ος]
- ἀνδριάντων (L) IG 547.6&10&14, SEG 894 add. b-c 3 [ἀνδρ]ιάντω(ν)
- ἀνδριᾶς (L) REG 89 1976 Bull. 267. See also ἀνδριάντα, -ιάντας, -ιάντος, -ιάντων
- ((ἀνδρομητόν)) Hesych. (α 4765) A 69 d συσπαστὸν ἐγχειρίδιον ("stage dagger") τραγικόν [[καὶ ἀνδρομήτρον]] /Latte takes this as Tarentine, cf. +ἀμητρον in WL. ἀναδρομητός is used of a sword blade slipping back into the haft./
- ἀνδρός (L) IG 238 add. 1 [ἀνδ]ρὸς, 578.9, 596.10, 599.13, 601.15, 605.8 ἀ[νδρός], 607.4; Alc. 104 from Ap. Dysc. Adv. 566, i 156 Schn.
- ἀνδρῶ See ἡνδρῶς
- ἀνδρῶν (L) IG 19.1, 533.6, 666.3, 724.2, 728.3, 1144.11, 1146.20&52, SEG 468.18 ἀν[δρῶν] & 25 ἀν[δρῶ]ν, 831 (IG 655) 5 ἀνδ[ρῶν] & 7, SEG 13 261.4. (M) IG 1432.26&40; Alc. 5 fr. 2 10 from P.Oxy. 2390 Commentarii Fragmenta
- ἀνέβη (From ἀναβαίνω) (M) SEG 1007.2
- ἀνέγκλητος See ἀνένκλητον
- ἄνεγμα Hesych. (α 4791) A 6 a, 12 b αἴνεγμα. Ταραντινοί. καὶ ἐκβολὴ τοῦ ἐνὸς ι, καὶ τροχὴ τοῦ δευτέρου εἰς ε φιλόν /ἄνεγμα H:Scaliger. α for αι before a consonant is unusual, but Mnemosyne 1942.95 compares to Vulgar Attic *Ἡραστός (Kretschmer, Vaseninschr. p.126, cf. 233). αἴνεγμα, as αἰνίσσομαι, has the root of αἶνος, αἰνέω etc./

ἀνέγραψαν	(From ἀναγράφω) (H) I 8, II 6
ἀνέδωκεν	(ἀνέδωκε from ἀναδίδωμι) <u>A 71 b</u> (L) SEG 922.15 [ἀνέδ]ω-
ἀνέθεκ'	(ἀνέθηκε from ἀνατίθημι) <u>A 4 a, 69 a I</u> (L) SEG 663.1
ἀνέθεκαν	(ἀνέθεσαν from ἀνατίθημι) <u>A 4 a, 99 e</u> (IG p.229.3-4 in a suspect inscr.) (T) Schw. 58.2
ἀνέθεκε	(ἀνέθηκε from ἀνατίθημι) <u>A 4 a</u> (L) IG 213.2, 222.2, 226.1, (231 is an Arg. inscr.), 252.1 [ἀν]έθ(ε)κε, 928.1, 980.2, 981.1 ἀ(νέθεκε), 982.1 -θε[κε], 983.1, 985.1 [ἀ]ν-, 1107 a, 1116.4 [ἀ]ν-, 1142.2, 1228.1, 1230.1, 1232.1, 1345 a 1, 1497.1, 1509.1, 1520.1, 1521.1, 1572 (SEG 739) 1 [ἀνέθε]κε, SEG 662.1, 663.2-3, 664.1, 667.6 [ἀ]ν-, 691 b, 751 a [ἀ]ν- & b [ἀνέθε]κε, 754.1 [ἀ]ν-, 955.2, 956.1 [ἀνέθε]κε, SEG 2 67.1 [ἀνέθ]εκε, 84.1 [ἀνέθε]κε, 101.1 [ἀνέ]θε[κε], 103.1 [ἀνέθεκ]ε, 104.1 [ἀνέθε]κε, 107.1 -ε[κε], 109.1 [ἀνέ]θε[κε], 113 .1 ἀν[έθεκε], 170.1 [ἀν]ε-, 123.1 -έ[θεκε?], 124.1 -θ(ε)κε, 125.1 -ε[κε], 126.1 [ἀνέθεκ]ε, 127.1 [ἀν]έθ[εκε], 153.1 -έ[θεκε], SEG 26 457.1, REG 55 1942 Bull. 52 [ἀνέθε]κε, REG 91 1978 Bull. 203. (M) SEG 25 431 a, REG 93 Bull. 241.
ἀνέθεκεν	(ἀνέθηκε from ἀνατίθημι) <u>A 4 a, 71 b</u> (L) IG 342.4 [ἀνέ]θ- (see AO 107), SEG 653.2 (VI B.C. hymn to Athene) -θε[κεν], SEG 2 66.1 [ἀνέθε]κε
ἀνέθεν	(ἀνέθεσαν from ἀνατίθημι) <u>A 99 e</u> (L) IG 1563.1 (Olympia) ἀν[έθεν], 1568.1 (Olympia), SEG 22 302.1
ἀνεθεναι?	(L) REG 76 1963 Bull. 101 (BSA 56 1961 p.175) (It is retrograde and unexplained. (Robert suggests 'Αθᾶναι?))
ἀνέθηκα	(From ἀνατίθημι) (L) IG 245.4, 316.2 [ἀνέθη]κα, 1157.4 [ἀνέθ]η-, SEG 492.3
ἀνέθηκαν	(ἀνέθεσαν from ἀνατίθημι) <u>A 99 e</u> (L) IG 301.5, 378 c, 515.10, 948.4 [ἀ]ν-, 1219.3
ἀνέθηκε	(From ἀνατίθημι) (L) IG 218.1 -έ[θηκε], 221.2 [ἀνέθ]η-, 227.3, 229.2 ἀ[νέθηκε], 236.2, 256.1 ἀ[νέθηκε], 257.2, 278.8, 293.8, 314.14 -κ[ε], 318.3, 343.5 [ἀν]έθη[κε], 352.1 [ἀ]ν-, 522.1 -θ[η]κε, 919.1 ἀ[νέθηκε], 927.1, 994.1 -έ[θ]η-, 1014.1 ἀ[νέθηκε], 1107.1 2 [ἀν]έ-, 1231.1, 1276.2, 1313.2, 1510.5 [ἀνέ]θ-, 1565.2 (Delphi), 1565 a 3 (Delphi), 1588.1 [ἀνεθη]κε, SEG 747.3 [ἀν]έθηκ[ε], SEG 1 87.2 -έ[θηκε], SEG 13 264.1, SEG 26 459.2, Schw. 19.5 -θ[ηκ]ε, W. Peek Epigramme und andere inschriften aus Lakonien No. 3. (M) IG 1394.9 [ἀ]ν-, 1444 A 2. (H) IG XIV 646. (T) SGDI 4617.2
ἀνέθηκεν	(ἀνέθηκε from ἀνατίθημι) <u>A 71 b</u> (L) IG 134.3, 230.3 242.5, 254.7, 275.12, 276.5 [ἀνέ]θ-, 277.4&9 -κε[ν], 283.6, 288.9 -θ[η]κεν, 298.12, 305.15 ἀν[έθη]κεν, 341.3 ἀν[έθηκεν], 353.3 [ἀν]έθη[κεν], 667.16, 1156.5, SEG 925 add. 3. (M) IG 1352.9 -ε[ν], 1396.4 ἀν[έθηκεν], 1449.11, p. XVII 73&88, REG 86 1973 Bull. 195.3
ἀ[νέ]θικε?	(ἀνέθηκε from ἀνατίθημι) <u>A 4 c</u> (L) IG 1587.1 (SEG 2 86)

ἀ[νέ]θηκε	(ἀνέθηκε from ἀνατίθημι) (L) BSA 30 p.247/8 fig. 4.3
ἀνέθηκεν	(ἀνέθηκε from ἀνατίθημι) <u>A 71 b</u> (L) SEG 666.1
ἀνείκητον	(ἀνίκητον - title of emperor) <u>A 7</u> (L) IG 968.5, 1240.10 -η[τον], 1242.4 -ε[ίκητον]. (M) IG 1381.5, 1412.5
ἀνελκῆτου	(ἀνικῆτου) <u>A 7</u> (L) SEG 23 199.8-9
ἀνεῖς	(From ἀνίημι) (M) IG 1370.16
ἀνείσφορος	("exempt from taxation") (L) IG 952.25. See also foll.
ἀνεισφόρων	(M) IG 1433.47
ἀνέλαβον	(From ἀναλαμβάνω) (L) IG 1336.8
ἀνελέσθῳ	(ἀνελέσθω from ἀναιρέω) <u>A 9</u> (L) IG V ii 159 (Tegea) A 2 & B 3 (Buck No. 70)
ἀνέλκιν	(ἀνέλκειν from ἀνέλκω) <u>A 13 a</u> (L) IG 1524.21
ἀνηελόμενος	(ἀνελόμενος from ἀναιρέω) <u>A 37 b i, 69 d</u> (H) I 168,176
ἀνελοσθῳ	(ἀνελέσθων from ἀναιρέω) <u>A 9, 56 b, 101 a</u> (L) IG 159 B (Tegea) 4&7 [ἀ]ν- &8&10 (Buck No. 70)
ἀνεμύτας	(ἀνεμύτης)* <u>A 19 c</u> EM 33 παρὰ Ταραντύνους ὁ ὄνος [ὁ] ἀνέμοις θυόμενος. cf. ἀνεμώτας
ἀνέμωι	(H) I 120,174
ἀνεμώτας	Hesych. (α 4886)* <u>A 19 c</u> ὄνος ἄφετος, ἱερός, τοῖς ἀνέμοις θυόμενος ἐν Ταραντύνους (Kaibel p.205.69) /cod. H has ὄνομα ἄφεκτός, but cf. ἀνεμύτας in WL. Sacrifices to the wind are rare in Greece. For the long ω cf. Ἀθηναῖ Ἀνεμῶτις at Methone, Paus. IV 35.8./
ἀνενεγκάντω	(ἀνενεγκάντων from ἀναφέρω) <u>A 101 a</u> (M) IG 1379.12 [ἀ]ν- &17 [ἀνενεγκά]ντω, 1390.94&112
ἀνενεγκόντος	(From ἀναφέρω) (L) IG 1208.37 -εγ[κόν]τος
ἀνένκλητον	(ἀνέγκλητον) <u>A 48 a i</u> (L) IG 1145.24
ἀνενόχλητοι	("without ὄχλος, undisturbed") (L) SEG 13 258 (IG 1208) 56
ἀνέντονον	Hesych. (α 4894) ἱμάτιον. Λάκωνες /From τείνω?/
ἀνεκείληπτοι	(ἀνεκίληπτοι) <u>A 6 c</u> (L) SEG 13 258 (IG 1208) 55 [ἀν]εκείλη(π)τοι
ἀνεπιγρόφως	(ἀνεπιγράφους "without title, inscription", cf. Argos γροφά etc. - Buck p.45.49.2) <u>A 1 a, 74 b</u> (H) I 84
ἀνεπικωλύτως	(L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 14
ἀνεκίληκτος	See ἀνεκείληπτοι

ἀνεκλιστάμων	(ἀνεκλιστήμων)* (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 437.2
ἀνέρα	(the e grade form - contrast the more frequent ἄνδρα, with the weak grade of the vowel and the addition of δ.) (M) SEG 966 III 8 ἀν[έ]ρα
ἀνερείκομαι	("snatch up and carry off") See ἀνηρείψαντο
ἀνέρχομαι	See ἀνήλθομες
ἀνέσηκαν	(ἀνέθεσαν from ἀνατίθημι) <u>A 42, 99 e</u> (L) REG 89 1976 Bull. 267
ἀνέσηκε	(ἀνέθηκε from ἀνατίθημι) <u>A 42</u> (L) IG 255.2, 294.5, 307.8, 308.7, 309.9, 313.10, 349.2 -ση(κ)[ε], 1317.2 SEG 654.1, SEG 668 fig. 3&4 ἀ[νέσηκε], 669 a [ἀνέ]σ- & b [ἀνέσ]ηκε, 677 add. c, SEG 24 281.2
ἀνέσηκεν	(ἀνέθηκε from ἀνατίθημι) <u>A 42, 71 b</u> (L) IG 303.9 312.14
ἀνέστησαν	(From ἀνίστημι) (M) SEG 1028.5 [ἀν]έσ[τησαν], 1451.12
ἀνέστησεν	(ἀνέστησε from ἀνίστημι) <u>A 71 b</u> (L) IG 1346.14
ἀνεστράφεν	(ἀνεστράφησαν from ἀναστρέφω) <u>A 99 e</u> (L) IG 1336.4 -στ[ρά]φεν
ἀνεστρεμμένοι	(From ἀναστρέφω) (L) IG 1111.9 -μέ[νοι]
ἀνεστρέφησαν	(Mixed form of aor. 1 passive -εστρέφθην (Doric -εστράφθην) and aor. 2 -εστράφην from ἀναστρέφω.) <u>A 104 c i</u> (L) IG 26.6
ἀνετέθη	(From ἀνατίθημι) (L) IG 50 A 2. (M) SEG 984.5
ἄνευ	(L) SEG 26 461.11
ἀνέφεδροι	(This is related to the σφαιρεῖς competitions. ἔφεδρος can be "placed apart, who watches, who is in reserve", so ἀνέφεδροι may be "without drawing a bye" (in any of the matches).) (L) IG 680.11, 685.9
ἀνεχω[ρ...]	(From ἀναχωρέω?) (Alc.) 162 fr. 1 col. ii (b) 6 from P.Oxy. 2394
ἀνεψιδᾶς	(From *ἀνεκτιος, cf. Lat nepōs, with a prothetic or copulative.)(L) IG 489.6 (BSA 73 p.250) -εψ[ιδᾶς]; Alc. 1.52
ἀνηεῷσθαι	(ἀνεῖσθαι, Doric perf. infin. from ἀνίστημι.) <u>A 25 c VIII, 34.4, 37 b, 105 a</u> (H) I 153
ἀνηγόρευον	(From ἀναγορεύω. Here it refers to the declaring of new members of the gerousia.) Plut. Lyc. 26.5, p.40.11
+ἀνηλής	(Schneidewin suggests ἀνηλεής (after Bergk's νηλεής) "without pity" (ἀ + *νε-ελεής).) <u>A 25 b VI iii</u> Alc. 102 from Cramer i 60.24

ἀνήλθομες	(ἀνήλθομεν from ἀνέρχομαι) <u>A 99 c</u> (T) Arch. ap. Diog. Laer. VII 80
άνήρ	(Cf. Skt. nar- "man") (L) IG 19.7&8&10 ἀν[ήρ], 957 b 3, 1282.21, 1566.6 (Delphi), SEG 2 60.3 ἀν[ήρ]. (M) SEG 974.1; Alc. 5 fr. 2 i 10 from P.Oxy. 2390 Comment. Frag.; Alc. 15 from Hephaest. Ench. i 3, p.2 Consbr.; Alc. 16.1 from Μελῶν β?; Alc. 79.1 from Schol. Pind. Ol. i 91 a, i 38 Dr. See also ἄνδρα, ἄνδρας, ἄνδρεί, ἄνδρες, ἄνδρῦ, ἄνδρός, ἄνδρων, ἄνδρα, τῶνδρες
ἀνηρείφαντο	(From ἀνereίκομαι) (L) IG 599.26 -α[ντο]
ἀνηρημένος	(From ἀναιρέω) (M) IG 1370.4
ἀνήληνται	(" ") (L) IG 1114.5 [ἀνήλη]νται
ἀνήλροντο	(" ") (L) IG 1282.23
ἀνήσηκε	(ἀνέθηκε from ἀνατίθημι) <u>A 42, 98 b</u> (L) IG 250.1
ἀνθαίρήμεθα	(ἀνθηλούμεθα from ἀνθαίρέομαι "to choose in place of, prefer" - Valmin 1928/9 108/23 suggests that Megapolis had offered Thuria the choice of 2 arbitrators. The ε rather than ου may be an example of hyphaeresis, or the stonemason may have forgotten the ο in the uncontracted εο.) <u>A 25 c V, 98 a</u> (M) SEG 972.3
*Αυθάνα	Steph. Byz. 95.11 πόλις Λακωνική, μία τῶν ἑκατόν. κέκληται δέ, ὡς φιλοστέφανος, παρὰ "Ανθην τὸν Ποσειδῶνος, ὃν Κλεομένης ὁ Λεωνίδου ἀδελφὸς ἀνελὼν καὶ ἐκδείρας ἔγραψεν ἐν τῷ δέρματι τοῦς χρησμοῦς ᾧδε τηρεῖσθαι. Χάραξ "Ανθήνης αὐτὴν φησιν. ὁ πολέτης "Ανθανεύς. /For variant readings see Meineke./
ἄνθεμα	(H) I 166
ἄνθεμον	(In this and above "flower" designates the family group of a man, as against his tribe.) (H) I 96
ἀνθέντα	(ἀναθέντα from ἀνατίθημι) <u>A 69 d</u> (L) IG 970.3
ἀνθέντω	(ἀναθέντων from ἀνατίθημι) <u>A 69 d, 101 a</u> (M) IG 1498.13
ἀνθέον	(participle from ἀνθέω) <u>A 25 c II iii</u> Alc. 90.1 from Schol. Soph. O.C. 1248, p.53 de Marco. /cod. has ἔνθεον, em. by Lobeck, cf. Homeric Hymn i 8/
ἄνθεος	(ἄνθους) <u>A 25 c II i, 78</u> Alc. 92(b) from Athen. i 31 C p.72.16
ἄνθεσαν	(ἀνέθεσαν from ἀνατίθημι) <u>A 69 d, 98 a</u> (M) SEG 23 220 b 3
ἄνθετ'	(ἀνέθετο from ἀνατίθημι) <u>A 98 a</u> (L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 195
ἄνθετο	(ἀνέθετο from ἀνατίθημι) <u>A 69 d, 98 a</u> (L) IG 259.2 [ἄν]θ-, 540.3

ἀνθετοι	Hesych. (α 5128) <u>A 69 d</u> ἀπελεύθεροι, παρὰ Ταραντίνους /ἀνθέται· ἐλεύθεροι H:Kaibel(70). Probably from ἀνατίθημι "dedicate", cf. ἀφέτας from ἀφίημι, also "dedicate"./
ἀνθέω	See ἀνθέον, ἥνσει
ἀνθη	(From ἄνθος) <u>A 25 a III, 78</u> Alc. 58.2 from Hephaest. Ench. xiii 6, p.42 Consbr. (ἀνθη cod. H, ἄνθης AI)
ἀνθήσαντας	(ἀναθήσαντας from ἀνατίθημι) <u>A 69 d</u> (M) IG 1355.6
ἄνθος	(L) SEG 773.5; Alc. 26.3 from Antigon. Caryst. Mir. xxiii (27), p.8 Keller. See also ἄνθεος, ἄνθη
ἀνθρωπεύεις	(L) SEG 922.21
ἀνθρώπινον	(L) SEG 13 261.6-7, cf. foll.
ἀνθρωπύνω	(ἀνθρωπύνου) <u>A 74 a</u> (T) Philol. 11, cf. above
ἀνθρώποις	(L) IG 1186.15, SEG 466.4 [ἀν]θ-, 923.39, 948 (IG 1331) 16
ἀνθρώποισιν	(ἀνθρώποις) <u>A 71 b, 74 c</u> (L) IG 1186.9. See also κἀνθρώποισιν
ἄνθρωπος	(Et. uncertain) See ἀνθρώποις, -ποισιν, ἄνθρωπος, ἀνθρώπους, -ώπων, κἀνθρώποισιν. cf. also ἀνθρωπῷ
ἄνθρωπος	(ὁ ἄνθρωπος) <u>A 69 c</u> Ar. Lys. 989 (OCT ὦνθρωπος)
ἀνθρώπους	(L) SEG 922.17
ἀνθρώπω	(ἀνθρώπου) <u>A 74 a</u> (T) Philol. 13
ἀνθρωπῷ	Hesych. (α 5159) <u>A 83</u> ἡ γυνή. παρὰ Λάκωσιν /The -ω fem. sing. ending is often found in names, e.g. Σαφῷ./
ἀνθρώπων	(L) IG 17.11 ἀν[θ]ρώ[πω]ν. (M) SEG 23 206.11; Alc. 1.16 [ἀνθ]ρώ-
ἀνθύπατον	(L) SEG 773.4, 810.3
ἀνθύπατος	(From ἀντί + ὕπατος, "proconsul") (L) IG 1147.8 [ἀνθύπ]α-. (M) IG 1432.36. See also ἀνθύπατον, -πάτου
ἀνθυπάτου	(L) SEG 464.2 ἀνθ(υπάτου)
ἀνίκημι	<u>A 34.4</u> See ἀνείς, ἀνῆεσθαι
ἀνίκατοι	(ἀνίκητοι)* (L) IG 493.8
ἀνίκητον	(L) IG 380.3, 1163.3, SEG 22 303.6 [ἀνίκη]ητον
ἀνίκητος	See ἀνείκητον, ἀνελκήτου, ἀνίκατοι, ἀνίκητον
ἀνλοχέων	(ἡνλοχέων/-χῶν from ἡνλοχέω)* <u>A 3 b, 9, 25 c VIII, 37 d</u> (L) IG 213.8&14&20&26&32&69&77&84&93

- ἀνιστάμεν (ἀνιστάναι from ἀνίστημι) A 109 b iii (L) IG 1317.6
- ἀνίστημι See ἀνασταθῆι, ἀναστήσας, ἀνέστησαν, ἀνέστησεν, ἀνιστάμεν
- ἀνκοθαρίζοντι (ἀνακαθαροῦσι fut. from ἀνακαθαίρω) A 1 a, 3 b, 69 d, 99 d i (H) I 132
- ἄννωμα Hesych. (α 5231) A 114 d θρυπτόμενα ("broken in pieces"). Ταπαντῖνοι
/Schmidt sees a similarity in ν 786 νώματα. ...οἱ δὲ τὰ θρέμματα. The preceding gloss in the list, α 5230 ἄννωδεῶς· τρυφερῶς, ἄβρῶς, could also be related, as could ἄτρυφος (see in WL). But as yet the word remains unexplained. (Kaibel p.205.71 wants ἄννώματα)/
- ἀνοήτω (ἀνοήτου from ἀνόητος) A 74 a (T) Philol. 11
- ἀνοίγνυμι See ἀνοιγόντω, ἀνοῖξαι
- ἀνοιγόντω (ἀνοιγόντων from ἀνοίγνυμι) A 101 a (M) IG 1390.93
- ἀνοῖξαι (From ἀνοίγνυμι) (L) IG 813.3 -ξ[αι]
- ἀνόστεος A 25 c II iii Schol. to Hes. Op. 524 (Augustinus Pertusi p.175) has Κλείταρχος δὲ ἐν γλώσσαις τὸν πολυπόδα ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἀνοστεόν φησι. EM reads similarly but ends ὑπὸ Λ. Ἰουλον καλεῖσθαι. But G.P. Edwards, p. 111 f., prefers the meaning "snail" rather than "octopus" in Hesiod's own lines, and quotes the further suggestion that it derives from ἀ-νόστος "one who has no journey home" rather than from ἀν-όστέα "boneless".
- ἄνπερ (ἦνπερ)* (M) IG V ii 419.12 ἄ[νπερ]
- ἀνπεπλεγμένας (ἀναπεπλεγμένας from ἀναπλέκω) A 69 d (M) IG 1390.22
- ἀνσατήρ Hesych. (α 5296) A 42, 69 d, 114 c βουβών ("swollen gland, groin"). Λάκωνες
/This may be related to σάττω "fill quite full, stuff"./
- ἀνσερίσασθαι Hesych. (α 5297) A 40 d τὸ μόνον πρὸς τὸ πῦρ στηῖναι. Λάκωνες
/This may be for ἀνθερ- with θ > σ. But if it is from ἀνθράξ, one would expect ἀνθρακίζω, while ἀνθερίζω would derive more naturally from ἀνθέριξ "ear of corn", which apparently has no relevance to the explanation./
- ἀντ' (ἀντί) (L) IG 456.3, 1249.23; (Alc.) 7.17 fr. 1(b) from P.Oxy. 2389 Commentarii Fragmenta ,
- ἄντα (ἔρπει ἄντα = "rivals") Plut. Lyc. 21.6 p.34.19 = Alc. 41
- ἀντάλλαξε (From ἀνταλλάσσω) (M) SEG 974.13 [ἀ]ντ-
- ἀντ' ἔτους Hesych. (α 5335) A 69 a I, 97 b τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἔτους. Λάκωνες /cf. Buck No. 52 A 45 (Delphi) c. 400 B.C. (ἄγεν δὲ τὰπελλαῖα ἀντὶ φέτεος) and Hesych. α 5135 (ἀνθ' ἡμέρας· δι' ὅλης τῆς ἡμέρας). See Buck p.110.136.8 for other examples. (Note that -ους is not the Laconian ending.)/

- ἀντί (cf. Lat. ante, Skt. ānti etc.) A 40 d (L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 8&15. (M) IG 1379.27, 1390.6, p.XVII 87; Alc. 1.98 ἀντ[ί]. See also ἀντ'
- ἀντιβαλῶν (From ἀντιβάλλω) (M) IG 1431.41
- ἀντιβολήρ Hesych. (α 5395) A 39 στρωτήρ μικρός. Λάκωνες /στρωτήρ is "rafter laid on bearing beam, cross beam". Be II 344 thinks that the 3rd decl. noun of the -εὺς type probably gave gen. in -ηος, and that from this the nominative was reformed in -ης, as Arcadian φονής etc. (see Buck Comp. p.202.269 b). This would be a rare example outside Arcadian apart from proper names./
- ἀντίγραφον (L) IG 10.3 [ἀντί]γραφον?, 813.3 [ἀ]ν[τ]ί-, 932.19, 952.27 [ἀντίγ]ραφο[ν], 961.24, 964.11 [ἀντί]γ-, 1111.26, 1144.34, 1145.4 [ἀντίγρ]α-, 1208.29 [ἀντίγ]ρ-, 1281.4, 1336.19, 1524.4, 1566.5 (Delphi), SEG 923.38. (M) IG 1390.113&114
- ἀντιθέου (L) IG 455.16
- ἀντιθέσθω (From ἀντιτίθημι or possibly, as SGDI IV p.756 claims, for ἀνατιθέσθω from ἀνατίθημι.) A 69 d (M) IG 1421.10&12
- ἀντιλέγοι (From ἀντιλέγω) (L) IG 18 B 3, cf. foll.
- ἀντιλεγομένων (" ") (M) IG 1430 -μ[έ]νω[ν], cf. above
- ἀντινα (ἥντινα)* Thuc. V 79.4
- ἀντιστράταγος (ἀντιστρατηγος)* (M) IG 1462.1, SEG 23 206.3 cf. foll.
- ἀντιστράτηγον (L) IG 533.11, 1172.8 [ἀντιστρ]άτ-, cf. above
- ἀντισφαιριοῦντας (From ἀντισφαιρίζω: "opponents about to play in a ball game", cf. σφαιρεῦς.) Xen. RL IX 5
- ἀντιτετιμωρῆσθαι (From ἀντιτιμωρέομαι) (M) SEG 23 206.12
- ἀντιτυγχάνοντες (From ἀντιτυγχάνω) (L) SEG 470.15 -τυγ[χάνοντες]
- ἀντιτυγχάνω See ἀντιτυγχάνοντες, -τυνχάνοντες, -τυνχάνοντι, -τυνχανούσης
- ἀντιτυνχάνοντες (ἀντιτυγχάνοντες from ἀντιτυγχάνω) A 48 a i (L) IG 1146.48 -τυγ[χάνοντες]
- ἀντιτυνχάνοντι (ἀντιτυγχάνοντι from ἀντιτυγχάνω) A 48 a i (L) SEG 923.23
- ἀντιτυνχανούσης (ἀντιτυγχανούσης from ἀντιτυγχάνω) A 48 a i (L) IG 19.18
- ἀντιχαριζομένου (From ἀντιχαρίζω) (L) SEG 15 221 (IG 1119 gives ἀντιχαριζομένω) -μέν[ου]

ἀντομαι	Hesych. (α 5527) <u>A 34.17, 69 d</u> . [διὰ] παντὸς ἰκετεύω. ἥ αὖ καλᾶμαι [ὑπὸ Ταραντύνων] (Kaibel p.205.72) /διὰ is added by Latte. The explanation is in two parts, the first of which is related to the verb ἀντάω, cf. α 5531. For the 2nd part, to which Schmidt and Latte transpose ὑ. T. from foll., cf. ἄντομος in WL./
[[ἀντόμεναι]]	Hesych. (α 5528) ὑπαντιᾶσαι [[ὑπὸ Ταραντύνων]] /See note to above./
ἄντομοι	<u>A 34.17, 69 d</u> (H) I 86
ἄντομον	<u>A 34.17, 69 d</u> (H) I 13,21,26,31,63,76,113,159,162,167. II 65
ἄντομος	(cf. Hesych. α 5530 ἀντόμους· σκόλοπας ("stake, pole"). Σικελοί. So ἄντομος is "fencing" or "path along fence", with ἀντ- for ἀνατ- (from root of τέμνω).) <u>A 34.17, 69 d</u> See ἄντομοι, ἄντομον, ἀντόμω and cf. ἀντομαι
ἀντόμω	(ἀντόμου) <u>A 34.17, 69 d, 74 a</u> (H) I 12,15,25,31,54, 57,66,68,82,83,89,90,161,167. II 11,13,72,81,88,93,100
ἀντόρως	(ἀντόρους - Heracl. "counter boundary stone", cf. μέσσορος and τέτρωρος.) <u>A 74 b</u> (H) I 60,62,68,75,78
ἀντοφθάλμησιν	(From ἀντοφθάλμησις "looking straight in the face", hence "straight dealing".) (L). IG 1114.17
ἄντρωι	(From ἄντρον) (M) IG 1405.5 [ἄν]τ-
ἀντυκάρτερα	Hesych. (α 5548) <u>A 6 b, 49</u> ἀντίσχυρα. Λάκωνες /Musurus read ἀντικ-/
ἀνύπανοι	(ἀνύπηνοι)* Alc. 10(b) 18 from P.Oxy. xxix Comment. in Melicos fr. 5 col. ii
ἀνυπερβλήτου	(L) IG 474.5 -βλή[τ]ου, 535.13, 1246.5, cf. foll.
ἀνυπερβλήτωι	(L) IG 497.5, 547.3. (M) SEG 23 206.3, cf. above
ἀνύπηνος	(Cf. Hesych. α 5565 ἀνύπηνον· ἀγένειον.) See ἀνύπανοι
ἀνυπόδετα	(= ἀνυπόδηται "unshod") <u>A 4 c</u> (M) IG 1390.15
ἀνυπονοήτως	<u>A 28 a III</u> (M) IG 1432.26-7
ἀμφιθαλειτεύσαν	(ἀμφιθαλιτεύσαν from ἀμφιθαλιτεύω) <u>A 7, 38 a ii, 48 a ii</u> (L) SEG 677.4-5
ἀμφιλέγοντι	(ἀμφιλέγωσι from ἀμφιλέγω) <u>A 9, 48 a ii, 99 d i</u> (L) IG V ii 159 B 10 (Tegea). This is according to Buck No. 70, which gives ἀμφιλέγοντ(ι)
ἀνχωρίζαντες	(ἀναχωρίζαντες from ἀναχωρίζω) <u>A 48 a i, 69 d, 103</u> (H) I 56,59

ἄνω	<u>A 94 f</u> (H) I 54,77
ἄνωθα	(ἄνωθεν) <u>A 95 I a</u> (H) I 17,87
ἄνωθεν	<u>A 95 I a</u> (L) IG 1146.2. See also ἄνωθα
ἄνώτερον	(H) I 162
ἄξια	(M) IG 1390.17&18&19&20&38
ἄξιαν	(L) IG 114.18, 1147.2
ἄξιας	(L) IG 932.10 [ἄ]ξ-. (M) IG 1390.82
ἄξιάω	(Rare form of ἄξιόω) See ἄξιων, ἄξιῶντες
ἄξιολογωτάτην	(L) IG 601.3, 1174.3, 1175.4 [ἄξιολο]γ-, SEG 812 add. (IG 584) 2 -τ[ην], SEG add. 812 a -ο[λογωτάτην]
ἄξιολογωτάτης	(L) IG 545.7, 547.8&12, 549.10, 602.16 -ω[τά]της, 653 b 10, 842.7 -ω[τάτης]
ἄξιολογώτατον	(L) IG 140 (SEG 616 a) 1, 464.3, 500 4 [ἄξι]ο-, 504.2, 525.2, 534.2, 539.2, 541.9, 542.4 -ο[λογώτατ]ον, 543.5, 544.13, 545.2 [ἄ]ξιο-, 558.2 ἄξ(ιολογώτατον) 559.3 ἄξ(ιολογώτατον), 563.3, 653.2 -τα[τον], 1247.4, 1248.5 -γ[ώ]τ-, SEG add. 806 a 2-3
ἄξιολογώτατος	See ἄξιολογωτάτην, -ωτάτης, -ώτατον, -ωτάτου, -ωτάτω, -ωτάτων
ἄξιολογωτάτου	(L) IG 472.6, 527.11, 596.9, 653 b 5
ἄξιολογωτάτω	(ἄξιολογωτάτου) <u>A 74 a</u> (L) IG 1175.5 -ο[γωτάτω]
ἄξιολογωτάτων	(L) IG 532.4 [ἄξι]ολογωτάτ(ω)ν, 538.6 [ἄ]ξ(ι)ολο[γωτάτω]ν, 547.6 [ἄ]ξιο-, SEG 817 (IG 604) 5 -ω[τάτων]
ἄξιον	(L) IG 977.11, 1524.33, SEG 26 456.5. (M) IG 1370.33 [ἄ]ξ-
ἄξιος	(From *ἄκ-τι-ος cf. Lat. agīna and Greek ἄγω "weigh".) (L) IG 1145.22. (M) IG 1432.34. See also ἄξια, ἄξιαν, ἄξιας, ἄξιον, ἄξιου, ἄξιους
ἄξιου	(L) IG add. 607.8 -ύο[υ]
ἄξιους	(L) IG 935.6, 1146.51-2, SEG 468.26
ἄξιοχρέονας	<u>A 25 c II iii, 26 a I</u> (L) IG 1208.13 -ι[οχρέονας] &21
ἄξιόω	See ἄξιάω
ἄξιων	(ἡξιῶν from ἄξιάω) (M) IG V ii 419.9 (Phigalea)
ἄξιῶντες	(ἄξιοῦντες from ἄξιάω) <u>A 28 c I</u> (M) IG V ii 419.5 (Phigalea) [ἄ]ξ-

ἀξύως	(L) IG 19.2 -ω[ς], 26.5, 481.7, 505.3, 506.6, 594.6, 1111.10 [ἀξύ]ως & 11, 1335.4, 1336.4 ἀξύ[ως], 1523.7, SEG add. 812 (IG 584) 8 [ἀξύ]ως, SEG add. 812 a 8 ἀ[ξύ]ως], SEG 2 60.9. (M) IG 1426.3 ἀξύ[ς]ω[ς], SEG 23 208.10
ἀοιδας	(ἀοιδῆς?)*? <u>A 24 c V</u> Alc. 3.2 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 1
ἀοιδέ	(From ἀοιδός "singer") <u>A 24 c V</u> Alc. 14(a) 2 from Syrian in Hermog. Comment. i 61.21 Rabe (= Max. Plan. ap. Rhet. Gr. v 510 W (which gives ἀειδε))
ἀοιδή	("song", root as ἀείδω) See ἀοιδας
ἀοιδοκᾶρυξ	(ἀοιδοκῆρυξ "herald who announces singers")* (L) IG 1314.15 [ἀ]οι-
ἀοιδότατος	(Superl. of ἀοιδός = ἀοιδίμος "sung of, famous") (L) SEG 773.13
ἀοιδοτέρα	(From ἀοιδός - "tuneful") Alc. 1.97
ἀόκνωι	<u>A 24 c I</u> (M) IG 1370.22
ἀπ'	(ἀπό) <u>A 69 a I</u> (L) IG 730.15, SEG 491.2, 810.5. (M) SEG 974.9. (H) I 75,77,79,81,82,84; Alc. 16.5 (Μελῶν β? = Strabo X 2.22)
ἀπάγγελον	(ἀπήγγελον from ἀπαγγέλλω) <u>A 98 a</u> (T) Arch. ap. Diog. Laer. VIII 80
ἀπάγω	See ἀπάξοντι
ἀπαβοῦδωρ	Hesych. (α 5697) <u>A 35 c, 39</u> ἐκμελῶς. Λάκωνες /ἀπαβοῦδορ· ἐκμελῶς H:Guyetus. For ἀπαιοιδῶς with β for F, cf. ἀπωιδός Eur. Cycl. 490 etc. Latte suggests this may come from Alcman./
ἀπ' ἄκρας μάχη	Hesych. (α 5736) <u>A 69 a I</u> ἡ ἐνδς πρὸς ἓνα μάχη. Λάκωνες
ἀπαλᾶς	(ἀπαλῆς)* Alc. 3.80 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii
ἀπαλασίξαι	Hesych. (α 5754)* <u>A 42, 103</u> ὁμόσαι. Λάκωνες /ἀπαλοῦξαι H:Heringa cf. α 8180 ἀτταλασίξαι· ὁμόσαι. The Attic form would be ἀπαληθύσαι, cf. ἀληθύζομαι in Hdt. I 136 etc. (Schmidt suggests that ΑΠΑΛΛΟΙΞΑΙ was written for ΑΠΑΛΛΟΙΞΑΙ)/
ἀπαλού	Alc. 3.10 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 1 [ἀκ]α-
ἀπαλόν	Alc. 3.68 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii -ὀ[ν]
ἀπαλός	(Et. uncertain, but the -αλος suffix is found in ὁμαλός etc.) See ἀπαλᾶς, ἀπαλού, ἀπαλόν
ἄπαν	(L) IG 1114.9. (M) SEG 23 206.6
ἀπάνεσον	Hesych. (α 5774) κάλεσον. Λάκωνες /cf. α 5771 ἄπανᾶν· καλεῖν, α 5772 ἀπανεῖ· καλεῖ,

- ἀπάνεσον cont. β 202 βαπαύνει· παρακαλεῖ and β 319 βαταύνει· καλεῖ,
a curious group! The origin is unknown./
- ἄπαντα (L) SEG 922.19, REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.26 -τ[α]
- ἄπαντας (L) IG 565.5
- ἀπαντᾶσαι (From ἀπαντάω, cf. ἀντάω "come opposite to, meet face
to face".)* (M) IG 1427.8
- ἀπάντησιν (From ἀπάντησις) (L) IG 1145.26
- ἀπαντιάζοντα (From ἀπαντιάζω "meet") (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I
433.3-4, cf. foll.
- ἀπαντιάζαντα (From ἀπαντιάζω) A 103 (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I
433.2, cf. above
- ἀπάντων (L) IG 1208.55
- ἄπαξ (ἀ from *sm̥ and -παξ from root of πήγνυμι. For -αξ
ending cf. ὁδαξ, λᾶξ etc.) (L) SEG 495.5
- ἀπαξόντι (ἀπάξουσιν fut. from ἀπάγω) A 99 d i, 102 c (H) I 102
- ἀπαρτύειν Hesych. (α 5821) ἀποκηρύσσειν. Ταπαντιῖνοι (Kaibel 73)
/From ἀρτύω - see in WL with note. Cf. also α 5822
ἀπαρτύναι· [δια]τάξαι, 7540 ἀρτύναι· διαθεῖναι and
7541 ἀρτυνθήναι· παρασκευασθήναι./
- ἄπας (ἀ from *sm̥ + πᾶς) Alc. 119 from Hephaest. Ench. vii 3
p.22 Consbr. See also ἄπαν, ἄπαντα, ἄπαντας, ἀπάντων,
ἀπάσης, ἄπασιν, ἄπασιν
- ἀπάσης (L) IG 597.5, SEG 803.10
- ἄπασιν (L) IG 561.7
- ἄπασιν (ἄπασιν) A 71 b (L) IG 535.8, 971.12, 1144.20, SEG
26 456.4
- ἀπαφύνιον Hesych. (α 5855) Λάκωνες κάρδοπον ("kneading trough")
λιθύνην, ἐν ἧ ἐ + μένουσιν, ἦν + κτητιῦ καλοῦμεν
/Unexplained, although α 8695 (ἀφινιάζει) may be
related. For +μενουσιν Musurus conjectures μάττουσιν,
and Latte πλύνουσιν. For +κτητι Schmidt quotes some
possibly relevant glosses, σ 1577 στάγην· κάρδοπον,
1648 στάτα· μάκτρα (cod. μακρά), 1650 στάτη· κάρδοπος,
but the reading is very uncertain and the word remains
unexplained./
- ἀπαφούλιστωρ Hesych. (α 5858) A 10 b? σταφυλῖνος· Λάκωνες
/σταφυλῖνος is "carrot" or "insect". The word is unex-
plained. Valckenaer reads ἀτταφουλίστωρ, Ahrens (p.123)
ἀτταφούλιστωρ and Schmidt ἀπαφούλιστωρ. Latte suggests
ἀφ-υλιστωρ ("strainer"), with the alternative reading
ἀπ-, but the word is probably corrupt, and remains
unexplained./

- ἀπεδείχθη (From ἀποδείκνυμι) (M) SEG 23 206.18-19
- ἀπεδεξάμην (From ἀποδέχομαι) (L) IG 1147.16
- ἀπέδυλος ("unshod") Alc. 1.15 [ἀπ]έ-
- ἀπέδοτο (From ἀποδίδωμι) (L) IG 1340.1 [ἀπέ]δ-
- ἀπέδωκαν (ἀπέδοσαν from ἀποδίδωμι) A 99 e (M) IG p. XI 119, IG V ii 419.3-4 ἀπ[έδωκαν]
- ἀπειθοῦντα (From ἀπειθέω) (M) IG 1390.40. Cf. foll.
- ἀπειθοῦντας (" ") (M) IG 1390.43
- ἀπεύριτος (= ἀπειρέσιος from the IE root *per-, as in πεῖραρ.) A 11 g See ἀπήριτον
- ἀπεύρω (ἀπεύρου from ἄπειρος "boundless, infinite") A 74 a (T) Philol. 11
- ἀπεκατεστάσαμεν (ἀποκατεστήσαμεν from ἀποκαθίστημι)* A 98 b, 99 c (H) II 22
- ἀπελαύνω See ἀπήλαον
- ἀπελεύθερος (L) IG 676.9 [ἀ]πελε(ύθερος), 1208.59 -ο[ς]. (M) IG 1431.40. See also ἐπελευθέρων
- ἀπελευθέρων (L) IG 1208.54 [ἀπελε]υθ-
- ἀπελθών (From ἀπέρχομαι) (L) IG 816.5
- ἀπελλάζειν Hesych. (α 5933) A 8 b, 34.5 ἐκκλησιάζειν. Λάκωνες /ἀπελα- H:Henricus Stephanus. Cf. foll.:/
- ἀπελλάζω ("to hold ἀπέλλαι") A 8 b, 34.5 See foll.
- ἀπέλλαι A 8 b, 34.5 Plut. Lyc. 6.2, in the "Great Rhetra" has ὥραις ἐξ ὥρᾶν ἀπελλάζειν μεταξὺ Βαβύκας τε καὶ Κνακίωνος, and at 6.3 τὸ δ' ἀπελλάζειν ἐκκλησιάζειν. Also IG 1144.21 and 1146.41 (both Gythium, I B.C.) have ἔδοξε τῷ δάμῳ ἐν ταῖς μεγάλας ἀπελλαῖς, and for other specifically Laconian evidence, see ἀπελλάζειν in WL.
- Other possibly relevant material is found in the Hesychian glosses:
- α 5944 ἀπέλλαι· ἐκκλησίαι· ἀρχαιρεσίαι
 - α 6823 [ἀπαλλάζειν· ἐκκλησιάζειν. "Ἴωνες]
 - α 5950 ἀπελλακᾶς· ἱερῶν κοινωνοῦς
 - α 5945 ἀπελλεῖν· ἀποκλείειν
 - ε 2143 ἔλλα· καθέδρα. Λάκωνες
- The Labyadae inscription, Buck no. 52 (Delphi, IV B.C.) has a gathering called the 'Απέλλαι in lines A 31,36, B 4, D 3, at which gifts called ἀπελλαῖα were offered (A 4,25,31,44,47,51,54, B 5,46). Also there was a month 'Απελλαῖος in several Dorian states - s.v. in WL.
- From this evidence it might be assumed that the ἀπέλλαι was the official name for the political

ἀπέλλαυ cont.

assembly at Sparta, known elsewhere as the ἀλία or ἐκκλησία. Yet there is evidence that it was not quite so simple:

A) Other writers such as Herodotus, Xenophon and Thucydides never use the term for the assembly carrying out the day to day political activities - see ἀλία, ἐκκλησία, ξύλλογον etc. in WL. Even when Thucydides actually quotes the proposed settlement offered by the Spartans to Argos (Thuc. I 67), he says ἔδοξε ταῦ ἐκκλησίαι.

B) Plutarch says that the ἀπέλλαυ were to be held ὥραις ἐξ ὥρων, a phrase recurring again in IG IV (2) fasc. 1.128, an inscription of Isyllus at Epidaurus, in the sense of "year by year". But Isyllus is a late source and, while he may have copied from the Rhetra, he did not necessarily get the sense right. Thuc. I 67 says that, at the time of the siege of Potidaea, the Lacedaemonians summoned the allies and ξύλλογον σφῶν αὐτῶν ποιήσαντες τὸν εἰωθότα λέγειν ἐκέλευον, to which the scholiast has added τὸν εἰωθότα λέγει ξύλλογον ὅτι ἐν πανσελήνῳ ἐγένετο αἰεὶ. Wade-Gery, Essays p.46, accepts the translation "yearly" for ὥραις ἐξ ὥρων, and reconciles the difference by suggesting that there were μεγάλα ἀπέλλαυ every year, and smaller ones monthly. But this would still not account for the assemblies held for particular occasions, e.g. when foreign ambassadors from Acanthia and Apollonia came before the ἐκκλησία, Xen. Hell. V 2.11. Chrimes, p.423, thinks that ὥραις ἐξ ὥρων, which she translates as "from season to season", is indefinite and deliberately so, in order that the assembly could meet with increasing frequency as business increased. But this would surely have required considerable foresight, and anyway the scholiast to Thuc. I 67 apparently thought that the meetings were held regularly. Hammond, JHS 70 1950 43, translated the phrase as "for ever, in perpetuity". But in spite of all these suggestions, Isyllus' "yearly" still seems to be the most likely explanation, in which case the ἀπέλλαυ must have been distinct from the monthly assemblies described by Thucydides.

C) The Labyadae inscription mentions both a ἀλία and the 'Απέλλαυ, and they are not the same assembly. Provisions for the arrangements at the 'Απέλλαυ were taken at the ἀλία, but the 'Απέλλαυ themselves were a gathering of the phratry similar, as Buck p.242, points out, to the Apaturia at Athens (see Ditt. Syll. 921). At both of these festivals children were introduced to the phratry, and offerings made by their parents, called μεῖα and κούρεια at Athens, but ἀπελλαῖα at Delphi. It is not necessarily the case that the ἀπέλλαυ at Sparta were identical to

ἀπέλλαι cont.

those at Delphi, but it is a fair assumption that they may have been related. Sparta was supposed to have received many of its institutions from the Pythia at Delphi, and it is probable that they had common origins (N.B. Plut. 6.3 τὸ δ' ἀπελλάζειν ἐκκλησιάζειν, ὅτι τὴν ἀρχὴν καὶ τὴν αἰτίαν τῆς πολιτείας εἰς τὸν Πύθιον ἀνῆψε). Also Plutarch says φυλὰς φυλάξαντα καὶ ὠβὰς ὠβάξαντα, which suggests a gathering based on tribal and regional divisions (cf. also Il. II 362 f. κρῖν' ἄνδρας κατὰ φύλα, κατὰ φρήτρας, Ἀγάμεμνον κτλ.). And the Labyadae festival was an annual gathering (ἀντὶ φέτεος at A 45, cf. A 50-51, where, if the parents failed to bring the ἀπελλαῖα at the stipulated time, they had to bring them τῶι ὑστέρωι φέτει instead), which would confirm the translation of ὠραὶς ἐξ ὠρῶν.

If this interpretation is correct and the ἀπέλλαι at Sparta were tribal gatherings similar to those of the Labyadae festival at Delphi, this does not necessarily mean that they had no political significance. Several possible political activities could be envisaged - the ratification of certain laws, or the confirmation in office of the gerontes (after their "childish" election), - although there is no sure evidence. But it was a much larger assembly than the monthly ἀλία, and must have been too unwieldy to concern itself with the day to day political policies. It is therefore true to say that the ἀπέλλαι were an ἐκκλησία, but of a very special type, and every ἐκκλησία/ἀλία could not be described as ἀπέλλαι.

Plutarch also records that the ἀπέλλαι were held μεταξὺ Βαβύκας τε καὶ Κνακιῶνος, explaining τὴν δὲ Βαβύκαν... καὶ τὸν Κνακιῶνα νῦν Οἰνοῦντα προσαγορεύουσιν. Ἀριστοτέλης δὲ (fr. 536) τὸν μὲν Κνακιῶνα ποταμόν, τὴν δὲ Βαβύκαν γέφυραν. (He also repeats the same phrase in Plut. Pelop. 17 - οὐχ ὁ Εὐρώτας οὐδ' ὁ μεταξὺ Βαβύκας καὶ Κνακιῶνος τόπος ἄνδρας ἐκφέρει μαχητὰς κτλ. For the derivation of Βαβύκα s.v. in WL.) Wade-Gery, p.38 n.1, suggests that the lacuna should be omitted, reading "They now call Babyka-and-Knakion 'Oinous', and Aristotle says Knakion is a river and Babyka a bridge". Several commentators, e.g. Michell p.141, locate the site as the whole Eurotas valley, but A.J. Beattie, probably correctly, takes the siting to be more specific. In fact, he believes it was in a triangular stretch of flat land on the east side of the river, between the foot-hills and the river and tapering from the Oinous to the ford below Therapne (cf. Lycophron; Alexandra 550 f. ἡ πολλὰ δὲ βέλεμνα Κνηκιῶν πόρος ῥιφέντα τόλμας αἰετῶν ἐπόφεται). There were no buildings in this area (cf. Plut. Lyc. 6.4 οὔτε παστάδων οὐσῶν οὔτ' ἄλλης τινὸς κατασκευῆς), and the area was large enough to accommodate

ἀπέλλαι cont.

all the Laconians,

Finally, something must be said about the origin of the word ἀπέλλαι. Plutarch saw a relation with the name of the god Ἀέλλων, the Doric for Apollo. But modern philologists think that it would be morphologically more likely that Ἀέλλων should derive from ἀπέλλαι rather than vice versa, although the origin of Ἀέλλων/Ἀπόλλων is very uncertain (he may have evolved from a Hittite god). Suggestions for the origin of ἀπέλλαι include a) from IE *h₂, as in ἐν + *pel-, cf. Lat. pello, where *ἀπελῖα > ἀέλλα; b) a link with Lat. appello, so that the ἀπέλλαι are a gathering of the "called out"; c) from *φελνω (cf. οὐλαμούς in WL), which would give Lesb. ἀπ-έλλω, Hom. εἶλω, but the Lac. form could be expected to be *φηλ-; d) perhaps the most likely explanation is found in the Hesychian gloss ἔλλα· καθέδρα. Λάκωνες, see in WL.

For further discussion of the ἀπέλλαι see Oliva p.91 ff. (together with all the references given there); Wade-Gery, Essays p.37 ff.; Kiechle, p. 142 ff.; Chrimes, p.412 and 475 ff.; N.G.S. Hammond, JHS 70 1950 43; Tsopanakis, La rhétre de Lyc.; Ehrenberg, Hermes 59 1924 34 f. and 68 1933 296.

See also ἀπελλαῖς and cf. ἀπελλάζω and Ἀπελλαῖος.

Ἀπελλαῖος

(Name of a month. It is found in several West Greek states, e.g. at Delphi, SGDI 1721; Epidaurus, IG IV 925.1; as well as at Heraclia; and cf. Ἀπελλαίων at Tenos, IG 12(5) 872.15.) A 8 b, 34.5 (H) I 2.
See also Ἀπελλαῖω

ἀπελλαῖς

A 8 b, 34.5 (L) IG 1144.21, 1146.41

Ἀπελλαῖω

(Ἀπελλαίου) A 8 b, 34.5, 74 a (H) I 95

ἀπεμετρήσαμες

(ἀπεμετρήσαμεν from ἀπομετρέω) A 99 c (H) II 18

ἄλπερ

(ἤλπερ from ὅσπερ = ὥσπερ)* Ar. Lys. 84,1000,1003, 1255,1312

hāλπερ

(ἤλπερ)* A 37 b i (L) IG 222.7 [h?]-αλπερ

ἀπεργασίαν

("working off" - of a debt) (M) IG 1390.78

ἀπέρυκε

(From ἀπερύκω) (Alc.) 171 from Et. Sym. cod. V ap EM 116.22 (note 327 E-F)

ἀπέρχομαι

See ἀπελθών

ἀπεσόϋξεν

Hesych. (α 6051) A 22 b, 71 b, 103
ἀπέσωσεν. Λάκωνες

/ἀπέσεωσεν H:Musurus. Cf. ε 537 ἐδύσουξα· ὑπενόησα

ἀπεσόϛεν cont. and 7192. εϛσοια· σωτηρία and proper names Σοϛιτέλης, Σοϛιάδας etc., cf. Σωϛίων./

+ἀπεσουτήρ Hesych. (α 6052) A 10 b, 34.6, 39, 114 c
ἀπεσώθη. Λάκωνες
/Heinsius conjectured ἀπεσουθήρ· ἀπεσώθης. It is possibly a corrupt form from σώζω, cf. ἀπεσόϛεν above, or it might derive from ἀποσεύω, cf. foll./

ἀπεσσῶ (OCT and the Loeb text have -ῶα, but Buck p.116.144 b reads -οῦᾶ. ἀπεσσῶ and ἀπεσσῶθη are alternative forms of the aorist passive from ἀποσεύω "he is gone off". For the aorist in α see Buck p.116.)
A 10 b, 34.6, 104 b Xen. Hell. I 1.23

ἀπεσταλαμεν (From ἀποστέλλω) (L) IG p. XIV 3 [ἀπ]εσ-

ἀπεστάλακες (ἀπεστάλαμεν from ἀποστέλλω) A 99 c (T) Arch. ap. Diog. Laer. VIII 80

ἀπέσταν (ἀπέστησαν from ἀφίστημι) A 99 e (H) II 26

ἀπέσχισεν (ἀπέσχισε from ἀποσχίζω) A 71 b (L) IG 1249.22 -σχ[ις]εν

ἀπευχαριστῶν (From ἀπευχαριστέω "show gratitude") (L) IG 1145.35

ἀπέφηνεν (ἀπέφηνε from ἀποφαίνω) A 71 b (M) IG 1370.13 [ἀπ]έ-

ἀπέχει (From ἀπέχω) (L) IG 1340.5 [ἀπέχε]ι?

ἀπέχοντας (" ") (H) I 75,77,79,81,82,83

ἀπέχω See ἀπέχει, ἀπέχοντας

+ἀπηκολλυρισεν Hesych. (α 6144) A 71 b ἐν τῷ παραβεβλήσθαι ἀπέστροφε.
Λάκωνες
/Unexplained/

ἀπήλαον (Doric imperfect of ἀπελάυνω, as if from ἀπελάω, cf. ἀπήλαινον (although perhaps ἀπήλαον = ἀπήλασαν should be read).) A 24 c I, 111 h Ar. Lys. 1001 (OCT -ααν)

ἀπήριτον (ἀπείριτον from ἀπείριτος = ἀπειρέσιος "boundless, immense") A 11 g Alc. 7.14 from P.Oxy. 2389 Commentarii Fragmenta fr. 1 -ήρ[ι]τ-

ἀπιδάλλην (ἀπιδάλλω, fut. -αλῶ = Doric ἀποπέμπω, cf. Hesych. α 6194 ἀπιδάλλω· ἀποπέμψεις. ἰδάλλω comes from *ι-αλ-ιω, cf. Skt. iy-ar-ti "put into motion") A 11 a, 25 b I ii, 53 c, 109 a i Thuc. V 77.8 (ἀπιδάλλην cod. Vaticanus 126, elsewhere ἀπιδάλλειν)

ἀπισαλιτευκυῖα (ἀμφιθαλιτευκυῖα from ἀμφιθαλιτεύω) A 42, 64 II
(L) SEG add. 677 c 2-3

ἀπλαῖ	Hesych. (α. 6219) ὑποδήματος εἶδος [Λακωνικοῦ] Bk 205.30 has "Απλαῖς· ὑποδήματος εἶδος Λακωνικοῦ. ὠνόμασται δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀπλῶς καὶ οὐ τετεχνιτευμένως γεγενῆσθαι. ἀπλοῦ δὲ οἱ Λάκωνες καὶ οὐ περὶ ἐργοῦ περὶ τῆς κατασκευῆς. (Similar in EM 123.18 s.v. ἀπλάς). Bk 425.12 has "Απλάς· Καλλιόστρατος φησι τὰ μονόπελμα τῶν ὑποδημάτων οὕτω καλεῖσθαι. (Similar in Harp. 26.5 Bekker)
ἀπό	(cf. Lat. ab etc.) (L) IG 18 A 12, 18 B 7&13&14, 39.26, with 154 others in (L), (M) and (H) inscriptions in IG, SEG, REG and relevant inscriptions in Schwyzer and Buck. Also Alc. 1.86; Alc. 3.7 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 1 [ἀ]πὸ; Alc. 50 (b) from Hephaest Ench. xiv 6, p.46 Consbr.
ἀποβαλλεῖν	(From ἀποβάλλω) (L) IG 931.15 -εῖ[ν]
ἀποβιώσας	(From ἀποβιόω) (L) IG 818.2 [ἀποβιώ]σας
ἀπογηράσκω	See ἀπογηράσκωντι, ἀπογηράσωντι
ἀπογηράσκωντι	(ἀπογηράσκωσι from ἀπογηράσκω) <u>A 99 d i</u> (H) I 170
ἀπογηράσωντι	(ἀπογηράσωσι from ἀπογηράσκω) <u>A 99 d i</u> (H) I 148
ἀπόγονον	(L) IG 469.5, 477.4 [ἀπό]γ-, 488.9, 1238.9, 1239.5. (M) IG 1449.4, 1452.13
ἀπογράφω	See ἀπογράφαιτο, -γραφαμένοις, -γραψάμενος, -γραψάσθω, -γράφονται, -γραφαμένων
ἀπογράφαιτο	(From ἀπογράφω) (L) IG 20 A 4
ἀπογραφαμένοις	(" ") (L) IG 20 A 6
ἀπογραψάμενος	(" ") (M) IG 1421.8
ἀπογραψάσθω	(" ") (M) IG 1421.3-4 ἀπ[ο]γ-
ἀπογράφονται	(" ") (L) IG 19.19 -οντ[αι]
ἀπογραφαμένων	(" ") (L) IG 18 A 12 ἀπο[γρα]ψ-
[ἀποδ]ασάσθω	See [ἐνυφ]ασάσθω
ἀποδεδειγμένας	(From ἀποδείκνυμι) (H) I 132
ἀποδεδειγμένον	(" ") (M) IG 1452.2
ἀποδείκνυμι	See ἀπεδείχθη, ἀποδεδειγμένας, -δεδειγμένον, ἀποδειξάντω, ἀποδείξωντι
ἀποδειξάντω	(ἀποδειξάντων 3 pl. imperat. from ἀποδείκνυμι) <u>A 101 a</u> (M) IG 1390.99
ἀποδείξεις	(From ἀπόδειξις) (L) SEG 471 (IG 12) 11, -δεί[ξε]ις

ἀποδείξιας	(ἀποδείξεως) <u>A 80 a</u> (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 438.9
ἀπόδειξιν	(L) IG 1145.34
ἀπόδειξις	See ἀποδείξεως, -δείξιας, -δείξιν
ἀποδείξωντι	(ἀποδείξωσι from ἀποδείκνυμι) <u>A 99 d i</u> (M) IG 1390.81
ἀποδέκτην	(From ἀποδέκτης) (L) IG 495.4
ἀποδεξάμενοι	(From ἀποδέχομαι) (M) IG 1432.9
ἀποδεξαμένου	(" ") (M) IG 1432.14
ἀποδέξασθαι	(" ") (M) IG 1432.13
ἀποδέξεται	(" ") (M) IG p. XI 129
ἀποδέχομαι	See ἀπεδεξάμην, ἀποδεξάμενοι, -δεξαμένου, -δέξασθαι, -δέξεται, ἀποδεχόμεθα
ἀποδεχόμεθα	(From ἀποδέχομαι) (M) IG 1361.9
ἀποδιδόμεν	(ἀποδιδόνασι from ἀποδίδωμι) <u>A 109 b iii</u> (M) IG 1379.30
ἀποδιδόντες	(From ἀποδίδωμι) (L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 16
ἀποδιδόντων	(" ") (L) IG 19.4 -δόν[των]
ἀποδιδούσα	(" ") (L) IG 26.12
ἀποδιδῶν	(" ") (H) I 109
ἀποδίδωμι	See ἀπέδοτο, ἀπέδωκαν, ἀποδιδόμεν, -διδόντες, -διδόντων, -διδούσα, -διδῶν, -διδῶντι, -δίδωτι, -δοθέν, -δόμεν, -δόντες, -δόντω, -δούς, -δῶνται
ἀποδιδῶντι	(ἀποδιδῶσι from ἀποδίδωμι) <u>A 99 d i</u> (H) I 101
ἀποδίδωτι	(ἀποδίδωσι from ἀποδίδωμι) <u>A 40 a, 99 b</u> (L) IG 11.2, 932.10 -δ[ίδωτι]
ἀποδίνωντι	(ἀποδινῶσι from ἀποδινέω (from *δῦ-νεF-ω, similar in form to *κῦ-νεF-ω) meaning "thresh corn", cf. ἀποδινήσας in Hdt. II 14.) <u>A 99 d i</u> (H) I 102
ἀποδοθέν	(From ἀποδίδωμι) (L) SEG 851.3 ἀπ[οδοθῆν]
ἀποδόμεν	(ἀποδοῦναι from ἀποδίδωμι) <u>A 109 b 111</u> Ar. Lys. 1163; Thuc. V 77.3
ἀποδόντες	(From ἀποδίδωμι) (L) IG 1175.8 -όντε[ς]
ἀποδόντω	(ἀποδόντων 3 pl. imperat. from ἀποδίδωμι) <u>A 101 a</u> (M) IG 1379.7 -δόν[τω], 1390.49&53&58&94&118 -δόντ[ω], 1498.11

ἀποδόσει	(From ἀποδόσεις) (L) IG 14.4, (M) SEG 974.34 [ἀποδό]σει
ἀποδοῦς	(From ἀποδίδωμι) (L) IG 550.6
ἀποδύνται	(" ") (H) I 106
ἀποθάνει	(ἀποθάνη from ἀποθνήσκω. The reading is from Buck, No. 70, although he may be wrong and it should read as the following.) <u>A 4 a</u> (L) IG V ii 159 A 3 (Tegea)
ἀποθάνει	(ἀποθάνη from ἀποθνήσκω - cf. above.) <u>A 106 c iii</u> (H) I 151
ἀποθέσθαι	(From ἀποτίθημι) Alc. 101, from Athen. XIV 637 a p.406.1
ἀποθέσθωσαν	(ἀποθέσθων from ἀποτίθημι) <u>A 101 b</u> (M) IG 1390.14
ἀπόθετα	("place into which misshapen children were thrown".) See Plut. Lyc. 16.2, p.25.18
ἀπόθευ	(ἀποθοῦ from ἀποτίθημι) <u>A 25 c III</u> Plut. Apophth. Lac. 241 D 20, p.220.20
ἀποίκων	(From ἀποικος) (L) IG 452 (SEG 771) 5
ἀποκαθιστάσθω	(ἀποκαθιστάσθων 3 pl. imperat. from ἀποκαθίστημι.) <u>A 101 a</u> (M) IG 1390.57
ἀποκαθίστημι	See ἀπεκατεστδάσαμες, ἀποκαθιστάσθω, ἀποκαταστάσαντες, -καταστασεῖ, -καταστάσονται, -καταστήσαντα
ἀποκαταστάσαντες	(ἀποκαταστήσαντες from ἀποκαθίστημι)* (H) II 27
ἀποκαταστασεῖ	(ἀποκαταστήσει fut. from ἀποκαθίστημι)* <u>A 102 b</u> (H) I 174
ἀποκαταστάσονται	(ἀποκαταστήσουσι from ἀποκαθίστημι)* <u>A 99 d i, 102 c</u> (H) I 149
ἀποκαταστήσαντα	(From ἀποκαθίστημι) (L) IG 1160.3 -σ[τή]σ-, p. XIII 143 [ἀποκ]ατ-
ἀποκεκύφαμες	(ἀποκεκύφαμεν from ἀποκύπτω "stoop away from the wind". Only found here, although κύφος "stooping" is more common.) <u>A 99 c</u> Ar. Lys. 1003 (OCT ἐπλ-)
ἀποκλωνεῖ	Hesych. (α 6390) ἀποστροφεῖ. Ταραντινοί (Kaibel No.74) /Possibly related to ἀποκλωθεῖ (Latte) or to κλωνίζω "prune", but these are just guesses./
ἀπόκρημνα	(M) IG 1431.22
ἀπόκρημνον	(M) IG 1431.37-8
ἀπόκρημνος	("steep, precipitous" - same root as κρέμνημι (for κρήνημι?) and κρέμαμαι "hang".) See ἀπόκρημνα, ἀπόκρημνον, ἀποκρήμνω

ἀποκρήμνω	(M) IG 1431.21 [ἀ]πο-
ἀποκρινεῖται	(From ἀποκρίνω) (L) SEG 922.21
ἀποκωλύει	(ἀποκωλύει subj. from ἀποκωλύω) <u>A 106 c i</u> (M) IG 1390.105 [ἀ]πο-
ἀποκωλύδντω	(ἀποκωλύδντων 3 pl. imperat. from ἀποκωλύω) <u>A 101 a</u> (M) IG 1390.41
ἀποκωλύω	See ἀποκωλύει, ἀποκωλύδντω
ἀπολαμβάνω	See ἀπολαμβάνοντας
ἀπολαμβάνοντας	(ἀπολαμβάνοντας from ἀπολαμβάνω) <u>A 48 a ii</u> (M) SEG 205.7
ἀπόλαυσιν	(M) IG 1429.8 -λα[υσιν]
ἀπολέγω	See ἀπολελέχθαι
+ἀπολεῖνα	Hesych. (α 6448) ἀποστρέφειν. Λάκωνες /cf. α 6464? (ἀπολον· ἀστρεφές. βαρύ. ἀκίνητον). Latte takes the root as πολ-./
ἀπολελέχθαι	(Valmin takes this as a rare Ionian reduplicated form of ἀπολέγομαι (Valmin 1928/9 p.142/3 no. 11). Compare with ἀπολελεγμένος in Hdt. VII 40, and contrast with ἀπειλεγμένοι in Xen. Eq. Mag. 8.12. The sense is "to choose for oneself".) <u>A 105 e ii</u> (M) SEG 1025.4 [ἀ]π-
ἀποληρός	Hesych. (α 6444) ἡ τοῦ θανάτου γραφή. Ταραντινοί /Latte suggests a relation to ἀπόλλυμι, but admits that the form is suspect. Certainly the -ηρος ending is unusual. (cf. Kaibel p.205.75)./
ἀπόλλυμι	See ἀπολωλεκυῖα, ἀπολώλη
ἀπολωλεκυῖα	(From ἀπόλλυμι) (L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.9 ἀπολ[ω]λ-
ἀπολογισμένου	(From ἀπολογίζομαι) (L) IG 4.5. (M) IG add. 1432.3 [ἀπο]λ-, cf. foll.
ἀπολογισάσθωσαν	(ἀπολογισάσθων from ἀπολογίζομαι) <u>A 101 b</u> (M) IG 1390.48, cf. above
ἀπόλοιπα	("unpaid arrears"?) (M) IG 1434.1
ἀπολώλη	(ἀπωλώλει pl.pf. of ἀπόλλυμι) <u>A 98 a</u> (H) I 39
ἀπομετρέω	See ἀπεμετρήσαμεν
ἀπόναφε	(Schwyzer DGE 37 p.12 - "Interpretatio maxime dubia". It probably comes from πονέω, which has a Doric aorist ἐπόνασα, cf. Pi. Ol. VI 11 πονᾶθη.) <u>A 35 e, 98 a</u> (L) IG 920.2 (Sellasia, VII or VI B.C.)
ἀπόνως	(M) IG 1370.10 -ν[ω]ς

ἀποπλοκία	Hesych. (α 6550) A 97 c ἐμπλοκαί. Λάκωνες /ἐμπλοκαί is "braiding". It is strange that ἀπό and ἐν should apparently have the same meaning here./
ἀποπρολιποῦσα	(From ἀποπρολείπω) (L) IG 732.3
ἀπορ[....	(M) SEG 23 202.2
ἀπορέω	See ἀπορίομες, ἀπορουμένω
ἀπορηϊάν	(ἀπορησίαν where ἀπορησία = ἀπορία, cf. Eubulus 141.) A 38 a i (L) REG 89 1976 Bull. 267
ἀπορίομες	(ἀποροῦμεν from ἀπορέω) A 3 b, 99 c Xen. Hell. I 1.23
ἀποροᾶν	(Derived from ἀπορρόη "place whence water flows", so probably "watershed" or "spring".) A 28 a III, 67 a iv, 72 a (H) I 17,22,27,32,56,87
ἀπορουμένω	(ἀπορουμένου from ἀπορέω) A 74 a (T) Philol. 11
ἀποσεύω	See ἀπεσσύα and note to +ἀπεσουτήρ
ἀποσσελλομένοις	(ἀποσσελλομένοις from ἀποστέλλω) A 66 a i (M) SEG 974.3
ἀποσταλείση	(From ἀποστέλλω) (L) SEG 851.3
ἀποστατήρας	(From ἀποστατήρ) A 114 c Plut. Lyc. 6.8, p.10.14 This is from the addition to the Great Rhetra, and Plutarch explains ἀποστατήρας ἡμεν with "τοῦτο ἔστι μὴ κυροῦν, ἀλλ' ὅλως ἀφίστασθαι καὶ διαλύειν τὸν δῆμον". See also ἀφίστασθαι in WL.
ἀποσταλέντας	(From ἀποστέλλω) (M) SEG 1031 (IG 1428) 4 [ἀποσταλ]έ-
ἀποστάσιος	(ἀποστάσεως from ἀπόστασις) A 80 a (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 433.9
ἀποστάτο	(The meaning is uncertain here, perhaps for ἀποστήτω from ἀφίστημι "let him stand apart".)*A 9 (L) IG 1155.8
ἀποστεῖλαι	(From ἀποστέλλω) (L) IG 1336.20, SEG 468.20
ἀποστεύλαντες	(" ") (M) SEG 12 371.7-8
ἀποστειλάντων	(" ") (L) SEG 469.1
ἀποστειλάσας	(" ") (L) IG 1336.5 [ἀ]ποσ[τειλ]άσας
ἀποστειλάτωσαν	(ἀποστειλάντων from ἀποστέλλω) A 101 b (L) IG 932.18 [ἀπ]ο-
ἀποστέλλω	See ἀπεσταλκαμεν, ἀπεστάλκαμες, ἀποσσελλομένοις, ἀποσταλείση, -σταλέντας, -στεῖλαι, -στεύλαντες, -στειλάντων, -στειλάσας, -στειλάτωσαν, -στέλλωσιν
ἀποστέλλωσιν	(ἀποστέλλωσι from ἀποστέλλω) A 71 b (L) SEG 468.26

ἀποστρυθῆσται	(Accent as in IG. The meaning is uncertain (cf. foll.), perhaps it is "disturb, move". Bourguet, VIII p.57, takes it as an infinitive, with -στ- for -σθ-. Cf. also Boring p.30 f.) <u>A 4 a, 25 b I, 63</u> . (E) IG 1155.2
ἀποστρυθῆται	(cf. above) <u>A 4 a, 25 b VI iii</u> (L) IG 1155.3-4 -υ[θ]ῆται (accent as in IG)
ἀποσχίζω	See ἀπέσχισεν
ἀποτεισάτω	(From ἀποτίνω) (M) IG 1390.61&76&79, 1421.6&12, 1470.4 -τει[σάτω], 1498.9
ἀποτεισεῖ	(ἀποτείσει fut. of ἀποτίνω) <u>A 102 b</u> (H) I 109
ἀποτίθημι	See ἀποθέσθαι, ἀποθέσθωσαν, ἀπόθευ
ἀποτινέτω	(From ἀποτίνω) (M) IG 1390.76
ἀποτίνω	See ἀποτεισάτω, ἀποτεισεῖ, ἀποτινέτω
ἀποτρέχειν	(M) IG 1390.84
ἀποφαίνω	See ἀπέφηνεν
ἀποφέρειν	(From ἀποφέρω) (L) IG 1208.23 [ἀποφέρει]ιν
ἀποφθιμένη	(From ἀποφθίνω) (L) IG 726.4, cf. foll.
ἀποφθιμένον	(" ") (L) SEG 26 456.12, cf. above
+ἄπιρ	Hesych. (α 6824) <u>A 39, 114 c</u> ὕσπληξ. Λάκωνες /ὕσπληξ is "starting post in race". Ahrens, II p.77, reads ἄπειρ, i.e. ἄφεις, Valckenaer tries ἀσπῖς and Latte, ἀπτῆρ. But the reading is uncertain and the word must be considered unexplained./
ἀπράγμονας	(M) SEG 23 206.14
ἄπρακτα	(From ἄπρακτος) Alc. 82.1 from Athen. IX 373 e, p.316.12
ἀπρεπῶς	(M) IG 1390.40&43
ἀπροικολ?	(L) REG 76 1963 Bull. 101 reads ἀπροικο[ι], but SEG 28 404 emends to ἀγροῖκοι (see in WL)
ἀπρόσκοπον	(ἀπρόσκοπον "without stumbling, offence".) <u>A 44</u> (L) IG 1145.22 [ἀπρόσ]κ-
ἀπροφάσιστον	("offering no excuse, unhesitating".) (L) IG 962.12, cf. foll.
ἀπροφασίστους	(L) IG 1146.31, cf. above

ἀπροφασίστως	(L) IG 935.2 -ύ[στως]
ἄπτω	See ἄψεται
ἄκυρον	("without heat, unfermented") Alc. 92(a) from Athen. I 31 C, p.72.16
ἄκυρος	("without fire") Alc. 17.3 from Athen. X 416 C, p.405.26. See also ἄκυρον
ἄρα	See ῥ'
ἄρασόντι	(Fut. of ἀρώ, a form equivalent to ἀρόω, whose fut. is ἀρόσουσι, see Buck p.126.161.5, who compares this with Cretan ἄρατρον = ἄροτρον. (The original root was athematic and the o of ἀρόω developed from ὀ, but the origin of the α forms is not known. Other IE languages have presents in *y ^e /o, e.g. Ir. airim.)) <u>A 8 a, 99 d i, 102 c, 111 e (H) I 133</u>
ἀρβάλη	Hesych. (α 6998) τήγανον ὀστράκινον. Ταραντινοὶ /τήγανον is "frying-pan, saucepan". Theognostus in Cramer II 111.8 reads Τὰ διὰ τοῦ ἡλίου τρεῖς συλλαβὰς βαρύνοντα διὰ τοῦ η γράφονται. οἷον..... βαρβήλη. Latte also quotes the Gloss. Lat. giving ἄρβηλον./
ἀρβυλῖδα	Hesych. (α 7003) <u>A 33 b, 50 b ii</u> λήκυθον ("oil flask"). Λάκωνες /ἀρβύνδα H:Croenert (Oest. Jh. 11.191), cf. α 7547 ἀρυβαλῖδα· λήκυθον. Δωριεῖς (see also EM 150 54(d)). But perhaps υ should remain, for it can sometimes represent λι, see A 50 b ii and Bourguet 117.3. ἀρύβαλλος means "bag, purse", made so as to draw close, so also "globular oil flask", as in Ar. Eq. 1094 etc./
ἄργυριν	(From ἀργυρίς "silver cup, cup") Alc. 3.77 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3, col. ii
ἀργυρίδ	(ἀργυρίου from ἀργύριον) <u>A 9, 74 a</u> (L) IG V ii 159 b 2 (Buck 70) (Tegea), IG V i 1 A & B passim
ἀργύριον (a)	(The noun from the root ἀργυ-, cf. Skt. árjuna "white".) (L) IG 962.10, 1208.21&37 ἀ[ργύριο]ν. (M) IG 1379.18. See also ἀργυρίδ, -ρίου, -ρίω
ἀργύριον (b)	(ἀργύρεον from ἀργύρεος) <u>A 36</u> Alc. 1.55
ἀργυρίου	(From ἀργύριον) (L) IG 1208.12 [ἀρ]γ- &24. (M) IG 1379.11&16&19, 1470.4
ἀργυρίω	(ἀργυρίου from ἀργύριον) <u>A 74 a</u> (L) IG 1340.4. (H) I 123,123,143,143,144,171
ἀργυροσκόπος	(M) IG 1390.48
ἀργυρώματα	("silver plate") <u>A 114 d</u> (M) IG 1390.38

- *Ἀρδοι** ("Ἀργοι. ἀργός was "brilliant white" (cf. ἀργύριον), and then "swift, rapid", which became the name of a ship.) A 47 b (L) SEG 657.1
- ἀρέσας** (From ἀρέσκω) (L) IG 734.1
- ἀρέσθαι** (2 aor. mid. infin. of αἶρω) (M) IG 1399.13-14
- ἀρέσκω** See ἀρέσας
- ἀρεστόν** (M) IG 1379.31
- ἀρετά** (ἡ ἀρετή)* Plut. Apophth. Lac. 219 A 8, p.144.13
- ἀρετᾶι** (ἀρετῆι)* (L) IG 465.9
- ἀρετάν** (ἀρετήν)* (L) IG 27.22, 578.4, 724.3, 1565.2 (Delphi); (Alc.) 10(a) 12 from P.Oxy. XXIX Comment. in Melicos fr. i col. iii (col. ii in Page)
- ἀρετᾶς** (ἀρετῆς)* (L) IG 456.3, 469.5, 480.6, 482.11, 483.5, 486.9, 488.7, 490.3, 507.4, 515.8, 606.6 [ἀρ]ετᾶς, 625.3, 636.1, 654.4 -τᾶ[ς], 931.26, 955.4, 971.10, SEG 761.4, 762.4 [ἀρε]τ-, 811 (IG 582) 4 [ἀρε]τᾶς, 894 add. a (B) 2 ἀρ[ετᾶς], p. XIII 114, p. XIV 24. (M) IG 1353.4, 1395.4, 1432.19, 1453.3, 1457.3, 1458.6, 1459.2, p. XVII 74&89, SEG 974.27 ἀρ[ετᾶς] 985.6, 986.3, SEG 23 208.21&25, 211.4, REG 84 1971 Bull. 321
- ἀρετή** See ἀρετά, ἀρετᾶι, -τάν, -τᾶς, -τῆι, -τήν, -τῆς
- ἀρετῆι** (L) IG 547.3, 548.9, 730.2
- ἀρετήν** (L) IG 960.15
- ἀρετῆς** (L) IG 455.15, 474.7, 512.9, 513.3, 517.8, 525.7, 534.6, 560.6, 569.7 ἀ[ρε]τ-, 586.9, 587.8, 589.16, 590.6, 592.5 ἀρε[τῆς], 597.5, 598.10, 599.8, 600.9, 601.11, 608.11 ἀ[ρετῆς], 960.11, 1168.6, 1176.6, 1178.5, 1186.22, SEG 803.10. (M) IG 1383.4 -τῆς, 1428.5, p. XVII 69
- ἀρήν** (Ἰαρήν was the IE word for "lamb", cf. Arm. garñ etc.) See ἄρνας
- *Ἀρήνη** EM 141.1 πόλις τῆς Μεσσηνίας. ἐπιρρηματικῶς, Ἀρήνηθεν ἔβαν. παρὰ τὸ ἀρῶ. Ἀρήνη. εὐροτρίαστος γάρ. ὥς οὖν σάσω σαγήνη, καὶ λάμπω λαμπήνη, οὕτω καὶ τοῦτο.
- ἀρητήρος** (ἀρητήρ "one who prays, priest". The root *arF- gave ἀρά in Att. and ἀρή in Ion.) A 114 c (L) IG 455.14 -τ[ῆρος]
- ἀριθμησάντω** (ἀριθμησάντων 3 pl. imperat. of ἀριθμέω) A 101 a (M) IG 1390.51

ἀριθμητικά	(ἀριθμητική)* (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 435.19, 436.1
ἀριθμόν	(H) I 149, 170, 174, 175
ἀριθμός	(H) I 88, see also ἀριθμόν, ἀριθμῶ
ἀριθμῶ	(ἀριθμοῦ) <u>A 74 a</u> (T) Philol. 11
ἄριστον	(ἄριστον) <u>A 66 a i</u> (L) IG 380.2
ἄριστα	(neut. pl. used as adv.) (L) IG 469.11, 480.6, 810.3 -σ[τα], 954.3 ἄρ[ιστα], 1167.9, 1244.7. (M) IG 1370.3 ἄ[ρισ]τα, p. XVII 67&73&78&88
ἀρίσταις	(M) SEG 23 206.13
ἀρίσταν	(ἀρίστην)* Alc. 5 fr. 2 i 14 from P.Oxy. 2390 (fr. 2 ii)
ἀριστερά	Alc. 84 from Eust. Il. 110.37 (cf. Hdn. II 356.7, 645.20, 748.23 L.)
ἀρίστην	(L) IG 589.3&16, 608.11 [ἀρί]στ-, 1208.52
ἀρίστης	(L) IG 653 b 11
ἀριστύνδης	(Used for a title at Sparta) <u>A 95 I b iii</u> (L) SEG 501.1, cf. foll.
ἀριστύνδου	<u>A 95 I b iii</u> (L) IG 680.6, cf. above
ἄριστον	(L) IG 363.7&10 [ἄρισ]τ-, 553.9, 556.5, 558.1, 559.2, 724.1, 1145.13, 1176.6, 1245.6, 1246.3, 1332.3, SEG 803.7
ἀριστοπολιτείας	(ἀριστοπολιτείας) <u>A 7</u> (L) IG 65.6, 467.8 -σ[το]π-&12 [ἀ]ρ..ει[τείας], 485.5, 498.5. (M) IG p. XVII 99&133
ἀριστοπολιτευτήν	(ἀριστοπολιτευτήν) <u>A 7</u> Partially or complete in IG 500.9, 528.5, 537.8, 541.11, 542.6, 543.9, 544.16, SEG 784 (IG 468) 8, 808.1-2
ἀριστοπολιτευτής	(ἀριστοπολιτευτής) <u>A 7</u> (L) IG 168.9&12, 523.3 -τή[ς]
ἀριστοπολιτευτοῦ	(ἀριστοπολιτευτοῦ) <u>A 7</u> (L) IG 504.15, 525.14, 547.11 -το[ῦ], 590.14, SEG 849 -λ[ειτευτοῦ], 845.5 -π[ολιτευτοῦ], SEG 2 176.3 [ἀριστο]πολιευτο[υ]
ἀριστοπολιτεία	("privileges of an ἀριστοπολιτευτής") See ἀριστοπολιτείας, -πολιτείας
ἀριστοπολιτείας	(L) IG 536.8, SEG 780.7 -πο[λιτείας]
ἀριστοπολιτευτής	(Honorary title, especially at Sparta) See ἀριστοπολιτευτήν, -τής, -τοῦ, ἀριστοπολιτευτοῦ

- ἀριστοπολιτευτοῦ (L) IG.335.3 [ἀριστ]οπολιτευτ[οῦ], 339.3
[ἀ]ριστοπ[ολιτευτοῦ]
- ἄριστος (Superl. from adj. ἄριος) (L) SEG 831 (IG 655) 7
ἀ[ρι]σ-. See also ἄριστον, ἄριστα, -ταις, -ταν,
-την, -της, -τον, -του, -τω, -των, -τως
- ἀριστοτόκοις (L) SEG 703 (IG 258) 8 ἀριστ[οτό]κοι[ς]
- ἀρίστου (L) IG 468.4 -σ[του], 554.10, 555 a 18 & b 19,
595.6, 601.7, 628.3 -στ[ου]
- ἀρίστω (ἀρίστου) A 74 a (L) IG 305.13
- ἀρίστων (L) IG 559.3, SEG 466.11
- ἀρίστως (ἀρίστους) A 74 b Alc. 1.11
- ἀρκοῦμαι (From ἀρκέω) (L) SEG 922.20
- ἄρματα (M) IG 1390.30, see also foll.
- ἄρματι (L) IG 1564 a 2 ἀ[ρματι] (Olympia), cf. above
- ἀρμόγαλα Hesych. (α 7314) τὰ ἀρτύματα. Ταραντιῖνοι
/τὰ ἀρτύματα are "condiments", cf. ἀρτύω "prepare,
dress with spices", and Blumenthal, p. 26, took
ἀρμόγαλα from ἀρμόζω in a similar way. But Latte
refers rather to ἀρμώματα (see in WL). Cf. also
Kaibel p.205.77./
- ἀρμοζόντως (adv.) (M) IG p. XI 125 -ό[ν]τ[ως]
- ἀρμονικάν (ἀρμονικήν)* (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 436.1&9
- ἀρμόζω (A word drawn from carpentry, cf. ἄρμος.)
See ἀρμόξατο, ἀρμόσσω, ἀρμόχθη
- ἀρμόξατο (ἤρμόσατο from ἀρμόζω) A 98 a, 103 Alc. 95(b) from
Athen. IV 140 c, p. 318.12
- ἄρμος ("joint in masonry, bolt, peg", here a mason's mark)
(L) IG 832 B
- ἀρμόσσω (ἀρμόζω) A 62 d (T) Cramer i 62.16 (Kaibel p.210).
(This passage is quoted in the WL, see νύζω.)
- ἀρμοστάν (ἀρμοστήν)* (L) IG 1295.1
- ἀρμοστήρ (ἀρμοστής) A 39, 114 c (L) IG 937.2
- ἀρμοστής ("governor", a deriv. of ἀρμόζω, but little is known
of his function. A doubtful source, Schol. Pind. Ol.
VI 154 f says ἦσαν δὲ ἀρμοσταὶ Λακ. εὔκοσιν and this,
combined with the reference to the Κυθηροδύκης in Thuc.
IV 53, has caused some commentators to believe that
they were in charge of the perioicic territory. But
where the actual word ἀρμοστής is used it usually refers
to governors left by victorious generals in charge of

- ἀρμοστής cont. their conquered territory, i.e. not in perioicic territory. Hesych. α 7325 has ἀρμοστής· ὁ πεμπόμενος ἐπιμελητῆς εἰς ὑπήκοον πόλιν κτλ. and EM 364.36 reads 'Ἐπίσταθμοι,' Ἀρμοστᾶς δὲ τοὺς τούτους Λακεδαιμόνιοι καλοῦσιν. Cf. Lex. Seg. in Bk p.253.25. Examples of the word occurred outside Laconia as well, e.g. Xen. Hell. VII 1.43. See also J. Oehler, RE 7.2 2389, and H.W. Parke, Hermathena 46 1931 p.31.)
See e.g. Plut. Alcib. 30.1; Plut. Lys. 13.5 & 15.7; Plut. Ages. 24.4; Plut. Lyc. 30.5; Xen. RL XIV 2&4; Xen. Hell. I 1.32 & 2.18 & 3.5&15&17, II 2.2 & 3.14 & 4.28, III 1.4&9 & 2.20&29 & 5.12&13, IV 1.5 & 8.1&3&5&29&32&39, V 1.5 & 2.37 & 3.20, VI 4.2; Thuc. VIII 5.2; Dem. XVIII 96; Aeschin. II 77; Isocr. IV 117 & XIV 13; Paus. VIII 52.4, IX 6.4 & 32.9. See also ἀρμοστάν, -τήρ
- ἀρμόσυνοι Hesych. (α 7326) ἀρχή τις ἐν Λακεδαίμονι, ἐπὶ τῆς εὐκοσμίας τῶν γυναικῶν
/Cf. γυναικονόμοι, a later name for the same office?/
- ἀρμόχθη (ἤρμοσθη from ἀρμόζω) A 98 a (T) Philol. 1
- ἀρμώματα Hesych. (α 7321) A 114 d ἀρτύματα. [Ταραντινοὶ] /ἀρμυματα H:Kaibel (No. 77). Cf. ἀρμόγαλα in WL and α 7330 ἄρμωλα· ἀρτύματα. 'Ἀρκάδες. καὶ ἀρμώματα. Root as in ἄρμα "food"./
- ἄρνας (Acc. pl. from ἀρήν/-ης, with the regular weak grade of stem.)(M) IG 1390.67&68
- ἡάρνησιν (ἄρνησιν. The et. is uncertain, but the h is probably unetymological.) A 37 b ii (H) I 156
- ἀρξάμενοι (From ἄρχω) (H) I 11, II 10
- ἄρξαντα (" ") (L) IG 538.5 [ἄρξ]α-, 1524.34. (M) SEG 984.4
- ἄρξας (" ") (L) IG 358.4 [ἄρ]ξ-, SEG 492.16. (M) IG p. XVII 94
- ἀρξάτω (From ἄρχω) (L) SEG 923.15
- ἀρπάζω See ἀρπάξαντες, ἡρπάγθη, -παξεν, -πασεν, -πασται
- ἀρπάξαντες (From ἀρπάζω) A 103 (L) IG 735 (SEG 866) 2
- ἀρπύδες Hesych. (α 7406) A 49 μαλακαὶ κρηπίδες ἢ ὑποδήματα. Λάκωνες
Callim. 235 Pfeiffer has ἀρπύδεσσι, quoted by EM 148.36. And Poll. 7.85 says several poets call κρηπίδες ἀρπύδες. /Hesych. cod. H has ὀμαλα, καί, emended by Latte, cf. ρ 119 ῥαπύδες· ὑποδήματα. EM suggests it derives from ῥάπτω, but there is no corroborative evidence./
- ἄρρενας (ἄρσενας) A 34.19, 57 c (L) IG 732.4 ἄρ(ρ)ενας
- ἄρρενι (ἄρσενι) A 34.19, 57 c (L) IG 726.5
- ἄρρηκτον A 34.7 (H) I 38

- ἄρρηκτος (From *α-ῥρηκτος, see Buck 51.55 a. It means "unbroken", so here "unploughed, uncultivable". Contrast with ἑρρηγέας.) A 34.7 See ἄρρηκτον, -τω
- ἄρρηκτω (ἄρρηκτου) A 34.7, 74 a (H) I 19,24,29,34,37, 40,43,45
- ἄρρωστεῖ (ἄρρωστῆ subj. of ἄρρωστέω) A 106 c i (M) IG 1390.1 -σ[τεῖ]
- ἄρσενα A 34.19, 57 b (L) IG 364.9 -ν[α] &11&12&14&14
- ἄρσενας A 34.19, 57 b (L) IG 1249.18
- ἄρσιν (An old word for "male", cf. Av. aršan, etc. Epic, Ion. and Trag. have ἄρσιν (Lac. ἄρσης) with -ρσ- unchanged. Attic has ἄρσιν with assimilation of -ρσ- to -ρρ-. Messenian, as Lesb., Cretan, Elean etc. and Hdt. have an e-grade vowel form ἑρσιν.) A 34.19, 57 b See ἄρσενας, ἄρσενι, ἄρσενα, ἄρσενας, ἄρσης, ἑρσεν
- ἄρσης (Lac. form for ἄρσιν, perhaps by analogy with nouns having -ς in the nominative, cf. μής?) A 34.19, 57 b (L) IG 364.10
- Ἄρτεμιτίου (Name of month in Laconia and Macedonia, cf. Thuc. V 19, giving Ἄρτεμισίου.) A 40 d (L) IG 11.4
- ἄρτιγένετον ("with the beard just sprouting" - γένυς is an IE word, cf. Old Ir. giun "mouth", Welsh gen "chin" etc.) (L) SEG 26 456.11
- ἄρτοκόπος ("bread maker") (L) IG 209.31
- ἄρτον (L) IG 364.9&11&13&14&15
- ἄρτος (L) IG 363.10, see also ἄρτον, -των, κάρτοι
- ἄρτύσει (ἄρτύσει subj. of ἄρτύω) A 106 c ii (H) I 107
- ἄρτυσῶντι (ἄρτύσῳ from ἄρτύω) A 99 d i (H) I 106
- ἄρτύω (Meaning originally "arrange, prepare" from IE *ar- "attach, join", as in ἀραρίσκω. But in Heracleian it meant "entail, name in will", cf. Hesych. α 7537 ἄρτυμα· διαθήκη and 7540 ἄρτυνα· διαθεῖναι.) See ἄρτύσει, ἄρτυσῶντι and cf. also ἀπαρτύειν
- ἄρτων (From ἄρτος) Alc. 19.2 from Athen. III 111 a p.254.18
- ἄρχ' (ἄρχε from ἄρχω) Alc. 27.2 from Hephaest. Ench. VII 4, p.22 Consbr. (same in Apostol. XI 94 a, ii 540 L.-S. = Arsen. XXXVI 13 = Syrian Comment. in Hermog. i 61.17 Rabe)
- ἄρχα (ἄρχή)* Alc. 125 from Schol. Pind. Isthm. i 56, iii 205 Dr., Philol. (T) 11

ἀρχαγέται

Plut. Lyc. 6.2 (the "Rhetra") has τρίακοντα γερουσίαν
σὺν ἀρχαγέταις καταστήσαντα, which Plutarch explains
in 6.3 ἀρχαγέται δ' οἱ βασιλεῖς. Also the rider in
6.8 has τοὺς πρεσβυγενέας καὶ ἀρχαγέτας ἀποστατήρας ἡμεν.

The word comes from ἀρχ- "original" or "leader"
+ -αγέτας (cf. ἄγω), with the -της agent ending.
-αγέτας/-ηγέτης is a comparatively rare ending, but
cf. λαγέτης "leader of the people", in Pind. Ol. I
89, cf. Myc. rawaketa?

Plutarch says that the ἀρχαγέται are the kings,
and many commentators accept this, e.g. Kiechle, p.
157-8, who takes the word as synonymous with ἀρχηγός,
a word developed from the military sphere. But
Plutarch could be wrong, for he is not quoting Aris-
totle here. Elsewhere the word appears in many contexts.
It is used of Apollo in Pind. Pyth. V 60; of Heracles
at Sparta in Xen. Hell. VI 3.6; Pelasgus describes
himself as ἀρχηγέτης in Aesch. Supp. 251(225), while
at 180(154) ff. a throng appears, which Danaus believes
are τῆσδε γῆς ἀρχηγέται; and in Plut. Mor. 163 B it
is used of the 7 kings who were the traditional
founders of Greek settlements on Lesbos. In SEG 9 3
Battus is ἀρχαγετα[ν τ]ε καὶ βασιληα, translated by
Jeffery, Historia 10 144 f., as "founder, first
leader", a meaning she also finds appropriate to IG
XII 3 762 (Thera, late seventh or early sixth century
B.C.), starting Πέκσανορ Αρχηγετας Προκλης, followed
by what she takes as eight names. So she transfers
this translation to the Rhetra, assuming that it
refers to either Eurysthenes and Procles or Eurypon
and Agis, whichever pair are regarded as the founders,
but not to the Spartan kings in general. But her
interpretation of IG XII 3 762 is not necessarily
correct and "founder, first leader" will hardly fit
Aesch. Supp. 184 or Hdt. IX 86 (after Plataea the
Greeks demanded the surrender of those who had
taken the Persian part, especially 2 men οἱ
ἀρχηγέται ἀνὰ πρῶτους ἦσαν).

Chrimes, p.419-20, suggested a different approach.
Herodotus I 65 says μετὰ δὲ τὰ ἐς πόλεμον ἔχοντα,
ἐνωμοτίας καὶ τριηκάδας καὶ συσσύτια, πρὸς τε τούτοις
τοὺς ἐφόρους καὶ γέροντας ἔστησε Λυκοῦργος, in which
Chrimes believes he is trying to give a list of
synonyms for the terms in the Rhetra. She argues that
he might have assumed that Lycurgus established the
gerousia and ephors, since he believed that the double
kingship originated at the time of the return of the
Heracleidae (Hdt. VI 52). Although Chrimes finally
concludes that Herodotus must have been wrong and that
the ἀρχαγέται were not the ephors, it is, in fact, quite
possible that they were. In Aeschylus, Supp.
184, Herodotus IX 86 and Sophocles O.T. 750 etc.
the word meant simply "leaders, chief men".

- ἀρχαγέται cont. And the ephors, who were probably of earlier origin than Plut. Cleom. X suggests, were the powerful men in Sparta, rather than the kings, certainly in Aristotle's time. Anyway, in the Rhetra, the kings had already been included in the thirty. As for the references to the ἀρχαγέται in the rider, this closely resembles Tyrtaeus, fr. 4 West, where they are the equivalent of the δημότας ἄνδρας, just as the corrupt passage γαμωδανγοριανημην καὶ κράτος resembles δήμου τε πλήθει νύκην καὶ κράτος ἔπεσθαι. So it is possible that the ἀρχαγέται were the δημόται ἄνδρες, i.e. the ephors, but it is not certain.
- ἀρχᾶι (ἀρχῆι)* (L) IG 1114.24
- ἀρχαῖα (L) SEG 626.2. (H) II 23,27
- ἀρχαῖαν (L) IG 1160.5
- ἀρχαῖοι (L) IG 677.5
- ἀρχαῖον (L) IG 1249.21. (H) II 19
- ἀρχαῖος See ἀρχαῖα, -αῖαν, -αῖοι, -αῖον, -αῖου, -αῖων
- ἀρχαῖου (M) SEG 23 207.10
- ἀρχαῖων (L) IG 27.5, 952.7. (M) IG 1390.84
- ἀρχάν (ἀρχήν)* (L) IG 26.9. (M) IG 1432.22, SEG 23 206.17. Plut. Apophth. Lac. 211 c, II p.120.16, (T) Philol. 13
- ἀρχᾶν (ἀρχῶν) A 72 a (M) IG 1432.34
- ἀρχάς (L) IG 538.12, 1114.5
- ἀρχᾶς (ἀρχῆς)* (L) IG 1332.3 ἀρ[χ]ᾶς, p. XIII 142. (H) I 108
- ἄρχε (From ἄρχω) Alc. 10(b) 8 from P.Oxy. xxix Comment. in Melicos fr. 5 col. ii (which gives ἄρχεται, not ἄρχε ταῖς as Page); Alc. 14(a) 3 from Syrian in Hermog. Comment. i 61.21 Rabe(= Max. Plan. ap. Rhet. Gr. V 510 W.)
- ἄρχειν (From ἄρχω) (M) IG 1432.26
- ἀρχεῖον (A building) See ἀρχεῖου, ἀρχεῖω, ἀρχεῖων. And see also Plut. Lys. 20.4, p.117.8; Plut. Ag. and Cleom. 16.2, p.367.10; Paus. III 11.2 (τὰ ἀρχεῖα "magistrates") See e.g. Plut. Ages. 33.8, p. 237.13; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 218 C 1
- ἀρχεῖου (M) IG 1432.17-18
- ἀρχεῖω (L) IG 931.33 (IG 30.6 is probably not Lac.)
- ἀρχεῖων (L) IG 18 A 9

- ἀρχεσθαι (From ἀρχω) (M) IG 1390.67
- ἀρχέφηβος ("head of the ἔφηβοι") (M) IG 1398.10
- ἀρχηῦδα (ἀρχηῦς is the title of a priestess) (L) IG 586.5, 587.3
- ἀρχή See ἀρχά, -χᾶι, -χάν, -χᾶν, -χάς, -χᾶς, -χήν, -χῆς. ἀρχή is also used to denote the office of king in e.g. Paus. III 1.1&2&3&4&5, III 2.3&7 & 3.10 & 4.3&7 & 5.1 & 6.1&2&7 & 7.4&5&6&10 & 8.1, IV 1.1. It means "government" in e.g. Xen. R.L. XV 1; Xen. Hell. II 3.34. The plural is used for "magistrates" in e.g. Paus. III 11.10; Xen. R.L. VIII 1&2&3&4; Thuc. I 90.
- ἀρχηγέτης See ἀρχαγέται
- ἀρχήν (L) IG 130.5, 497.6, 538.6 [ἀρχή]ν, 933.5, SEG 492.17, 923.15
- ἀρχῆς (L) IG 24.5, 116.9 ἀρ[χῆς], SEG 475.4 ἀρ[χῆς], 923.22. (M) IG 1370.29
- ἀρχιατροῦ ("chief physician") (L) IG 623.3
- ἀρχιερέᾱ A 25 a II, 81 b (L) IG 500.6, 503.2, 553.3, 556.3, 559.1 [ἀ]ρχ-, 971.8, 1171.3, 1238.12, 1239.6, 1240.7, SEG 779.3, 780.3, 800.3 [ἀρχι]ε-, 803.3-4 -ε[ρέ]α. (M) IG 1449.5, 1450.6-7, p. XVII 76
- ἀρχιερεῦ (L) IG 376.5 [ἀρχ]ι-
- ἀρχιερέορ (ἀρχιερέως) A 25 c II i, 39, 81 a (L) IG 304.6 -έ[ορ], 305.8
- ἀρχιερέος (ἀρχιερέως) A 25 c II i, 81 a (L) IG 380.5
- ἀρχιερέυς (L) IG 59.9 -ιε[ρεύς], 65.3, 669.6, 691.2, SEG 523.4 -ιε[ρεύς], 922.12. (M) IG 1361.14, 1455.2. See also ἀρχιερέα, -ρεῦ, -ρέορ, -ρέος, -ρέωρ, -ρέως
- ἀρχιερέωρ (ἀρχιερέως) A 26 a II, 39 (L) IG 302 add. 5 [ἀρχι]ερέωρ
- ἀρχιερέως A 26 a II (L) IG 137.14, 504.11, 525.11, 546.6, 551.11, 554.4, 555 a 11 & b 13, 557.11, 590.11, SEG 810.7, 849 (IG 614). (M) IG 1451.9
- ἀρχιθέαρος (ἀρχιθέωρος from *θεᾶφορος) A 24 c IV (L) SEG 12 371.4, cf. foll.
- ἀρχιθέωρον ("chief of a θεωρία" (a sacred embassy)) A 24 c IV (M) SEG 12 371.8, cf. above
- ἀρχιτεκτόνει (ἀρχιτεκτονεῖ or ἡρχιτεκτόνει from ἀρχιτεκτονέω) (L) IG 690.2 [ἀ]ρχιτ[ε]κτ-
- ἀρχιτέκτονος (M) IG 1390.90

- ἀρχιτέκτων ("chief carpenter", from τέκτων, cf. Lat texo, Skt. tākṣan etc.) (L) IG 4.17, 5.17, 168.10, 209.17. (M) IG 1390.115. See also ἀρχιτέκτονος
- ἄρχου (From ἄρχω) Alc. 87(e) from Ap. Dysc. Synt. 61 p.484 Uhlig. (who reads ἄρχοιμεν not ἄρχου μὲν)
- ἀρχομένα (From ἄρχω) Alc. 29.2 from Achill. Comment. in Arat. p. 82 Maass
- ἀρχοντα (From ἄρχων, here = the leader of the ἀγέλη) Plut. Lyc. 16.8, p.26.15
- ἀρχοντες (L) IG 11.6, 18 B 7, 1208.7&19, SEG 466.4 [ἄρχον]τες, 470.15. (M) IG 1388.1 [ἄ]ρχ-, 1390.46&56&128, SEG 1028.2-3 [ἄρχο]ν-
- ἀρχόντοισι (ἄρχουσι) A 77 (M) SEG 974.15 [ἀρχ]όν-
- ἀρχοντος (L) IG 1208.40, 1566.1 (Delphi)
- ἀρχόντων (L) IG 20 A 8, 1145.14, 1208.28, SEG 470.1, 923.16. (M) IG 1432.23
- ἄρχουσι (M) IG 1393.2, 1428.11, SEG 1025.2
- ἄρχω See ἀρξάμενοι, -ξαντα, -ξας, -ξάτω, ἄρχ', ἄρχε, -χειν, -χεσθαι, -χοι, -χομένα
- ἄρχων See ἄρχοντα, -χοντες, -χόντοισι, -χοντος, -χόντων, -χουσι.
For ἄρχοντες = "magistrates" see e.g. Plut. Lyc. 3.5, 15.2, 17.1, 18.6, 18.8; Plut. Lyc. & Num. 2.6; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 210 A 19, 210 B 23, 211 C 41, 212 A 47; possibly Plut. Agis & Cleom. 7.8; Plut. Lys. 20.2&6; Plut. Ages. 17.2&3, 24.9, 33.7; Paus. III 11.2; Xen. Ag. XI 6; Xen. Hell. I 6.8.
For ἄρχοντες = leaders of the νέοι see Plut. Lyc. 28.3
For ἄρχοντες = leaders of the army see Plut. Apophth. Lac. 212 D 53, 236 E 71; Thuc. V 3.1&2, 9.9, 56.1, VIII 5.1, 8.2, 10.2&4, 11.3, 24.11
- ἀρωγός (cf. ἀρήγω) (L) IG 727.7
- ἄς (Acc. fem. pl. from ὄς) (L) IG 18 B 10, 21 col. ii 9, 538.12 [ἄ]ς, SEG 468.8. (M) SEG 972.4
- ἄς (ἦς from ὄς)* (L) IG 1145.23, 1523.3, p. XIII 115, p. XIV 24, SEG 470.14, 761.5, 762.5. (M) IG 1353.5, 1379.8, 1395.5, 1432.19, 1433.26, 1453.4, p. XVII 74&89, SEG 974.28, REG 84 1971 Bull. 321. (H) II 30 (not ἡς as in I 47, because the preceding word, ἀπό, lost o by elision and π is aspirated, giving ἀφ' ἄς)
- ἡς (ἦς from ὄς) A 37 b i (H) I 47 (relative attracted into gen. of main clause.)

- ἄς (Original *ἄφος (cf. Skt. yāvat) > Doric and Aeolic ἄς (with loss of φ and α + ο > α), Epic ἥος and Attic ἔως (by quantitative metathesis).) A 24 c IV, 26 a II, 94 j Ar. Lys. 173. Cf. foll.
- ἡς (ἔως, cf. above) A 24 c IV, 26 a II, 37 b i, 94 j (H) I 100
- ἄσανα[...] (Probably from ἀθάνατος) A 42 Alc. 3 fr. 13.5 from P.Oxy. 2387
- ἄσανάτας (ἀθανάτας) A 42 Alc. 7.4 from P.Oxy. 2389 Commentarii Fragmenta fr. 1
- ἄσεκτος Hesych. (α 7641) A 64 e iv παρὰ Πύθωνι Ταραντύνωι + φιλοσόφωι (Kaibel 15) /cf. α 8949 ἄφεκτον· ἄμωμον· ἄμεκτον· σ for φ is rare and not particularly Laconian. See examples in G. Meyer Gr. Gr. 263 p.231, Fick BB 28.107 and Mnemos. 1942 p.95 (including Ion. σώχειν "rub to pieces", Theocr. σύττα "cry of drovers urging on flocks" and Hesych. σελλίζεσθαι "imitate")./
- ἄσθενέος (ἄσθενοῦς) A 25 c II i, 79 a (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 434.11. Cf. foll.
- ἄσθενές (M) SEG 23 207.8, cf. above
- Ἀσύνη Steph. Byz. 131.11 πόλις Λακωνικῇ ἀπὸ Ἀσύνης θυγατρὸς Λακεδαιμόνου· δευτέρα Μεσσηνίας παρὰ τὴν Λακωνικὴν, οἰκισθεῖσα ὑπὸ Ἀργείων. /There was a town of this name in Messenia, see Paus. IV 34.12 etc., but Smith, I. p.240 doubts the existence of another in Laconia. (R reads Μεσσηνίας.)/
- ἄσιστα (ἄγχιστα, superl. of ἄγχι. It is formed from the compar. ἄσσον (from *ἄγχιον), cf. ἄσιστα in Aesch. fr. 66 Nauck.) A 58, 67 a iii, 87 d (L) IG V ii 159 B 9 (Tegea) (Buck No. 70)
- ἄσκημένους (From ἀσκέω) (L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.35, cf. foll.
- ἄσκοῦντα (From ἀσκέω) (L) IG 1186.3, cf. above
- +ἄσμενοισιν A 71 b, 74 c Alc. 79.1 (corrupt) from Schol. Pind. Ol. i 91 a, i 38 Dr.
- ἄσπερ (ἥσπερ)* Ar. Lys. 1164
- ἄσ]σον (Compar. of ἄγχι) A 87 d Alc. 3 fr. 3.80 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 ii 20. Cf. also ἄσιστα
- ἄσάνδης Hesych. (α 7814) ἡμεροδρόμος. [[ἦ κρᾶββαττον.]] ἦ ἄγγελον. Ταραντῖνοι. /ἦ κ. probably comes from α 7685 (ἄσάντης· κρᾶβατος κλινίδιον εὐτελής). ἄσάνδης is a Persian word meaning "courier", e.g. in Plut. Alex. 18.7, 674 d (see also commentary, Hamilton p.49.)/
- ἄσταφίδος (L) IG 1 A 13

- ἀστέρα (From ἀστήρ, with the regular e grade form.) (M) SEG 982.5
- +ἄστη (From ἄστν. This is the regular Attic form.)
A 25 a III, 82 Alc. 3 fr. 23.5 from P.Oxy. 2387
- ἀστήρ (From IE *ster-, cf. Goth. stairno, Lat. stēlla etc. For the prothetic α cf. Arm. astl.) Alc. 3.66 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii 6. See also ἀστέρα
- ἄστρον Alc. 1.63
- ἄστν (From *Ḥ*άστν, cf. Boeot. *Ḥ*άστιος, as well as Skt. *vāstu* "abode" etc.) See ἄστη
- ἀστυξένοι Hesych. (α 7927) οἱ μὴ ἔχοντες ἐν τῇ πόλει τὴν [[οἰκείαν]] ἰδίαν. Ταπαντιῖνοι (Kaibel p.205.78) /Latte omits οἰκείαν as in the papyrus, although Schmidt includes it. Note that there is no *Ḥ* in ἀστν-./
- ἀσύγκριτος ("not comparable") See ἀσύνκριτον, ἀσυνκρίτου
- ἀσυγρότως See ἀσυνκρίτως
- ἀσυλίαν (Cf. foll.) (L) IG 935.13, 961.14, 962.20, 965.10, 976.2 -ία[ν], 1112.15, 1226.14 [ἀσ]υ[λ]ίαν, 1336.14
- ἄσῡλον (Cf. σῡλάω - et. obscure) (L) SEG 12 371.5. (M) IG p. XI 123, SEG 12 371.12-13&14-15 ἄσ[υ]λον. Cf. also above
- ἀσύνκριτον (ἀσύγκριτον) A 48 a i (L) IG 529.9, 558.5 ἀσύν[κρι]τον, SEG add. 806 a 6
- ἀσυνκρίτου (ἀσυγκρίτου) A 48 a i (L) IG 480.8, 535.12
- ἀσυνκρίτως (ἀσυγκρίτως) A 48 a i (M) IG p. XVII 94
- ἀσφάλεια (Nom. pl.) (L) IG 18 B 13. Cf. foll.
- ἀσφάλειαν (L) IG 936.18, 962.20 [ἀσφά]λ-, SEG 468.16 -ε[ι]αν. Cf. above
- ἀσφαλεῖς (Cf. σφάλλω) (M) IG 1429.6 [ἀσφ]αλ-
- ἀσφαλεστέραν (M) IG 1427.5 [ἀσφαλεσ]τ-
- ἀσφαλίσασθαι (From ἀσφαλίζομαι) (L) IG 1147.12 -λ[ί]σ-
- ἀσφαλῶς (Adverb) (M) IG 1390.92
- ἀσχήμον (From ἀσχήμων) (M) IG 1390.4
- hāt' (This is a Lac. equivalent of ὥς, so ταυτᾶ hāt' is "in such a way as". For the adverbial ending in ā, in contrast to Att. η, see Buck p.103.132.6.)*
A 37 b.i, 69 a I, 94 d (L) IG 213.4 (Buck No. 71)

- ἄτα Hesych. (α 7989) A 28 a II, 34.35 ἄτα, Ταπαντιῖνοι / Sometimes taken from *οφατα, with ο + α > ᾱ, but Beekes prefers an original *aus-nt-, see οὔς in WL./
- Ἀταΐα ('Αταῖα R) Steph. Byz. 141.10 πόλις Λακωνική. ὁ πολῦτης Ἀταϊάτης ὡς Κάρυα Καρυάτης, ἢ Ἀταῖτης ἢ Ἀταῖος.
- ἀτάομαι See ἀφατάται
- ἀταράχους (Cf. ταράσσω (the et. is obscure; it may come from IE *dhrǵ₁-gh-).) (M) SEG 23 206.14
- ἀταρπός (ἀτραπός, an epic form.) A 49 Alc. 102 from Cramer i 60.20
- ἄτε ("as, just as". This is originally an acc. pl. neut. of ὅστε.) Alc. 1.62
- ἄτεκνος (H) I 151
- ἀτέλεια ("freedom from public burdens") See ἀτέλειαν. See also in literature e.g. Plut. Ages. 35.2, III.2 p.239.25
- ἀτέλειαν (M) IG 4.11, 18 B 12, 935.13, 936.19 [ἀτέ]λ-, 961.14, 962.23 [ἀτέλει]αν, 1110.5 -λ[ειαν], 1111.33, 1226.13 -ει[αν], 1312.9, 1336.13
- ἀτελές (M) IG 1390.61&191. (H) I 158. Cf. foll.
- ἀτελῆ A 25 a III, 79 b (L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 5. Cf. above
- ἄτερα (θ' ἄτερα = τὰ ἕτερα from ἕτερος) (L) IG 1111.25 [ᾶ]-
- ἀτέραν (Dor. for ἑτέραν) A 3 d IV (M) IG 1390.92
- ἄτερος (Dor. for ἕτερος, cf. above) A 3 d IV Plut. Lyc. 19.11, III.2 p.31.6
- ἀτιμᾶτων (ἀτιμῆτων)* (M) IG 1433.45
- ἄτις (ἥτις)* (L) IG 1144.13. Plut. Lyc. 19.12, III.2 p. 31.7; Ar. Lys. 1249; (T) Philol. 11
- ἄτοκον ("without interest") (L) IG 962.12
- ἀτραπόν (L) IG 726.2
- ἀτραπός ("path", from τραπ-, as in τραπέω "tread grapes" + copulative α.) See ἀταρπός, ἀτραπόν
- ἀτροπαμπαίδων A 3 d IV, 33 b (L) IG 279.4
- ἀτροπάμπαις ("in the second year of full boyhood". Kretschmer, Glotta iii p.269 ff., suggested that ἀτροπάμπαις = ἀδροπάμπαις, cf. ἀδρός "fine, well-grown". But it is more likely that ἀτρο- = ἀτερο-, cf. ἄτερος = ἕτερος. See Buck p.272 and AO p.287.) A 3 d IV, 33 b See ἀτροπαμπαίδων, ἀτροπάνπαις

- ἀτροπάνπαις (ἀτροκάμπαις) A 3 d IV, 33 b, 48 a ii (L) IG 278.5
- ἀτροπον (Tod, SMC 268, thinks that this is the equivalent of ἀτραπόν, with o for α (see A 1 a). But Callim., Hymn to Delos 11, has ἀτροπος "not turned by the plough, untilled".) (L) IG 728.2
- ἄτρυφον Alc. 56.6 from Athen. xi 499 A (τυρὸν ἄτρυφον)
- ἄτρυφος Hesych. (α 8163) τυρὸς ὁ πησσόμενος ὑπὸ Λακῶνων /ατροφος H:Welcker, πισσ- H:Musurus. Hierocles, in Carmen Aureum 17 p.458 M, suggests that ἄτρυφος is the equivalent of ἄθρυπτος "unbroken, imperishable". πῆσσω is a late form of πῆγνυμι "make stiff, solid", cf. Lucian VH 1.24 τυροῦς πῆγνυσθαι./ See also ἄτρυφον
- ἄττασι Hesych. (α 8191)* A 42, 64 I c i, 69 d ἀνάστηθι [Λάκωνες] /ἄττασία H:Hemsterhuis. Λάκ. is transposed from Ἄττης (see in WL) by Valckenaer. It is formed with apocope of ἀνα-, and στ > ττ (see Bourguet 136). Cf. also κάββασι in WL./
- ἄττέλεβος (ἄττέλαβος) A 1 b See Hesych. (β 1206) βροῦκος· ἀκρίδων ("grasshopper, locust") εἶδος, Ἴωνες. Κύπριοι δὲ τὴν χλωρὰν ἀκρίδα βρούκαν. Ταραντῖνοι δὲ ἄττέλεβον ("locust"). ἕτεροι ἀρουραῖαν μάντιν ("grasshopper"). /Cf. EM 216.6 and Suid. Adler I 401.25, α 4336. Cf. also Hesych. α 8181 ἄττελάβους· ἀκρίδας and 8182 ἄττέλαβος· ἀκρίδες μικρά. κτλ. L&S give ἄττέλεβος as an Ionic form. The word probably has a foreign origin. (cf. Kaibel p.206.91)/
- [[Ἄττης]] Hesych. (α 8192) τὸν Ἄττιν φασί [[Λάκωνες]] /See ἄττασι in WL./
- αὔ (From IE *au "back, again", cf. Osc. auti, Lat. aut and autem.) Alc. 137 from Schol. Callim. fr. 384.1 Pf. (P.Oxy. 2258 C fr. 2(a) 25 p.88 Lobel takes δ' αὔ = δὴ αὔ./
- αὐγάσδεο (αὐγάζου from αὐγάω "look, see", cf. αὐγή.) A 25 c II iii, 62 b Plut. Apophth. Lac. 238 B 15, II p.208.15
- Αὔγεια Steph. Byz. 145.8 πόλις Λοκρῆδος. Ὅμηρος "καὶ Αὔγειας ἐρατεινάς". ἔστι καὶ Λακωνικὴ πόλις με... πνῶν. τὸ ἐθνικὸν Αὔγεατης. /Homer, Il. II 583, must be referring to the Laconian Augeia. It is probably the same as the later Aegiae, see Paus. III 21.5-7 etc. For v.l. see Meineke./
- αὐδάσεις (αὐδήσεις from αὐδάω (related to αἰδέω and ὑδέω from *ud-, and perhaps to Skt. vādati from *ved-))* (L) SEG 26 456.17

- ἀυδρίας ("shortage of water") (L) REG 89 1976 Bull. 267
- αὐηρομέναι (ἀεζυρομέναι from ἀείρω, so "rising") A 11 g, 35 e
Alc. 1.63
- αὐλείας (αὐλαίας from αὐλαία "curtain" (αὐλή)) A 31 b
(M) IG 1390.35
- αὐλησε (From αὐλέω. For αὐλός cf. Lith. aūlas "leg of boot" and, by metathesis, Lat. alvus.) A 98 a Alc. 126
from Strabo XII 8.2, II 587 Kramer (but Kramer reads ηὐλησε)
- αὐληταί (M) IG 1390.29
- αὐλητάς (αὐλητής)* (L) IG 209.14, 210.50, 211.49, 212.55
αὐλ[η]τάς. (M) IG 1390.74&115
- Αὐλητήριον Hesych. (α 8294) τόπος παρὰ Ταραντύνοις
- αὐλητής See αὐληταί, αὐλητάς
- Αὐλών Steph. Byz. 147.6 πόλις Λακωνικῆς, μία τῶν ἑκατόν·
ὁ πολίτης Αὐλωνίτης. κτλ.
/Paus. IV 36.7 describes a temple of Asclepius
Aulonius in Aulon, near the river Neda. Cf. also
Strabo VIII 3.25, p.350 and Xen. Hell. III 2.25 & 3.8./
- αὐξομένου (From αὕξω = αὐξάνω, from IE *ǵ₂eu-g-, cf. Lat. augēo,
Goth. aukan etc.) A 111 h (L) IG 726.6
- αὕσ- Hesych. (α 8341) A 91 c αὐτός. Κρήτες καὶ Λάκωνες
/Probably from αὕσαυτοῦ (see in WL), cf. Buck p.99.121.
c. (But note that Wackernagel, IF 45.313 wanted two
glosses αὕς· αὐτός. Κρήτες and αὕς· [οὕς] Λάκωνες.)/
- αὕσαυτάν (ἐαυτήν)* A 91 c (M) SEG 23 224.1
- αὕσαυτόν (ἐαυτόν) A 91 c (L) IG 1145.22
- αὕσαυτοῦ (ἐαυτοῦ) A 91 c See αὕσαυτάν, αὕσαυτόν and cf. also
αὕσ-
- αὕτ' (αὕτε) (Alc.) 174 from Hephaest. Ench. IV 3, p.14
Consbr. (and p.361 Consbr.)
- αὕτά (αὕτη from αὐτός)* (M) IG 1498.8-9. Alc. 1.45 & 85;
possibly Alc. 10(b) 16 from P.Oxy. XXIX Comment. in
Melicos fr. 5 col. ii
- αὕτά (Neut. pl.) (M) IG 1433.22, IG V ii 419.9 (Phigalea).
(H) I 107,126
- αὕτα (αὕτη from οὕτος)* Alc. 1.57
- ἡαύτα (" " ")* A 37 b (H) I 50, II 35,49,56,62,
71,76,79,85,92,98,105
- αὕτά (ἐαυτά from ἐαυτοῦ) A 91 a (T) Philol. 11

- αὐτᾶν (αὐτῇ from αὐτός)* (M) SEG 23 207.7. (H) I 137
- αὐταῖ (Fem. pl. from αὐτός) (L) IG 364.15 αὐτ[αῖ]
- [[αὐτάλκης]] Hesych. (α 8361) ζωμός. καὶ ὁ αὐτάρκης
/See Latte p.500. He wants *αὐτάρκη (with Lac.
rhotacism), which, by dissimilation, could give
αὐτάλκη. In Plut. Lyc. 12.12 the older men give
their meat to the younger ones and are content with
ζωμός. So ἀρκούμενοι τῷ ζωμῷ might be αὐτάρκη.
There is, however, no certainty about this, or even
that the gloss is Laconian./
- αὐτάν (αὐτήν from αὐτός)* (L) IG 15.8, 936.12, 955.5. (M)
IG 1432.12&23, SEG 974.31, REG 84 1971 Bull. 321.
Plut. Lyc. 20.13, III.2 p.32.25. Plut. Apophth. Lac.
211 C 41, II p.120.16
- αὐτάν (ἐαυτήν from ἐαυτοῦ)* A 91 a (L) IG 26.12, 480.7
[α]ὐτάν, 932.8 [αὐ]τάν, 1245.10, p. XIII 115, XIV 24,
SEG 761.7, 762.7, 778.9 [αὐ]τάν, 894 add. a c-d 2
[α]ὐτάν. (M) IG 1395.5, 1432.19-20, 1453.5, p. XVII
74&90, SEG 974.28
- αὐτᾶς (αὐτῆς from αὐτός)* (L) IG 22.4, 607 add. 15 αὐτᾶ[s].
(M) IG 1390.7, 1432.4 [αὐ]τᾶς &18, SEG 23 207.8&9
REG 84 1971 Bull. 322, REG 85 1972 Bull. 174.
Plut. Lyc. 20.12, III.2 p.32.20; Plut. Ages. 21.10,
p.220.14; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 212 F 58, II p.125.7;
Plut. Reg. et Imp. 191 B 9, p.60.14
- αὐτᾶς (ἐαυτῆς from ἐαυτοῦ)* A 91 a (L) IG 1166.2. (M) IG
1395.3, 1454.4, SEG 23 211.4, 213.3, REG 84 1971
Bull. 322 and 85 1972 Bull. 174. Plut. Apophth. Lac.
211 F 45, II p.122.1; Plut. Reg. et Imp. 191 A 6,
p.60.4
- αὐταυτᾶς (ἐαυτῆς)* A 91 c (H) IG XIV 646
- αὐταυτό (ἐαυτό) A 91 c (T) Philol. fr. 5.
- αὐταυτόν (ἐαυτόν) A 91 c (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 437.3
- αὐταυτοῦ (ἐαυτοῦ) A 91 c (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 436.10
- +αὔτε Alc. 69 (dubious) from Et. Gen. B, p.212 Miller
(cf. EM 574.38). See also αὐτ', δηῦτε
- αὐτεῦ (The Doric form for αὐτοῦ "just there, just here".)
A 94 a Alc. 1.79; conjecture in Alc. 10(b) 16 (cod.
αυτα) from P.Oxy. XXIX Comment. in Melicos fr. i col.
iii
- αὐτεπαγγέλτου (L) IG 680.7, cf. foll.
- αὐτεπαγγέλτω (αὐτεπαγγέλτου) A 74 a (L) IG 679.6 [αὐτεπαγ]γέλτω
cf. above
- αὐτῇ (From αὐτός) (L) IG 547.4, 602.7

αὐτήν	(From αὐτός) (L) IG 608.14 αὐ[τῆν], SEG 922.23, 923.37, 948 (IG 1331) 11. (M) IG 1431.24 αὐ[τῆν]
αὐτήν	(ἐαυτήν from ἐαυτοῦ) <u>A 91 a</u> (L) IG 572.8, 820.6, 1178.6, 1247.6
αὐτῆς	(From αὐτός) (L) IG 604 (SEG add. 817) 6 αὐτ[ῆς], IG 589.20 [αὐ]τῆς, 590.10, 592.10 [αὐ]τ-, 593.9, 594.8, 595.8, 596.10, 597.9, 598.16, 599.13, 602.18. (M) IG 1396.3
αὐτό	(M) IG 1390.66&72, SEG 23 206.10. See also τωυτό
αὐτό	(αὐτοῦ from αὐτός) <u>A 9, 74 a, 91 b</u> See ταυτό
αὐτό	(ἐαυτοῦ, i.e. αὐτός used as the reflexive pronoun.) <u>A 9, 74 a</u> (L) IG 213.7&16&17 αὐ[τ]ῶ &22&23&28&29
αὐτόθεν	("of his own accord") (L) IG 535.11 (IG compares this to οἰκοθεν "at his own expense")
αὐτοῦ	(Nom. pl.) (L) IG 1144.32. (M) IG 1390.26&72, 1426.5, 1432.7&12. (H) I 106,120,179
αὐτοῦ	(αὐτῷ from αὐτός) <u>A 9</u> (L) IG 965.15 (this inscr. usually has -ω), 1112.14 [αὐ]τοῦ, SEG 856.3
αὐτοῦς	(L) IG 26.6&10, 589.12, 608.7, 931.28 [αὐ]τ- &32 [α]ὐτο[ῦς], 961.12, 1111.30&32 both α[ὐ]τοῦς, 1113.6, 1144.27, 1146.16&20&30&44&45&50&55 α[ὐ]τ-, 1312.7&10, 1336.13&16, SEG 468.13&16. (M) IG 1370.12, 1390.92&98, 1393.6, 1426.7 [α]ὐτ-, 1428.13, 1434 a 5 αὐ[τοῦς], SEG 12 371.11. (H) I 147
αὐτοκασιγνήτην	(L) IG 599.27 -γν[ήνητην]
Αὐτοκράτορα	Partially or complete in (L) IG 37.8, 380.2, 405.1, 572.5, 1161.1, 1162.1, 1163.1, 1164.1, 1238.1, 1239.2, 1240.2&9, 1241.2, 1242.2, 1294.1, 1318.1, SEG 769.2, SEG 22 303.1, SEG 25 423.1. (M) IG 1352.3, 1381.2, 1412.1, 1449.6, 1450.8, 1452.2, SEG 965
Αὐτοκράτορι	(L) IG 379.1 [Αὐτοκράτ]ορι, in IG 396-398, 400-402, 404, 449 -ά[τορι]
Αὐτοκράτορος	Partially or complete in (L) IG 59.1, in IG 380-395, IG 448, 453.1, 486.7, 533.14-15, 1147.10, SEG 501.3-4, 768.1, 521.1, 923.8-9, SEG 23 199.3-4&9-10. (M) IG 1452.4
Αὐτοκρατόρων	(L) IG 454.1 -κ[ρατόρων], 1237.9-10. (M) IG 1382.2
Αὐτοκράτωρ	(Used of one with absolute power, such as the emperor. (literally "one's own master")) <u>A 114 c</u> (L) IG 17.1 [Αὐτ]ο-, 32 A 12, 485.9, 691.1 [Α]ὐτ- &3, SEG 630.2 [Αὐ]τ-. (M) IG 1361.12&15. See also Αὐτοκράτορα, -τορι, -τορος, -τόρων

- αὐτομάτῳ (Compound of αὐτός + -ματος, which has the same root as μέμονα, μένος etc., with the suffix -τος. Another similar example of this -ματος form is ἡλέματος "idle, vain", and cf. Skt. matá- etc.) (L) IG 1249.2
- αὐτόμολος (Cf. μολεῖν) (L) IG 1295.2
- αὐτόν (From αὐτός) (L) IG 4.10&19&21, 5.8-9, 13.3, 275.7, 280.5, 486.11 -το[ν], 935.10&11 α[ὐτόν], 952.21, 961.11&17, 962.6 -τ[όν] &17, 963.9, 965.8&13, 976.8, 1114.11, 1145.10&39, 1231.6, 1335.10 -τ[όν], 1523.9, SEG 470.3 [αὐτό]ν &15, 922.10. (M) IG 1390.8&11, 1398.19, 1425.10-11, 1432.10, 1449.9, SEG 974.5&15&21 &31 [αὐτ]όν, SEG 22 208.21-22, SEG 26 456.12, REG 86 1973 Bull. 199 (= Ergon. Arch. Et. 1972 p.83). +Alc. 4 fr. 4.9 (doubtful) .]ἠναυτον[, from P.Oxy. 2388; Alc. 129 from Cramer i 55.8
- αὐτόν (ἐαυτόν from ἐαυτοῦ) A 91 a (L) IG 531.8, SEG 13 261.6
- αὐτονόμως (αὐτονόμους. But this is an emendment by Ahrens; the codd. have -ους.) A 74 b Thuc. V 77.5
- αὐτοπόλεις (αὐτοπόλεις) A 80 a Thuc. V 79.1 (L&S quote only this example)
- αὐτός A 92 d (L) IG 213.8&14&20&26&32&69&77&84&93, 238 add. 2, 1114.19 α[ὐτός], 1317.3, IG V ii 159 A 2 and B 3 (Tegea) (Buck No. 70), SEG 467.2, 922.20. (M) IG 1370.2 [α]ὐτ- &10, 1390.3-4 αὐ[τ]ός, 1427.3, 1432.21&26, SEG 23 206.14, 208.18 [α]ὐτ-, REG 86 1973 Bull. 199 (= Ergon. Arch. Et. 1972 p.83). (H) I 130,160,163. See also αὐτά (αὐτή), αὐτά (neut. pl.), αὐταῖ, αὐταί, αὐτάν, αὐτᾶς, αὐτῇ, αὐτήν, αὐτῆς, αὐτό, αὐτό (αὐτοῦ), αὐτοῦ, αὐτοῖ, αὐτοῖς, αὐτόν, αὐτοῦ, αὐτούς, αὐτῶ, αὐτῶν, αὐτῶς, ταὐτᾶς, ταὐτό, ταὐτόν, ταὐτῶν, τονναυτόν, τωυτό, ὡτῶ. Cf. also ((γίω)), μιν, νιν
- αὐτοσαυτάν (ἐαυτήν)* A 91 c (M) REG 84 1971 Bull. 322
- αὐτοσαυτοῖς (ἐαυτοῖς) A 91 c (M) IG 1379.4
- αὐτοσαυτοῦ (ἐαυτοῦ) A 91 c (M) IG 1432.28, SEG 974.9
- αὐτοσαυτῶν (ἐαυτῶν) A 91 c (H) I 124
- αὐτοῦ (L) IG 7.6 -το[ῦ], 464.12, 472.7, 479.13, 485.13, 502.7, 503.4 α[ὐτοῦ], 504.12, 507.9, 525.13 (this should be αὐτῶν), 534.12, 535.8&18, 537.16, 539.14, 545.8, 547.6&9, 549.11, 553.5, 554.6, 555 a 14 & b 15, 556.13, 560.7, 566.9, 572.11, 575.3 (BSA 73 p.250), 1147.22, 1335.4, SEG 471.15, 807.12, 922.8, 923.5&15, SEG 2 61.4, REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.20. (M) IG 1354.6, 1369.10&12, 1390.97, 1427.8&9, 1432.9&36, 1449.7, 1450.10, SEG 970.7, 974.25, 1027.3 -το[ῦ], SEG 23 206.4-5&16, 208.16&21, SEG 456.17

- αὐτοῦ (ἐαυτοῦ) A 91 a (L) IG 1165.2, SEG 2 60.9
- αὐτούς (L) IG 15.4, 22.10, 544.19, 556.15, 931.33 -οὔ[ς], 932.3 αὐ[τούς], 976.5, 1144.24&29, 1146.5&7&14&47 α[ὐ]τ-, 1208.41, SEG 468.14, SEG 22 304.6 -τ[ο]ύς. (M) SEG 1353.6, 1379.9, 1390.46&80&125, SEG 23 207.36
- αὐτούς (ἐαυτούς) A 91 a (L) IG 1146.31
- αὐτῷ (αὐτοῦ from αὐτός) A 74 a (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. 434.13, 435.5&8
- αὐτῷ (ἐαυτού) A 74 a, 91 b (H) I 148
- αὐτῶ (L) IG 4.11, 5.9 -τ[ῶ], 7.6, 491.5, 935.12, 936.16 αὐ[τ]ῶ, 961.18, 962.18, 965.9, 1112.7, 1114.21&25&27, 1145.41, 1226.12 -τ[ῶ], 1566.8 (Delphi), SEG 470.4 [α]ὐτ- &4, 923.4&22, 948 (IG 1331) 6, 949.2, SEG 2 160.8 [α]ὐτ-, REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.14. (M) IG 1390.94 αὐ[τῶ], 1425.13, 1427.11, 1432.11&16-17&17&22&24&35 &37&39, 1449.10, SEG 974.16&19 [α]ὐτ-, SEG 23 207.12&13&19&34, 208.18
- αὐτῶν (L) IG (it should be in 525.13, but αὐτοῦ is given), 538.30, 546.7, 590.13, 952.20 αὐ[τῶν], 974.3, 1114.9, 1144.12&25&26, 1146.19&48, 1147.4 -τῶ(ν), SEG 464.6, 468.9&16, 923.16&29&33, 948 (IG 1331) 11. (M) IG 1361.8 -τῶ[ν], 1390.23&27, 1432.4, 1451.9-10, SEG 23 207.38, 208.14.
- αὐτῶν (ἐαυτῶν) A 91 b (H) I 132. Thuc. V 77.7, 79. 1&2
- αὐτῶν (ἐαυτῶν) A 91 a (L) IG 26.6, 1336.5 -τῶ[ν], p. VIII 90, SEG 924.9. (M) IG 1353.3. Plut. Lys. 14.8, III.2 p.109.14; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 233 D 24, II p.192.19
- αὐτῶς (αὐτούς) A 74 b (L) IG 1111.11 α[ὐ]τ- &19 [α]ὐτ-, 1312.4. (H) I 154,156. Thuc. V 77.4 (as emended by Ahrens, the codd. have -οὺς)
- ἀφ' (ἀπό, when followed by a vowel with the rough breathing) A 69 a II (L) IG 61.4, 1174.7. (M) IG 1379.8, 1390. 37&95, 1433.28. (H) II 30,60,69 (A 37 c)
- ἀφαίρεται (From ἀφαίρῃω) (M) IG 1433.22
- ἀφαίρῃω See ἀφαίρεται, -ρῶντω, ἀφειρῆσθαι, ἀφελόντες
- ἀφαιρούντω (ἀφαιρούντων 3rd pl. imperat. from ἀφαίρῃω) A 101 a (M) IG 1390.52&62
- +ἀφαρμένη Hesych. (α 3898)* A 64 II δύκελλα ("two pronged fork"). Λάκωνες /Cod. H has φαρμένη. This and gloss α 3899 + ἀμπαρής· περιωρωμένη (πωρωμένη cod.), κατολιγωρουμένη. καὶ γυμνός, ἐπιφανής - are suspect. Latte, following and extending Schmidt, wants three glosses; a) ἀφαρμένη (or ἀφορωμένη) περιωρ. κατολ.; b) ἀμπαρής (i.e. ἀμφήρης

- +ἀφαρμένη cont. "fitted or joined on both sides". δέκελλα Λακ.;
c) [ἀφαρής or ἀφαρος]. γυμν. ἐπιφ. (or περιφανης).
But Palmer reads ἀμφαρμένη as the order in the Lexicon suggests./
- ἀφατειν (The meaning is uncertain. It may be related to
ἄφατος. Bourguet, p.124, conjectures a form *ἄφατιον
> ἄφατιν and ἀφατειν.) A 27 e (L) IG 209.34
- ἀφειγμένον (ἀφειγμένον from ἀφικνέομαι (with the root as in ἴκω))
A 7 (M) SEG 966 III 11
- ἀφείδωτος Hesych. (α 8581) ἡμέρα παρὰ Λάκωσιν, ἐν ἧι θύουσιν
/αφεδωτος H:H. Stephanus, so "without φειδύττα". Be II 368
compares ἀφείδωτος:φειδύττα to Παναύτωλος:Παναυτώλια./
- ἀφειέντος (ἀφειέντος from ἀφίημι) A 7 (L) IG 19.4
- ἀφειρῆσθαι (ἀφειρῆσθαι perfect infin. from ἀφαιρέω. For the
spelling see L&S s.v. II.) A 22 a (L) IG 21 col. II 2
- ἀφεῖσα (From ἀφίημι) (L) IG 1222.8
- ἀφελόντες (From ἀφαιρέω) (M) IG 1390.95
- ἀφέμεν (ἀφεῖναι from ἀφίημι) A 109 b iii Plut. Lyc. 20.13,
III.2 p.32.24
- ἀφέμενον Hesych. (α 3917) A 64 II τὸ ἐν μάχαις [[καῖ]]
λοιδορίας ἀφίστασθαι καὶ μεγαλοφυχεῖν Λακωνῶν
/λοιδορίας H:Latte. ὑφίστασθαι and Λάκωνες H:Meineke.
Latte claims that this must be a fragment of a
declamation or scholiast, and not Hesychius, cf.
ἀμφέμενον./
- ἀφερξόντι (This is the equivalent of Attic ἀπείρξουσι. It is a
future from ἀπέργω (from *φέργω - contrast Att.
ἀπείργω from *εφέργω - see Buck p.281). The meaning
is "shut off", here of water, by damming.)
A 37 c, 99 d i, 102 c (H) I 131
- ἀφέτας ("freed slaves") Athen. vi 271 F quotes Myron of
Priene (J II B 106 p.509) πολλάκις, φησὶν, ἡλευθέρωσαν
Λακεδαιμόνιοι δούλους καὶ οὓς μὲν ἀφέτας ἐκάλεσαν, οὓς
δε .. κτλ.
- ἄφθονον (M) IG 1370.5
- *Αφιδνα Steph. Byz. 149.13 and 16 f. δῆμος Ἀττικῆς καὶ
ἔστι καὶ τῆς Λακωνικῆς, ὅθεν ἦσαν αἱ Λευκιπίδες
φοῖβη καὶ Ἑλάειρα.
/For the Leucippides see Schol. Pind. Nem. 10.112./
- ἀφιέντι (ἀφιᾶσι from ἀφίημι) A 99 d ii (T) Arch. Diels
Vorsokr. I 435.4

- ἀφίημι See ἀφειέντος, ἀφεῖσα, ἀφέν, ἀφένον, ἀφέντι, ἀφίητι, and cf. also ἀφέτας
- ἀφίητι (ἀφίησι from ἀφίημι) A 40 a, 99 b (M) IG 1470.1 [ἀφίη]τι, 1471.2-3, 1472.4 ἀφ[ίητι]
- ἀφικνέομαι See ἀφειγμένον
- ἀφίστασθαι Plut. Lyc. 6.2, in the "Great Rhetra", includes the words οὕτως εἰσφέρειν τε καὶ ἀφίστασθαι, while the "rider" in 6.8 has αἱ δὲ σχολῶν ὁ δᾶμος αἰροῦτο, τοὺς πρεσβυγενέας καὶ ἀρχαγέτας ἀποστατήρας ἦμεν, which Plutarch explains τοῦτ' ἔστι μὴ κυροῦν, ἀλλ' ὅλως ἀφίστασθαι καὶ διαλύειν τὸν δῆμον. ὥς ἐκτρέποντα καὶ μεταποιοῦντα τὴν γνώμην παρὰ τὸ βέλτιστον.
The meaning of these forms from ἀφίστασθαι remains in some doubt. L&S suggests "give a final decision" (cf. ἀμπιστατήρ, ἀμπίστασθαι and ἀμφίστασθαι in WL), or "break up, dismiss the assembly". In fact, there is no guarantee either that the word has the same meaning in the first two passages quoted here, or that Plutarch is correct to take it as synonymous with διαλύειν. Its original meaning is "put away, set apart", with the intransitive forms "stand away from". In the Rhetra, if the understanding of the ἀπέλλαι given in the Word List is correct, εἰσφέρειν and ἀφίστασθαι could be the equivalents of εἰσάγειν and ἀποψηφίζεσθαι in the Demotionidae inscription, Ditt. Syll.(3) 921 (εἰσαγεῖν in lines 22,70,95,108,109,115,117 and ἀποφ. in lines 31,38,95,98,101,102), where they are used of the acceptance and rejection of new members of the phratry. Cf. also ἀποστάτο in WL, where the meaning is also in doubt.
- ἀφίστημι See ἀπέσταν, ἀφίστασθαι, ἀποστάτο?
- ἀφομοιῶσωντι (ἀφομοιῶσωσι from ἀφομοιῶ, cf. Hesych. ὁμοιοῦσθαι· ἐξισοῦσθαι) A 99 d i (H) I 135
- ((ἀφοπλίζονται)) Hesych. (α 8719) A 62 e ἀπολύονται στρατείας /Latte takes this as Lac. Cret. or Boeot. for ἀφοπλίζονται, cf. βλυμμάττομες etc. See also Be II 323.699./
- ἀφορμάς (L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 2. Cf. foll.
- ἀφορμήν (ὀρμή comes from IE *sor-ma, cf. Ved. sárma etc.) (L) IG 21 col. II 2. Cf. above
- ἄφορτος Hesych. (α 8730) οὐκ ἡγμένος τὴν Λυκουργείαν ἀγωγὴν /Latte tentatively suggests ἄφορβος (cf. φορβή "pasture, food". Or it could be a compound of ἀπό + a word beginning ὀρ-./

- +*Αφραττος Hesych. (α 8761) A 64 I c i ἡ Ἐκάτη, παρὰ Ταραντίνους /Ahrens, Dial. II 103, first suggested *Αφραστος (φράζω), a suitable name for the goddess of the night according to Latte, Mnemos 1942 95. Cf. also Wuilleumier p.514. But the word might be related to 8760 ἀφραττίας· ἰσχυρός. Κρήτης or 8754 ἄφρακτος· ἀφύλακτος. (Cf. Kaibel p.206.81.)/
- *Αφροδισιάς Steph. Byz. 150.11 and 17 πόλις Κιλικίας, ἐβδόμη πόλις Λακωνικῆς, μὴ τῶν ἑκατόν. /A town in south Laconia, on the coast. It was said to have been founded by Aeneas, see Paus. III 22.11 and VIII 12.8./
- *Αφροδιτία Steph. Byz. 150.24 χωρίον Λακωνικῆς. Θουκυδίδης δ' /Thuc. IV 56. The codd. have *Αφροδισίαν, which is usually emended to -ιτίαν./
- ἄφρονι (From ἄφρων) (L) IG 735 (SEG 866) 3 [ἄ]φ-
- ἄφυσσαν Hesych. (α 8799) τὴν κοτύλην [παρὰ] Ταραντίνους /Schmidt inserted παρὰ. ἀφύσσω is "draw liquids" (et. unknown), cf. α 8802 ἀφύστα· κοτύλη. στάμνος ("earthen jar or bottle for racking off wine"). The word also appears in Lobeck, Paralipomena Grammaticae Graecae 135.30 ("Feminum substantivorum munere funguntur ἄρπη, βδέλλα.... ἄφυσσα· κοτύλη" etc. See also Wuilleumier p.195 and 198 and Kaibel No.82./
- ἄφωνος (H) I 151
- *Αχαία Hesych. (α 8806) ἐκίθετον Δήμητρος. ἀπὸ τοῦ περὶ τὴν Κόρην ἄχους, ὅπερ ἐποιεῖτο ἀναζητοῦσα αὐτήν. Λάκωνες δὲ ἀγαθά. οἱ δὲ ἔρια μαλακά. /The first part is more appropriate to 8807 ἀχαίας· λύπας, and has nothing to do with Laconian. For Λάκωνες δὲ ἀγαθά, Heinsius suggested ἀ χαῖα· ἡ ἀγαθή or τὰ χάϊα· τάγαθά, cf. χάϊα and related words in WL./
- ἀχέλουρις Hesych. (α 8840) [[τῶν ἀχύρων]] ποίμνη τις, παρὰ Ταραντίνους /It is generally agreed that τῶν ἀ. belongs to 8839 and is not relevant for Tarentine. The word itself is unexplained. Kaibel, p.206.83, suggests the reading πολύχνη τις, but with no further comment./
- ἀχθέντος (From ἄγω) (L) IG 667.6
- ἀχθησόμενον (" ") (L) IG 19.5
- ἀχθών Hesych. (α 8875) κορμός ἐκ +λιπαροῦ +δαδίου. Λάκωνες /κορμός is "trunk of tree" (with boughs lopped off), and δαδίον is a "splinter of pine wood". But the word is unexplained./
- ἄχον (ἤχον)* (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 434.17, 435.2&4

- ἄχος (The et. is uncertain; it is possibly related to IE words with the sense of "fear", e.g. Goth. agis.) Alc. 116 from EM 622.44, Et. Sym. cod. V Gaisf. = Hdn. II 250.14 L (similar in Hdn. I 154.14 L)
- ἄχράδα Hesych. (α 8910) ἄπιον ("pear, pear tree") Λάκωνες /Cf. α 8907 ἄχράδα· ἄπιον καὶ βοτάνη, 8909 ἄχράδας· τοὺς ἄπιους and 8843 ἄχερδος· ἄκανθα ποιά ("wild pear"). Cf. also ἄχράς, glossed by L&S as "wild pear". -άς, -άδος is a common ending for plants, cf. οἰνάς etc. The et. of the word is not certain, but it may be borrowed./
- ἄχραδαμύλα Hesych. (α 8908) A 44 ὁ κοχλίας ("snail"). Ταραντύνους /Cod. H gives ἄχραδάμυλλα. Schmidt read ἄχραδαμύλα, cf. α 2539 ἄκραμύλα· κοχλίας and χ 671 χραμαδοῦλαι· γελῶναι (Kaibel p.210.144 reads χελῶναι). καὶ αἱ νωθρόταται τῶν κυνῶν. οἱ δὲ τοὺς κοχλίας./
- ἄχρη (This corresponds to Attic μέχρη, and is probably formed from *me with zero vocalism.) A 34.8, 94 j (M) IG 1431.16&22. (H) I 17,22,27,33,88,114,135, II 31,45
- [[...αχροον]] Hesych. (α 8930) πονηρόν. Λακωνόθον /Schmidt reads ἄχροον· πονηρόν. Λάκωνες νόθον. But Latte takes it as a corrupt form from ἀβαλῆ, see in WL./
- ἄχύριον (Heracleian "building to hold chaff"? cf. Hesych. α 8933 ἄχυρος· ὁ ἄχυρών. ἄχυροδόκη (αχυροδοκη H:Musurus). ἀποθήκη τῶν ἄχύρων.) (H) I 139,140,143 (cf. foll.)
- ἄχυρωμένον (From ἄχυρώ "mix with chaff". ἄχυρα may be related to ἄχνη "anything coming off the surface", so "foam, chaff", with an r/n variation in the root.) (M) IG 1447.16
- ἄφεῦδα (ἄφεῦδα from ἀψύς "arch" (related to ἄπτω)) A 7 (L) IG 538.15 ἀφεῦ[δα]
- ἄφεται (From ἄπτω (et. unknown)) (L) IG 364.10
- ἄφευστήσας (From ἀφευστέω) (L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.16
- ἄψίαι Hesych. (α 8957) A 3 d V ἐορταί. Λάκωνες /Cf. ψ 168 ψιάδ(δ)ειν· παύζειν, 167 ψιά· χαρά, γελοῖασμα, παύγνια, ε 7698 ἐψία· παύγνια etc. Also see ψιάδδοντι and παιδδωᾶν in WL./
- ἄωρον (Cf. ὥρα) (M) IG 1355.3

B

- βάβαλον Hesych. (β 7) κραύγασον· Λάκωνες
/See Latte p.501. 2 similar roots βα- (here reduplicated), meaning "ecstatic dancing" & "speaking" were confused. So β 3 βάβακα· τὸν γάλλον; 6 βαβάκτης· ὀρχηστής, ὕμνωδός, μανῳδός, κραύγασος; 9 βάβαξ· ..λάλος, .. ἐνθουσιῶν..; 10 βαβάξαι· ὀρχήσασθαι and ε 1287 ἐκβαβάξαι· ἐκσαλεῦσαι. See also β 1 βαβάζειν, 5 βάβακοι, 40 βάζει, 41 βάζομεν, 296 βάσκειν etc. For -αλον cf. λάλος in β 9./
- ((βαβύας)) Hesych. (β 16) βόρβορος, πηλός
cf. EM 186.1 βακίας· βόρβορος. πηλός, ὑπὸ Ταραντίνων /Hesych. β 113 has βακοίας· πηλός, from which, together with EM, Latte assumes βαβύας is Tarentine. Cf. also β 17 βαβύη· χεύμαρρος, and Kaibel p.206.84./
- ((Βαβύκα)) Hesych. (β 18) γέφυρα
cf. Plut. Lyc. 6.2&4, III.2 p.9.6&15; Plut. Pelop. 17 /Βαβυκα H:cod. ps. J.T. Hooker, Amsterdam Studies in the Theory and History of Ling. Science IV, Current Issues in Ling. Theory, Vol. 2 1979, compares this with β 1005 βουφάρας· γεφύρας and the Gortyn word δέφυρα. He believes that γεφύρα originally meant "embankment, river bank", derived from the Semitic root gb "high, raised" (as in Hebrew gab), with -υρα as in ἄγκυρα, Κόρκυρα etc. The variations would then have been caused by "hesitation in rendering the sounds of a non-Greek language". But Βαβύκα is the name of a particular bridge, which could derive from a local topographic feature (perhaps related to βαβύας?) or even a particular person. (see also Oliva p.93 (2)./
- βάγαρον Hesych. (β 23) χλιαρόν· Λάκωνες
/Unexplained. The word also occurs in Arcadius, ed. Barker 76.8 τὰ δὲ ὑπερδισσύλλαβα ἔχοντα πρὸ ἀμεταβόλου τὸ ἄ ἐν τῇ πρὸ τέλους συλλαβῇ βαρύνεται βάγαρος.../
- βάγος Hesych. (β 26) A 35 c κλάσμα ἄρτου [ῆ] μάζης καὶ βασιλεὺς καὶ στρατηγός. Λάκωνες
/Βάγος "fragment" and ἄγός "leader" are confused - given as 2 glosses in cod. A. The addition is in cod. S. (στρατιώτης H:Pearson, Advers. p.139)./
- βαδίζοντι (βαδίζουσι from βαδίζω (as adv. βάδην from *g^wnd-, cf. βαίνω)) A 99 d i Plut. Apophth. Lac. 234 D 43, p.196.2
- βάζω See βέβακα
- βάθρον (Same root as βαίνω + suffix -θρον) [[(L) SEG 924.10, but rejected by REG 79 1966 Bull. 196]]. (M) IG 1432.18&20&21
- βαίλετ (βασιλεῦ) A 38 a ii (L) IG 885 A 1 (a tile)
- βαίλέος (βασιλέως) A 25 c II i, 38 a ii, 81 a (L) IG 885 B 1, C 1 (tiles)

- βαῖλεϜ (βασιλεϜ) A 38 a ii (L) IG 1321 a 1
- βαῖνω (From an IE root with an initial labiovelar, perhaps *g^wem- or *g^weǵ₁-. *βανῶ, with the zero grade of vowel, gave the present βαῖνω, cf. Lat. venio etc. For the a forms, ἔβην etc., cf. Skt. ágat.) A 53 b See ἔβα
- βακίας See βαβύας
- βακχᾶν (βακχῶν. The origin of this word is unknown; it may be from Lydia, cf. Baki-, as in the adj. Bakivalis "Διονυσιακλέους".) A 72 a Ar. Lys. 1312, cf. foll.
- βακχῶν (Cf. above) Alc. 7.14 from P.Oxy. 2389 fr. 1 β[α]κ-
- βαλανείου (M) SEG 1025.6, cf. foll.
- βαλανείων (L) IG 669.8, cf. above
- βαλανεύειν (From βαλανεύω "wait upon a person at bath", cf. above) (M) IG 1390.107 [βαλανεύε]ιν
- βαλανεύς (Origin uncertain. Chantraine wanted to relate it to βάλανος, referring to the plug of the bath. O. Szemerényi, JHS 94 1974 p.145, suggests an IE *g^welana, cf. Myc. qerana "jug, ewer".) (L) IG 210.61. See also βαλανέων
- βαλανέων A 25 c VIII (M) IG 1390.110
- βάλε (An interjection "oh that, would god that", cf. ἄβάλε in the WL, given as ἄβαλε in L&S, and cf. also Hesych. α 60 ἄ βάλε· ὄφελον, εἴθε. Alc. 26.2 (bis) from Antigon. Caryst. Mir. XXIII (27), p.8 Keller (βάλε δὴ βάλε καρύλος εἶην) (similar in Ap. Dysc. Coni. 522, i 254.14 Schn.; Et. Gen. A Ind. Lect. Rost. 1890/1 p.6 Reitz, B p.60 Miller; EM 186.39; Et. Sym. cod. V; Cramer i 265.1; Hdn. I 108.34 L; Bk ii 946.11 (= Schol. Dion. Thrac. p.279.14 Hilg.)); Suid. iii 112 Adler (βάλλε) = Schol. Ar. Av. 300)
- βάλλω (From the IE root *g^wel-/ *g^wl₁-. The zero vocalism form gives *βαλιω commonly, but cf. Arcadian δέλλω, from the e grade of vowel (as βέλος) and δ from the different treatment of the labiovelar.) See ἔβαλλον, ἔβαλον
- βαννάται/
βάννατροι Hesych. (β 194) A 35 c, 64 I e vi αἱ λοξοῦ καὶ μὴ ἰσχυτενεῦς ὁδοῦ παρὰ Ταραντίνους. τὸ δὲ αὐτὸ καὶ βάννατροι (Kaibel p.206.85)
/οι λοξ. H:Musurus. The word is unexplained, unless it arose from winding sheep tracks, cf. βάννεια./
- ((βάννεια))/
((βάννιμα)) Hesych. (β 195) A 35 c, 64 I e vi, 114 d τὰ ἄρνεια. καὶ βάννιμα τὸ αὐτό
/βανειῶα and ἄρνειῶα H:Dindorf. It is taken as Lac. or Cret. because of β from ϝ and -νν- from -ρν-, cf. ἄρην, ἄρνός etc. and also Tzakonian vanne "lamb" (Schwyzer GG I 225 and 323)./

- βάξον. Hesych. (β 201) A 35 c κατάξον. Λάκωνες /βαξον καταξλον H:Kuster. From *Fάγνυμι./
- βάρα Hesych. (β 205) A 35 c, 64 I e vii νόσημά τι καρηβαρικόν. ἡ θρέμματα. Λάκωνες /For the reading see Cor. p.29. καρηβαρέω is "to be heavy in the head", cf. κ 850 κάρου· τοῦ ἐπὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν [ἐκ] πλησμονῆς βάρους, and so Schmidt wanted to read [καρη]βαρᾶν "headache". He also thought that in θρέμματα Hesychius confused βάρα and κάρα (cf. κ 755 κάρα· ... Ἴωνες τὰ πρόβατα & 847 καρος· ... βόσκημα). But from θρέμματα Latte relates βάρα to Φαρνία or Φάριχα, cf. β 234 βάριχου· ἄρνες, and the Tarentine name Φάριχος (IG XIV 668 A 17)./
- βάραθρου ("place where condemned criminals were thrown", and here the messengers from the Persians. IE *g^w r̥ > βάραθρον, cf. *g^w er > Hom. βέρεθρον. It is related to βιβρώσκω, βορά etc. For the -θρον suffix cf. βάθρον etc.) Hdt. VII 133.1
- βάραξ ("kind of cake or loaf". Hesychius has βήραξ· μάζα μεγάλη and βήρηκης· μάζαι ὀρθαί. οἱ δὲ ἀπλῶς μάζας. ἄλλοι μάζας ἄνωθεν κέρατα ἐχούσας, cf. βήρηξ (Athen. III 114 f), βηρηκίαν in WL and πάραξ (IG XII 3.330.191 from Thera). Frisk quotes Grošelj, Ziva Ant. 3.197, who takes it from an Illyrian root, and relates it to Lat. fermentum. Cf. also Bourguet p.63 (4) and Be II 368.)* A 45 c Athen. IV 140 a (where it is served at the copis feast at Amyclae)
- βαρβαρικοῦς (L) IG 1188.3
- βαρβάροις (From βάρβαρος, an onomatopoetic word with reduplication, cf. Skt. barbara-"who mumbles, stammers", etc.) (M) SEG 23 206.11, cf. foll.
- βαρβάρως (βαρβάρους) A 74 b Plut. Apophth. Lac. 211 B 41, II p.120.13 and 225 B 5, p.163.15
- βαρέαι (βαρεῖται) A 15 (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 434.11
- βάρυκα Hesych. (β 252) αἰδοῦτον, παρὰ Ταραντίνους. καὶ περόνη /Unexplained. The order in the Lexicon suggests βάρυκα which, Chantraine notes, has a suffix resembling that of Lat. verruca. Blumenthal, Hesychst. p.10 f., suggested an Illyrian-Messapian root from IE *bher-"split", cf. Lat. ferio, but it is not certain./
- βαρυνόμεθα (From βαρύνω) (L) IG 1524.10
- βαρύς (An old adj. in -ύς, from a root with an initial labiovelar, cf. Skt. gurú; Lat. gravis etc.) (L) IG 1186.1, 1249.21. See also βαρέαι
- βαρύφρονα Alc. 3.82 from P.Oxy. 2387 βα[ρ]υ- (P.Oxy. gives βα[θ]υ-)

βασιλέᾱ	<u>A 25 a II, 81 b</u> (L) IG 572.5
βασιλεύα	See βασιληίας
βασιλεύδιον	(Dimin. of βασιλεύς) <u>A 115</u> See Plut. Ages. 2.6, III.2 p.195.9
βασιλεῦς	(L) IG 734.3
βασιλέος	<u>A 25 c II i, 81 a</u> (L) IG 1122.1, SGDI 4607 (a coin). (M) IG 1420.3
βασιλεύς	(This word was probably borrowed, as were τύραννος and ἄναξ, although Chantraine still supports the possibility of an IE origin. As in all such -εύς words, η ^f gave either ευ or ε, ibid. p.202.269. The word was found throughout Greece, but Sparta was unique in having a dual kingship, the reason for which has been a matter of considerable discussion. The kings seem to have been the dominant power in early times, but to have yielded gradually to the influence of the gerontes and ephors. For a summary of the literature, ancient and modern, on their power and privileges see Gilbert p.4 f. and p.42 ff., Oliva p.23 ff. and Hooker, Ancient Spartans p.119 ff and p.128-131, while Cartledge p.341 ff. has a useful appendix on the discrepancies between the king-lists given in Herodotus VII 204 and VIII 131-2 and Pausanias III 2.1-7 and 3.1-8 and 7.1-10.) (L) IG p. VIII 85. See also βαίλεῦ, βαίλέος, βαίλεῦ, βασιλέα, βασιλεῦς, βασιλέος, -λέων, -λέως
βασιλεύω	See ἐβασίλευον
βασιλέων	<u>A 25 c VIII</u> (L) IG 615.4 -έω[ν]
βασιλέως	<u>A 26 a II</u> (L) IG 951 a, REG 89 1976 Bull. 45
βασιληίας	(βασιλείας) <u>A 13 b, 21, 114 a</u> (T) Arch. ap. Diog. Laer. VIII 80
βασιλύνδα	Hesych. (β 284) παιδιᾶς εἶδος, ἥτις βασιλέας καὶ στρατιώτας ἀπομιμούμενοι ἐχρῶντο....παρὰ Ταραντίνους δὲ καὶ ἡ Ἀφροδίτη βασιλὺς /πεδᾶς H ^{ac} , παιδᾶς H ^c :Musurus. Schmidt inserted a lacuna which is not in the cod., making παρὰ T. etc. a separate gloss. Pollux 9.110, Eust. 1425.41, Theog. 164.30 (Cramer ii) all give lists of games ending in -υνδα. (The word is also listed in Kaibel p.206.87.)/
βαστάζουσα	(From βαστάζω (et. uncertain)) (L) IG 1222.13

- βατᾱς Hesych. (β 321)* ὁ καταφερής. Ταραντιῖνοι (Kaibel No.88)
/βατᾱς H:Dindorf. Cf. foll./
- βάτην EM 192.13 has τὴν γῆν, Μεσήνιοι
/EM note 550 C-D shows that the noun βάτη comes from
the adj. βατός "passable, accessible" (βαίνω), cf.
ξηρά from ξηρός. Cf. also above./
- βάτινος Hesych. (β 334) δαυλός ("thick, shaggy"). Μεσήνιοι
/βάτινος· αὐλός H:Latte, taking it as an adj. from
βάτος "bramble". But this emendation is not certain and
it might equally read βαῦνος· αῦος, cf. foll./
- βαῦνος EM 192.14 reads Ἡ κάμινος ("furnace, forge"). παρὰ
τὸ αὔω, τὸ καίω, ... γίνεται αὔος· καὶ πλεονάσμων τοῦ
β, βαῦνος. The note adds βαῦνος, τὸ πῦρ ἢ ὁ χυτρόπους
("stand for a pot"), ἢ ἡ κάμινος κατὰ Λάκωνας κτλ.
/βαῦνος is a technical word of unknown origin./
- βαφά Hesych. (β 371)* ζωμός. Λάκωνες
/Cf. βαφή "dye"./
- βαφεύς (L) IG 208.6
- βάφιον Hesych. (β 372) ὀξύβαφον. Ταραντιῖνοι (Kaibel p.206.89)
/ὀξύβαφον is "small vinegar saucer", cf. ὀξύς + βάπτω./
- βέβακα See λέλακα
- βεΐδιον (βΐδυον) A 6 c, 10 a Eustath. 1453.12; Choerob.
(Cramer ii) 293
- βειέλοπες Hesych. (β 451) A 15, 35 c, 44 ἱμάντες, οἷς
ἀναδοῦσι Λακεδαιμόνιοι τοὺς νικηφόρους
/ There are similar readings in Eustath. 1453.10,
Choerob. (Cramer ii) 290.4 and Ludw. An. 187.10. For
-λοπες cf. πυρσολόφους and πυρώλοφοι in WL (πυρσόλοφοι
are "strips of leather dried at the fire") and also
ἀργέλοφοι "legs and feet of a sheep skin" (see Bourguet
p.97, Frisk etc.). βειελ- is unexplained. Solmsen,
Unters. 255, suggests *βελ-*, cf. Lat. *vicio* "twist,
plait", but this is not certain. It may be related
to γ 571 γύς (i.e. *βύς*?). ἱμάς. Cf. also κυνάκτας in WL./
- βεικάδες Hesych. (β 453) A 35 c δέρματα θρεμμάτων νόσων
θανόντων. Λάκωνες
/βει- as in above?/
- βεύκατι Hesych. (β 454) A 35 c, 40 b, 88 1 εὔκοσι. Λάκωνες
/i.e. *βύκατι*./
- βεικηλᾱ Hesych. (β 465) A 19 d νωχελῆ ("slow moving, sluggish").
ἀχρεῖα. Λάκωνες
/Unexplained. Latte quotes Wilamowitz, from the margin
of his Hesych. Prol. XL, suggesting *βεικαλῆ*. Ahrens, II
p.46, tried βέκηλος, for ἔκηλος "at rest, at one's
ease". Lobeck, Prol. p.138 suggested either *εἰκαλᾱ*

- βεικηλᾶ cont. "without aim or purpose", or βέκηλος/βέκυλος/βαικύλος, cf. Hesych. βεκός· ἀνόητος and βάικυλος· προβατώδης ("like a sheep, simple")./
- βειλαρμοστάς Hesych. (β 457)* A 7, 35 c ἰλάρχας. Ταραντῖνοι /βειλαρμόσται cod. It comes from βειλ-, i.e. Φιλ- (cf. ἔλη in WL, Boeot. Φιλαρχίω etc.) + ἄρμωστής./
- βέλα Hesych. (β 476)* A 35 c ἥλιος καὶ αὐγή, ὑπὸ Λακύνων /IE *swela > *h₂féla > *f₂héla > *φέλα, giving βέλα, γέλα and ἔλα (and see σέλας in WL), while the same root with prothetic e gave *ἐφέλα > εἶλη and εἴλη. Hence the Hesychian glosses γ 285 γέλαν· αὐγὴν ἡλίου; 290 γέλας· αὐγὰς; 309 γελοδυτία· ἡλιοδυσία; ε 875 εἶλη· ἡ τοῦ ἡλίου αὐγή; 876 εἴληθερεῖν· ἐν ἡλίῳ θερμαίνεσθαι· εἶλην γὰρ φασὶ τὴν τοῦ ἡλίου αὐγὴν; 878 εἴληθερούμενος· ἐν ἡλίῳ θερμαινόμενος; 881 εἰλήϊον· ἐν ἡλίῳ θερμανθέν; ἔλα - see in WL; 1840 ἐλαθερές· ἡλιοθαλπές; 1969 ἐλεύα ἢ ἔλα - see in WL; see also the foll. This root originally meant "the warmth of the sun", in contrast to *σᾱφέλιος, giving ἥλιος "the sun", although there must have been some confusion between the two./
- ((βελάσεται)) Hesych. (β 486)* A 35 c ἡλιωθήσεται /Cod. H has βελλάσεται. It is probably Lac. as it derives from the same root as above. Cf. also ε 1886 ἐλᾷται· ἡλιοῦται and see Be II 364./
- Βελβύνα/Βελεμύνα A 33 a, 51 a Hesych. (β 478) has Βελβύνα (as cod. p. Cod. H has Βελαύνα, cod. n has βεμβύνα)· κώμη Λακωνική. Cf. Steph. Byz. 161.12 Βέλβινα, πόλις Λακωνική, Πausanίας ὀγδόω. Ἀρτεμίδωρος νῆσον αὐτὴν φησὶ. τὸ ἐθνικὸν Βελβυνήτης ὡς Αἰγυινήτης. (Hdt. VIII 125 also has Βελβυνύτης. For v.l. in Steph. Byz. see Meineke.) Paus. III 21.3 and VIII 35.4 have Βελεμύνα, P.Oxy. 1801.42 has Βελ[βύν]α. /The name is probably pre-Greek. The β/μ variation is common in Semitic and Near East words and in Greek place names./
- βέλλιρ Hesych. (β 493) A 35 c, 39 τρυφαλῖς. Λάκωνες /τρυφαλία H:Latte. The ρ in βέλλιρ is probably due to rhotacism, but no more is certain. τρυφαλῖς is a late form of τροφαλῖς "cheese", but this may not be relevant. Schmidt suggested βάλλις· τρίφυλλος, cf. Xanthus 16 (Müller I 39), or τρυφαλία could come from τρυφάλεια "helmet"./
- βελλούνης Hesych. (β 495) τριόρχης. Λάκωνες /τριόρχης has several meanings, "with 3 testicles", "lecherous", "a kind of hawk", = κενταυρίς or = σεραπιάς (a plant). The gloss is unexplained. Frisk and Chantraine both mention Grošelj's suggestion of a link with φαλλός, cf. Lat. ballio ("worthless pimp")./
- βέλτιστα (The origin is uncertain. Probably the τ is taken from the comparative βέλ-τερος (so from *βελ-ίων).) (L) IG 1336.9 [βέ]λ-. (H) I 169

- βένθεσσι (βένθεσι from βένθος, which is a poetic form of βάθος "depth of the sea".) A 76 a Alc. 89.5 from Apollon. Soph. Lex. s.v. κνώδαλον, p. 488 ff. de Villosion
- βέρκιος Hesych. (β 529) A 19 d, 45 c ἔλαφος, ὑπὸ Λακύνων /Cf. β 463 βεῖριξ· ἔλαφος and π 3039 πόρκας· ἐλάφους, and also Lat. porcus. See also Bourguet p. 63 n. 4./
- βερνώμεθα Hesych. (β 532) κληρωσώμεθα. Λάκωνες /Cf. β 536 +βερρέαι· κληρωσάει, but the word is unexplained. Fraenkel, Gl. 2.37, related it to μείρομαι from *μερ-ν (and see Osthoff IF 6.8) and Blumenthal, Hesychst. 2-3, tried an Illyrian root βερ' = φερ(ε). But these are both very doubtful./
- βέσκεροι Hesych. (β 538) ἄρτοι, ὑπὸ Λακύνων
- βεστόν Hesych. (β 539) A 35 c, 64 I c i ἔσθος καὶ ὁ τῶν ἐθῶν ἔμπειρος. Λάκωνες δὲ βεστηκότα ἔσαντα. Cf. EM 195.45 βεστόν· τὸ ἱμάτιον ὑπὸ Λακύνων· οἱ δὲ, βέτιον. /The Hesych. cod. H has βεσόν (emended by EM), ἔθος (emended cf. Ba 182.25 - Βύσσοι· στολῇ ἢ ἔσθος πορφυροῦν κτλ.) and βεστικὸν τὰ ἔσαντα (emended by Latte). βεστόν comes from *φεστόν, cf. Lat. vestis, just as ἔννυμι comes from *φεσ-νυ-μι. Cf. also γ 454 γέστρα· ἔνδυσις στολή, ἱμάτια and 455 γέστρα· στολή. (For στ > ττ see Buck p.73.86.4.)/
- βήλημα Hesych. (β 555) A 11 f II, 35 c, 114 d κώλυμα. φράγμα ἐν ποταμῷ, Λάκωνες /βήλημα in cod. H. Φηλ- comes from *φελν- (which also gives εἴλω), cf. ἐγφηληθῶντι etc. See also Schulze Q.E. 121.6./ It is also found in (M) IG 1390.104 [β]ήλ-
- Βηρηκίαν A 45 c Bk 226.1 has Βήρηκες· μάζαι ὀρθαί. οἱ δὲ ἀπλῶς μάζας ἐπάνω κάρατα ἐχούσας. παρὰ Λακεδαιμονίους δὲ τὴν ἑορτὴν Βηρηκίαν λέγεσθαι, ἐν ἧι τοῖς θύουσι προτιθέασιν τοὺς βήρηκας /Cf. βάραξ in WL./
- βηρύχαλκον Hesych. (β 575) A 35 c τὸ μάρανθον. Λάκωνες /Perger suggested μάρανθον = μάραθρον "fennel", but cf. Bk. 404.23 ἄνθροισκα· ἄγρια λάχανα παραπλήσια ἀνήθοις ("dill"), οἷα καὶ τὰ μάρανθα. Be II 373 reads Φηρύχαλκον, cf. ἡρύφακον in WL. Cf. also Hesych. β 571 βηράνθεμον· νάρκισσος./
- βιατάν (βιατήν from βιατής "one using force")* Alc. 1.4
- βύβασις (From βιβάζω, causal of βαίνω) Poll. IV 102 has καὶ β. δέ τι ἦν εἶδος Λακωνικῆς ὀρχήσεως, ἧς καὶ τὰ ἄθλα προυτίθετο οὐ τοῖς παισὶ μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ ταῖς κόραις. ἔδει δ' ἄλλεσθαι καὶ ψαύειν τοῖς ποσὶ πρὸς τὰς πυγὰς, καὶ ἀριθμεῖτο τὰ πηδήματα.

- βιβλία (Another name for the papyrus plant) A 10 a (M) IG 1390.12. Cf. also βυβλίαν
- βύδεοι (Nom. pl. form from βύδους, with ε rather than υ.) A 10 d, 25 c IX, 35 c (L) IG 138.1, 140.1 (SEG 616 a)
- βύδεος (= βύδους) A 10 d, 25 c II iii, 35 c (L) IG 32 B 18. 36 A 15-16 [βύ]δ-, 44.19 [βύ]δ-, 45.15 [β]ύδ-, 65.23, SEG 491.6, 492.14, 495.5, 497.1 [βύ]δ-.
- βιδέου (= βιδύου) A 10 d, 25 c X, 35 c (L) IG 680.5, 683.8, 685 (SEG 845) 6 [βιδέ]ου
- βιδέω (= βιδύου) A 10 d, 25 c VIII, 35 c, 74 a (L) IG 679.4
- βιδέων (= βιδύων) A 10 d, 25 c VIII, 35 c (L) IG 556.6, SEG 490.6
- βιδιαῖοι (Another form of βύδουοι) A 10 a, 35 c See Paus. III 11.2, p.225.30 and 226.1 ff.; 12.4, p.229.13
- βύδυοι (Another form of βύδουοι) A 35 c (M) IG 1498.10&13
- βύδουοι A 35 c (L) IG 136.1, 137.13 [βύδ]υ-, 139.1 -υ(οι), SEG 605.1, 607.1, 608.1, 609.1, 610.1, 611.1, 617.1 [βύδ]υ-
- βύδους (Paus. III 11.2 describes the βύδουοι as ἄρχοντες, adding τοῖς δὲ ἐφόροις καὶ βιδιαῖοις πέντε ἀριθμὸν ἑκατέρους οὖσι, τοῖς μὲν [τοῦς] ἐπὶ τῷ Πλατανισταῖ καλουμένῳ καὶ ἄλλους τῶν ἐφήβων ἀγῶνας τιθέναι καθέστηκεν, ἔφοροι δὲ κτλ., and in III 12.4 he mentions their ἀρχεῖον on the agora. But inscriptions listing them show that they were 6 in number, e.g. IG 137, one of whom was the πρέσβυς. The victorious σφαιρεῖς teams mentioned them in their dedicatory inscriptions e.g. IG 680, and a man might mention the title in his cursus honorum, e.g. SEG 492.14, which also proved that the office could be held on as many as four occasions. The word may originally have been βιδυῖος from *βιδυσ-ιος, the participle from οἶδα with the zero grade of the vowel, cf. Homeric ἰδυῖησι and Att. ἰδῦοι.) A 35 c (L) IG 41.10 [βύ]δ-, 206.2, 209.6, 1314.4&11 βύ(δους) & 41 [β]ύδ-, 1315.24, SEG 488.5, 489.4. See also βείδυοι, βύδεοι, βιδέου, βιδέω, βιδέων, βιδιαῖοι, βύδυοι, βύδουοι, βύδους, βιδύου
- βιδύου A 35 c (L) IG 676.2
- βύοιο (βύου, Ep. gen. from βύος) A 74 a (L) IG 1249.25
- βύον (L) IG 737.5, 810.2, 1145.13 [β]ύ-, 1328.8, REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.19&38. (M) IG 1360.11
- βύος (From the IE root *g^wiy-, cf. Lat. vivus, Skt. jīvas, Lith. gyvas etc. For a different treatment of the labiovelar see ἐνδεδωκότα in WL.) A 47 a (M) IG p. XVII 70. See also βύοιο, βύον, βύου, βύω, βύωι, βύων

- βύοτος (Ep. βύος) (L) SEG 26 456.7. See also βιότου, βιότωι
- βιότου (L) IG 1186.13 βιό[τ]ο[υ], SEG 865.4
- βιότωι (L) IG 1186.4
- βίου (L) IG 65.3, 137.15, 361.7, 380.5, 472.3, 547.2, 559.7, 586.6 [β]ί-, 587.4, 602.3, 669.6, 678.3, 971.8, 1144.16&25&27, 1172.7, 1524.18, SEG 780.4, 807.5, REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.11. (M) IG 1398.8, 1451.10, 1455.3&5, p. XVII 77, SEG 974.23, SEG 23 207.19
- βιοῦσαν (From βιόω) (L) IG 579.3
- βιόω See βιοῦσαν, βιώσας, βιώσασα
- βίσχυν Hesych. (β 638) A 35 c ἰσχύν. σφόδρα +ὀλίγον. Λάκωνες /From *βισχύς. Quoted also by Theognostus (Cramer ii) 162.19 Εἰς -υν λήγον ἐπιρῶρημα οὐδέν ἐστιν, εἰ μὴ τὸ βίσχυν βαρύτονον μόνον ὄν (= Hdn. 26.29). Cf. also γ 579 γισχύς. ἰσχύν./
- βίω (βίου) A 74 a (H) I 50,99, (T) Philol. 11
- βίωι (L) IG 957 a 2, 1145.39
- βίων (L) IG 1144.3&7
- βιώρ Hesych. (β 645) A 35 c, 38 a ii, 39 ἴσως. σχεδόν. Λάκωνες. /βιω·ρισως H:Musurus. Rhotacism and the loss of inter-vocalic σ were both late developments. The β < ρ./
- βιώσας (From βιόω) (L) IG 732 a 2 βι[ώσας], 748.5, 753.3, 762.4, 765.3, 769.2, 775.3, 778.3 -ώ[σας], 781.3, 795.3, 797.2, 798.1, 799.5, 801.3, 802 B 3, 803.2, 804.2 [βι]ώ-, 815 a 3 βι[ώσας], 816.2, 817.7, 1190.6, 1192.4, 1201.2&5, 1215.2 [β]ι-, 1307.1, 1309.2 [βι]ώσα[ς], 1593.2&4, SEG 24 282.3
- βιώσασα (From βιόω) (L) IG 764.3 -α[σ]α, 767.3, 784.2 -σ[αα], 785.3, 789.2, 799.3, 1200.4, 1255.3, 1303.2 -σ[α], REG 83 1970 Bull. 281
- βλαγύς Hesych. (β 653) κηλύς ("stain, spot, defilement"). Λάκωνες /Unexplained. Cor. suggested reading τ for γ, so βλατύς, possibly related to βλητός "stricken, palsy-stricken", or cod. H has βλητή as the explanation for β 646 βλαύ (see foll.). But these are just guesses./
- βλαύ Hesych. (β 646)* βληχή. Λάκωνες /βλητή H:Schmidt, cf. Theognost. (Cramer ii) 155.19 βλῆ· μύμημα φωνῆς ἀλόγων ἰσοδυναμοῦν τῷ βληχᾶσθαι (cod. τὸ βλιχᾶσθαι). So perhaps it is onomatopoeitic. Latte suggests that it should perhaps read βλαῦ./
- βλαστάνοντι (βλαστάνουσι from βλαστάνω) A 99 d i (T) Philol. 13

- βλέφαρον (Cf. βλέπω "look") See γλέφαρον
- ((βλήρ)) (Alc.) 167 has βλήρ· δέλεαρ. τὸ δὲ αὐτὸ καὶ αἶθμα. παρὰ + 'Αλκμαιων+ 'λέξις, from Hesych. β 713. /Meineke conjectured 'Αλκμᾶνι, while Schow, followed by Latte, has 'Αλκαίωι. But EM 200.27 reads βλήρ Αἰολικῶς, τὸ δέλεαρ. οἱ Αἰολεῖς τὸ δ εἰς β τρέπουσι. Οὕτως οὖν δέλεαρ, βέλεαρ, καὶ κατὰ συγκοπὴν καὶ συναλοιφὴν βλήρ κεποιήται. Οὕτως καὶ οἱ Βοιωτοὶ ποιοῦσι. In fact, it was the labiovelar which gave δ before a front vowel and β before the consonant. For ε + α > η, see Buck p.39.42.1 and A 25 a III./
- βλιμάττομες (βλιμάζομεν from βλιμάζω or Lacon. βλιμάττω "feel hens to see if they are fat", so "handle, treat" with an obscene sense. The et. is unknown.) A 62 e, 99 c Ar. Lys. 1164
- βλώσκω (From *μλω-. The aorist also has the o grade of vowel, but with the shortened form, giving ἔμολον. The et. is unknown.) See ἔμολον, μόλοις
- βοαγοῦς (= βουαγοῦς) A 28 a III (L) IG 258.6.
- βοαγόν (= βουαγόν) A 28 a III (L) IG 495.3, 539.5, 571.2 -γ[όν]
- βοαγόρ (= βουαγός) A 28 a III, 39 (L) IG 292.6, 304.1 -α[γ]ῶρ, 306.2 [βοαγ]ῶρ, 312.4, 331.3
- βοαγός (= βουαγός) A 28 a III (L) IG 119.5 -γ[ός], 163.4 -α[γός], 257.3, 276.3, 314.4 [βοα]γ-, 324.4 -ῶ[ς] 523.2, 692.2 -γ[ῶς]
- βοαγοῦ (= βουαγοῦ) A 28 a III (L) IG 472.7, 527.14, 551.16, 601.9, SEG 749.2 [βο]α-
- βοήθειαν A 28 a III (L) IG 21 col. II 2, SEG 464.5 -α(ν)
- βοηθῆσαι (From βοηθέω "help", from βοηθός < βοηθός "who runs to the cry for help" (in the military sense)) A 28 a III (L) IG 931.8 [βοηθ]ῆσαι
- βόμβυξ Hesych. (β 803) στάμνος ("earthen jar for racking off wine"). Λάκωνες. καὶ αὐλοῦ εἶδος. καὶ ζῶον, ἀφ' οὗ τὰ βομβύκινα ("silken") ὑφάσματα συντελεῖται. ἔνιοι δὲ βομβύλιον ("bee, buzzing insect") οὕτω λέγουσιν. οἱ δὲ +ρύμν. ἡ ἦχος βομβυλισμοῦ Choerob. Theod. 80.16, 313.4 - ἔστι δὲ γένος αὐλοῦ καὶ θηρίδιά τινα καὶ ζῶον ἀφ' ὧν τὰ βομβύκινα. κατὰ Λάκωνας δὲ στάμνον δηλοῦ. (Similar in EM 204.48.) /Cod. H of Hesych. has βυμβυξ, emended by Musurus, ἄμμος, emended by Schmidt after Choerob., κομβυλιον emended by Salmasius, and βομβ//ν (βομβυλισμος in cod. S) emended by cod. n. ρύμν might be for ρυθμόν Frisk gives the word an eastern origin. For βόμβυξ "silkworm", cf. Turkish pambuk "cotton"./

- βορέη (The Ion. form of βορέαι) (L) SEG I 91.2
- βορθαγορίσκια Hesych. (β 822) A 13 a, 35 c, 68, 115 χούρεια κρέα, καὶ μικροὶ χοῦροι βορθαγορίσκοι. Λάκωνες /χούρεα and βορθάκειοι H:Salmasius. Be II 304 suggests that -ισκία is for -ισκε(ι)α, and the β comes from F. Cf. ὀρθαγορίσκος in WL, also glossed by Hesychius as χοιρίδιον μικρόν, and ὀρθαγορίσκος in WL. The word is a deriv. of ὀρθός/ὀρθρος + ἀγορά + the dimin. ending -ισκος. Athen. IV 140 b, probably wrongly, explains it ἐπεὶ πρὸς τὸν ὀρθρον πιπράσκονται. Perhaps a joke based on ὀρθός is involved, or Fick (KZ 42.293) suggests pigs were named after the Orthagorids, the tyrants of Sicyon, in retaliation for Cleisthenes calling the Dorian tribes ὕαται, ὀνεᾷται and Χοιρεᾷται (Hdt. V 68)./
- βορός Hesych. (β 829) A 35 c πολυφάγος, ἄπληστος. καὶ ὁ ἐκ τῶν στεμφύλων ἐκτὶ τῆς ἀρυστίδος ("ladle, cup") ὀλκός. Λάκωνες /Cod. H has οὐκ ἐκ and ῥυστυδός. Ar. Pax 38 has βορός "gluttonous" (cf. βορά "food"). But Λακ. probably only applies to the second part, for which cf. ξ 87 ξοός· ὀλκός. Pollux VII 150 has καὶ τὸ μὲν ξύλον ἐν ᾧ τοῦλαιον πλέζεται ὄρος and χ 130 καὶ ὄρος τὸ τρυβὸν τοῦλαιον ξύλον./
- βοτοῦς (From βοτόν "beast", which has the same IE root as βόσκω - *g^wo-, the labiovelar being proved by Myc. suqotao = συβόταο.) Alc. 1.47 (the -οις ending rather than -οισι is guaranteed by the meter)
- βότρυς ("bunch of grapes". This is probably a foreign word, as οἶνός, ἄμπελος etc. Here it designates the family of an individual; his tribe being shown by the preceding letters.) (H) I 95
- βοῦ Hesych. (β 864) τὸ μέγα καὶ πολὺ δηλοῦ. Λάκωνες /Schmidt and Latte both transfer Λακ. to 865, i.e. the foll., for it is found in several compounds not specifically Lac., e.g. βου-κόρυζα "severe cold in the head". But βουάκραι is Laconian, so Λακ. may apply here too. It probably derives from βοῦς./
- βοῦα Hesych. (β 865) A 29, 38 α ἀγέλη παίδων [Λάκωνες] /Λακ. is introduced from the above, cf. βουαγός, συμβοῦαί and συμβουάδ(δ)ει, all in WL. Cf. also βουόα in WL, which may be a mistake for βοῦα, rather than from βουσόα (in spite of the EM quote in WL, s.v. Εὔοι and A 38 ii). Blumenthal, Hesychst. 9, hypothesises an Illyrian root φυή, but this is little more than a guess. Professor Beattie suggests a connection with βοή, cf. the phrase βοὴν ἀγαθός, used frequently of the Spartan Menelaus in the Iliad (II 408 etc.). The alternative forms βουαγός/βοαγός certainly suggest an original F./
- βουαγετόν Hesych. (β 866) A 35 e ὑπὸ βοῶν εἰλκυσμένον ξύλον. Λάκωνες

- βουαγοῦ (From βουαγός) A 35 e (L) IG 289.6
- βουαγόρ Hesych. (β 867) A 35 e, 39 ἀγελάρχης, ὁ τῆς ἀγέλης ἄρχων παῖς. Λάκωνες (βουαγός) (L) IG 294.1, 305.6, 307.4, 308.1 -α[γῶρ] 319.3 -ῶ[ρ]
- βουαγός (Leader of a βοῦα (see in WL) at Sparta. He sometimes appears as β. μικκιλιζομένων, (e.g. in IG 294), or β. πρατοπαμπαίδων (IG 273), or simply as βουαγός (IG 307). There is one example, IG 289 (AO 46), where two βουαγοῖ μικκιλιδομένων occurred in the same year. A. M. Woodward, AO p.290, points out that the βουαγός is never κάσεν or συνέφηβος to anyone else, although there are many examples where someone was κάσεν or συνέφηβος to him.) A 24 a, 35 e (L) IG 32 B 3, 36 A 6 -ό[ς], 62.6, 64.9&10&11&14&17, 69.24 & βου(αγός) in 27&32&33&34, 70.2&5, 78.6 -α[γός]ς, 85.17, 89.12&14, 146.4 [βου]αγος, 273.3, 283.2, 293.3, 322.5, 323.4 -γ[ός](as in AO 72), 686.6 [β]ουαγ[ός], SEG 492.2, 503.8 [βου]α-, 536.7, 554.4&5&6 all βου(αγός). See also βοαγοῖς, βοαγόν, -γῶρ, -γός, -γοῦ, βουαγοῦ, βουαγόρ, -γοῦ, -γῶν
- βουαγοῦ (See above) A 35 e (L) IG 653 b 12
- βουαγῶν (" ") A 35 e (L) IG 653 a 10
- βουάκρατ Hesych. (β 868) οἱ φοῦνικες ("palms"), ὑπὸ Λακῶνων /Schmidt lists other "palm tree" words, κλάρας, σαῖρ (Lac.), σελῖαρ, σουκλαί, but none of them seem very helpful here. Prof. Beattie suggests a relation with β 864 βοῦ q.v., so "with many points"./
- βουβῆτιν (From its context βουβῆτις must be a "stream" or "burn". Explanations suggested include βοῦς + βαίνω/ἔβαν or βῆσσα "glen", but why is there no Doric α?) (H) II 13, cf. foll.
- βουβήτιος (See above. The Attic genitive would have -εως) A 80 a (H) II 14
- βούθουτον Hesych. (β 892) A 10 b ὁ τινες +ἀνέκφορον. Ἀχαιοὶ δὲ +ἰσόμοιρον. Ἀριστοφάνης (Nauck, Ar. Byz. 34 p.189). Λάκωνες /Cod. H reads βούθουτον. ὁ τινες +αμεμαρον, Ἀχαιοὶ δὲ ἰσόχοιρον κτλ. Latte, p.502, argues that the sacrifice of a pig could never be considered equal to that of a bullock, so he rejects ἰσόχοιρον. Instead he conjectures ἰσόμοιρον "equal distribution", referring to a division of the victim's flesh. Also, in inscriptions giving prescriptions for such a distribution, the phrase οὐκ ἐκφορά frequently occurs, e.g. in Schwyzler 251 B 10, Cos IV or III B.C., (τούτων οὐκ ἐκφορὰ ἐκ τοῦ ναοῦ), so he conjectures ἀνέκφορον./ Cf. foll.

βουθυτῶν	("of or belonging to sacrifices") (M) SEG 23 206.14, cf. above
βουλαίου	<u>A 11 f</u> (M) IG 1352.1 (where it is an epithet of Hadrian.)
βουλαῖσιν	(βουλαῖς) <u>A 11 f, 71 b, 72 b</u> (L) IG 493.13
βουλάν	(βουλήν)* <u>A 11 f</u> (L) IG 8.4 -λ[άν]
βουλᾶς	(βουλῆς)* <u>A 11 f</u> (L) IG 20 B 5 (the same list in a slightly different order is given in BSA 26 p.168 C 6-7 col. III 8), IG 32 A 15, 37.1, 39.23 β(ουλᾶς), 40.13 βο(υλᾶς), 60.4 [β]ου[λ]ᾶς, 71 III 4 βο(υλᾶς), 112.11, 137.24 βο(υλᾶς), 206.5 βο[υ(λᾶς)], 1244.9 β(ουλᾶς), 1245.11 β(ουλᾶς), SEG 558.13, 563.4 [β]ου(λᾶς), 564.25 β(ουλᾶς), 569.24, 581.1 (IG 162) βο(υλᾶς) &19, 585.13, 593.2-3
βουλεῖον	("place where council held") <u>A 11 f</u> (M) SEG 23 207.19
βουλευέσθων	(From βουλεύω) (M) IG 1379.23 [βουλευέ]σθων
βουλευέσθωσαν	(βουλευέσθων from βουλεύω) <u>A 101 b</u> (M) IG 1390.185
βουλευσα[?]	(From βουλεύω) (L) SEG 466.2
βουλευσαμένους	(As codd., OCT has βουλευσαμένως after Ahrens, see A 11 f, 74 b. From βουλεύω) Thuc. V 77.6
βουλευτήν	(From βουλευτής) <u>A 11 f, 34.9</u> (L) IG 504.7, 530.4
βουλευτήρια	("place where council held") <u>A 11 f, 34.9</u> (L) SEG 466.12
βουλεύω	<u>A 11 f, 34.9</u> See βουλευέσθων, -ευέσθωσαν, -ευσα, -ευσαμένους
βουλή	<u>A 11 f, 34.9, 47 a</u> (L) IG 1347.4. (M) IG 1456.2 [βο]υλή. See also βουλαῖσιν, βουλάν, -ᾶς, -ῆς, -ῆς, and in literature see e.g. Paus. III 7.7; Plut. Lyc. 6.10, III.2 p.10.22 (quoting Tyrtaeus - also in Diod. Sic. VII 12.6)
βουλῆς	(L) IG 17.5 βο[υ]λ[ῆς]. (M) REG 86 1973 Bu11. 199 βο[υ]λ[ῆς]
βουλῆς	(L) IG 46.9, 116.6, 479.4&14 β(ουλῆς), 541.18, 542.13 βο(υλῆς), 551.15, 589.14, 595.9 [β]ουλῆ[ς], 608.9, 1168.8 β(ουλῆς), 1177.14 β(ουλῆς), 1246.7 β(ουλῆς), 1247.8 β(ουλῆς), SEG 492.14, 495.4, 594.1, 800.7, 845 (IG 685) 4, 855.1. (M) IG p. XVII 91&134&135 β(ουλῆς), SEG 982.6 β(ουλῆς)
βούλησιν	(From βούλησις) (L) IG 486.3, 562.6 -η[σιν]

- βούλομαι (Probably from IE *g^woln-/*g^weln- or *g^wols-/*g^wels; for the β/δ variation suggests a labiovelar and the ου is a spurious diphthong. Cf. Lesb. βόλλομαι, Thess. βέλλομαι, Boeot. βείλομαι, Delph. and Locr. δείλομαι and W. Greek δήλομαι.) A 11 f, 34.9, 47 a (L) IG 1147.17, 1208.38. See also βουλόμενος, -μένου, -μένωι, βούλονται, βουλώμεθα, βούλονται, δήλομαι, δήλονται
- βουλόμενος (From βούλομαι) (L) IG 18 B 5
- βουλομένου (" ") (L) IG 1208.36 β[ουλ]ο-
- βουλομένωι (" ") (L) IG 1208.26, SEG 923.17&33
- βούλονται (" ") (L) IG 1291.3
- βουλώμεθα (" ") (L) IG p. VIII 89
- βούλονται (" ") (L) IG 19.16
- βουόα A 28 a III, 29 EM 208.6 reads 'Αλγεῖ τις τάχα θ' αἰ βουσάαι τὰ νῶτα. Ἐλλειψις τοῦ σ, καὶ πνεῦμα προσῆλθε τὸ δασύ.
/Note 597.1 C adds "βουόα seu βουῶα Laconice dicitur". Cf. also EM 391.12 ff., quoted under Εὔοι in the WL. Buck, p.42.45, quotes Arc. βουσός "cattle-run" from *βουσός, which could be related to βουσάα. But more probably βουόα is an error for βοῦα (see in WL) and there is no σ involved at all./
- ((βοῦς)) (Not found as such in any inscriptions, but it occurs in compounds such as βουθυτῶν etc. IE *g^wous > βοῦς, Dor. βῶς, cf. Skt. gaus, Lat. bos etc. The other cases are from *g^wow > βο(φ)ός etc., or *g^wou > dat. βουσύ.)
- βούταρος Hesych. (β 987) ὁ παχὺς [[ἦ ὁ πάχης]] [παρὰ Λάκωνι] /Cod. h has βούταλος. Cod. hf has πάχης, while it omits ἦ ὁ π. and includes the addition. Schmidt suggests that ΒΟΥΤΑΡΟΣ is from ΒΟΥΤΑΙΟΣ, which is not very convincing. The word may be related to βοῦ (see in WL), or even to βούτυρος "butter"./
- βοῶνα ("cow shed". From the root of βοῦς + the -ων ending denoting place.) A 28 d II, 114 e (H) I 139,139,143
- Βωώνητα (τά - a name of a place in Sparta, cf. βωώνητος "purchased with an ox".) A 28 d II Paus. III 12.1, 12.3, 15.10
- βωυτεῦν Hesych. (β 1018) A 28 d II ἀροτριᾶν (Hes. Op. 391), ὅταν ὁ Ὠρίων δύνῃ. Λάκωνες /ὅν ὁ H:G. Dindorf. The Schol. Procl. Hesiod also defines the word as = ἀροτριᾶν. It is derived from βοῦς, cf. βώτης "labourer" etc. See also βωυτεῦν in WL./

- βραβεῖα ("office of βραβεύς - a judge at games". The et. is unknown.) (L) IG 19.4
- Βρασιαῖ A 45 c Steph. Byz. 184.9 πόλις Λακωνική, Παυσανίας τρίτω (21.7 & 24.3). ὁ πολῖτης Βρασιάτης. /Cf. Πρασιαῖ in WL./
- Βρασιῖδαι ("soldiers who fought with Brasidas") Thuc. V 67.1, 71.3, 72.3
- βραχύ (βραχύς derives from IE *mr̥ghu; cf. Skt. mūhuḥ < mr̥ghu-) (L) IG 729.3 [β]ρ-
- βρέτας ("wooden image of god", a word which perhaps originated in the Mediterranean area.) (M) SEG 23 220 B 4
- βρέφος (From IE *g^wrebh-, cf. Ch. Sl. žrěb-.) (L) IG 1222.13
- βροτήσια (From βροτήσιος "mortal, human") Alc. 106 from Aristeid. Or. XXVIII 54, ii 159 Keil
- βροτοῖς (From βροτός. IE *mer was the root for "to die". βροτός < *mr̥tos, cf. Lat. mortuus, Skt. mr̥tas etc.) (L) IG 727.2 -o[ις], SEG 773.12. Cf. foll.
- βροτόν (M) IG p. XVII 70, cf. above
- βρυάλιχα Pollux 4.104 has ἦν δέ τινα καὶ Λακωνικὰ ὀρχήματα, διὰ Μαλέας.... καὶ ἰθυμβοὶ ἐπὶ Διονύσῳ, καὶ καρυάτιδες ἐπ' Ἀρτέμιδι. And B has καὶ βαρυλλικὰ, τὸ μὲν εὖρημα βαρυλλίχου, προσωρχοῦντο δὲ γυναῖκες Ἀρτέμιδι καὶ Ἀπόλλωνι. /βαρυλλικὰ AC, βαρβυλλικὰ Π and Βαρυλλύχου A, βαραλλίχου C, βαρβυλλίχου Π. These should perhaps be emended to βρυάλιχα and Βρυαλίχου, for Hesych. has βρυαλίζων· διαρρήσων and βρυαλιγμόν· φόφον, ἦχον, while βρυαλλίκτης is "one performing a kind of war dance" in Stesich. 79. Frisk assumes a *βρύαλος, cf. βρύω "swell, teem with". Cf. also foll. and βυλλίχαι in WL./
- βρυδαλίχα Hesych. (β 1243) πρόσωπον γυναικεῖον. παρὰ τὸ γελοῖον καὶ αἰσχρὸν +ὄρρος ("rump") τίθεται +ὀρίνθῳ τὴν ὀρχίστραν καὶ γυναικεῖα ἱμάτια ἐνδέδεται. ὅθεν καὶ τὰς +μαχρὰς βρυδαλίχας καλοῦσι Λάκωνες /Cod. H has ορρ.. and γυναικ... Schmidt emends the whole passage, referring to his glosses βρυλλιχίζειν and βρυλλιχισταί, reading βρυλλιχίδει· πρόσωπον γυναικεῖον περιτίθεται καὶ γυναικεῖα ἱμάτια ἐνδέδεται. ὅθεν καὶ τὰς μαχλικὰς βρυλλίχας καλοῦσι Λάκωνες, παρὰ τὸ γελοῖον καὶ αἰσχρὸν· ὁ δὲ ῥίνθων τὴν ὀρχήστραν, or he suggests τοὺς μάχλας ("wanton, luxuriant"). Latte reads as given here, but his reference to the Mantissa seems to have been omitted. Cf., however, β 1245 βρυλλιχισταί· οἱ αἰσχρὰ προσωπεῖα περιτιθέμενοι γυναικεῖα καὶ ὕμνους αἰδοντες, and see βρυάλιχα and βυλλίχαι in WL./

- βυβλῖαν ("papyrus", an Egyptian word adopted by the Greeks.)
A 10 a (H) I 58 (J. Wackernagel, Philologus 95 191,
 wanted βυβλιάν, the collective noun in -ιά, cf. πρασιά,
 λαχανιά etc., so "place full of papyrus". He rejected
 the adj. βυβλῖαν, on the grounds that βύβλιος =
 βυβλινός is unknown elsewhere.) Cf. foll. and βιβλία
 in WL.
- βυβλῖναν (βυβλίνην)* A 10 a (H) I 92. Cf. above
- [[βυβλίω]] IG 30.6, but this is probably not a Laconian
 inscription
- βυλλίχαι Hesych. (β 1309) χοροὺς τινες ὀρχηστῶν. παρὰ Λάκῳσι
 /Latte brackets this, referring to βρυδαλίχα (see in
 WL). Cf. also 1310 βυλλίχης· χορευτῆς and 1311
 βυλλιχίδες· +ῥαχίδες as well as βρυάλιχα in WL./
- βυτίνη Hesych. (β 1352) A 45 c λάγυνος ("flask"), ἡ ἀμύς
 ("chamber-pot"). Ταραντῖνοι [[ἤγουν σταμνίον]]
 = Kaibel CGF 206
 /λάγηνος H:Musurus. Cf. π 4486 πυτίνη· ἀμύς. In
 Attic πυτίνη is "flask covered with plaited osier"
 (Pollux 7.175 etc.). The et. is unknown - it may be
 of foreign origin./
- βωλευσαμένως See βουλευσαμένους
- βωλώρυχα Hesych. (β 1375) A 28 c I τὴν σὺν. Λάκωνες
 /βωλορύχα H:Musurus. βῶλος is "clod of earth", and
 for -ωρυχα, cf. γεωρυχίδες "moles" (ὀρύσσω)./
- βωμόν (L) IG 242.5, REG 86 1973 Bull. 195
- βωμονέκην (βωμονέκην) A 7 (L) IG 653.7, 653 B 4, SEG 825.4
 (AO 144)
- βωμονέκην (L) IG 652.3
- βωμονέκης (Victor of the ἀγῶν καρτερίας (see καρτερίας in WL)
 or διαμαστίγῳσις, a test of endurance held among the
 ephebi at the altar of Artemis Orthia. Plutarch,
 Aristid. 17.8 derives the rite from an incident in
 the Persian wars. But Rose, AO p.404 f., quotes
 Xenophon, RL 2.9, describing a religious ritual
 involving the stealing of cheeses from Orthia's altar,
 combined with a ceremonial whipping, and concludes
 that this was the origin of the διαμαστίγῳσις. If so,
 it would only be later that the whipping became
 brutalised.) See Plut. Inst. Lac. p.239 C; Plut.
 Lyc. 18; Plut. Arist. 17.8; Paus. III 16.7, VIII
 23.1; Xen. An. IV 6.14-15; Philostr. Vit. Apoll.
 VI 20; Luc. Anach. 38; Suid. s.v. Λυκοῦργος; Plato
 Laws I p.633 B?; Schol. Hyg. Fab. 26.1; Sext.

- βωμονύκης cont. Emp., Pyrrh. Hypot. III 208; Tertull. ad Martyres 4; Libanius Or. 1.23; Cic. Tusc. II xiv 34.)
(L) IG 554.1. See also βωμονεύκην, -νύκην, and cf. foll.
- βωμονικήσαντα (From βωμονικέω, cf. above) (L) IG 654.3 βω[μονική]σ-
- βωμός (This noun is related to the verb βάλνω, ἔβην, but with the less common o vocalism in the root, in contrast to βῆμα, βάσις etc.) See βωμόν, -μῶι, -μῶν
- βωμύκας EM 218.19 οὕτω πρότερον ἐκαλεῖτο ὁ Εὐρώτας. Εἴρηται παρὰ τὸ βοῶς μυκηθμὸν παραπλήσιον ἔχειν.
- βωμῶι (L) SEG 870.2 -μῶ[ι]
- βωμῶν (M) SEG 23 220 b 5
- βώνημα Hesych. (β 1392) A 114 d +εἶρημα. Λάκωνες /Conjectures include φώνημα· ῥῆμα, βώνυμα· ὄνομα and βεῖλημα· κώλυμα, but they are no more than guesses./
- βῶσ' (Perhaps a form from βοάω, cf. Ion. ἔβωσα, but Page notes that it could also be [ῆ]βῶσα etc.) Alc. 4 fr. 1.10 from P.Oxy. 2388
- βωτεῦν A 28 d I Suid. Adler I 491.28, β 505, glosses as ἀροῦν. Λάκωνες /Cf. βωτεῦν in WL./
- βωτιανεύειν (βωτι-άνειρα is "man feeding, nurse of heroes", a poetic compound. The first element comes from βωτι-, presumably from an unproved noun *βωτις, derived from the root *βῶ, which is probably related to the short vowel forms βόσκω, βοτόν etc. The second element derives from ἀνήρ.) Alc. 77 from Schol. A Hom. Il. 3.39, i 139 Di., also in Eust. Il. 379.36

Γ

- γ' (γε) (L) IG 238 add. 2. (M) IG 1390.126 (dub.).
Alc. 17.3 from Athen. x 416 C
(γα) Plut. Lyc. 21.3&3, III.2 p.34.1&3
- γα (Doric for γε) A 3 d III Ar. Lys. 105,144,170,988, 1096,1174. (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. 434.12&14, 435.5; Arch. ap. Diog. Laer. VIII 80
- γᾱ (γῆ)* (H) I 50,52,103, II 35, (T) Philol. fr.12
- γαβεργός Hesych. (γ 5)* A 28 b ii, 34.11&15, 35 c
[ὁ] ἀγροῦ μισθωτής. Λάκωνες
/ὁ ουρου cod. S, ορου cod. H. Cf. BCH 60 178.6
γαεργός and 182.11 γαφεργεῖσι, both Boeot., and also Attic γεωργός, and contrast δαμιουργοί and ἀμπελωργικά in WL. See also Buck p.134.167./
- γᾱι (γῆι)* (H) I 67,112,129,137,137
- γαῖα (Poetic for γῆ. - It has the same form as αἶα - possibly it could even be a compound of this and γῆ.)
A 15 (L) IG 728.8. Alc. 89.3 from Ap. Soph. Lex. s.v. κνώδαλον, p.488 ff. de Villosion. See also γαῖηι
- +γαϊάδας Hesych. (γ 41) A 15, 47 b ὁ δῆμος, ὑπὸ Λακῶνων
/The reading is uncertain. Schmidt suggests a relation to δᾱ = γῆ./
- γαῖηι A 15 (M) IG 1368.5
- γαϊήοχος Hesych. (γ 50) A 15, 24 c I ὁ τὴν γῆν συνέχων. ἡ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς ὀχοῦμενος. ἡ ὁ ἐπιτικός, ὁ ἐπὶ τοῖς ὀχήμασιν [ῆ] ἄρμασι χαίρων. Λάκωνες
/The first part up to ὀχοῦμενος = Ap. Soph. 54.1 and Bk 229.9. A similar version of the remainder is found in Bk 219.9, EM 223.9 and Schol. Hom. N 125, from which the addition to Hesych. is taken. Ποσειδάων γαιήοχος also appears in Hom. Od. I 68. Γαῖα is a poetic form of Γῆ (see in WL). -οχος traditionally came either from the root σεχ- (as ἔχω, so he "holds" the earth and shakes it), or the root φεχ- (so he "drives through" the earth and shakes it). But the Doric -φοχος form, as in IG 213.9 Γαῖαφόχο, shows that φεχ- is the correct one (see A 35 b). Compare γ 53 γαιηόχωι. τῶι γῆν ὀχοῦντι, καὶ συνέχοντι, but contrast πολιδᾱοχος (see Πολιδᾱχοι in WL) from σεχ-./
- γαῖον A 15 EM 223.26 (s.v. Γαῖσος) has Ἰταλιῶται δὲ καὶ Ταραντῖνοι ΓΑΙΟΝ τὸν μισθὸν λέγουσι. (Also in Lex. Seg., Bk p.229.8 and similar in Eustath. 188.30 (μίσθιος))

- γαῖον cont. /γαῖος is "javelin", cf. Lat. gaesum, with an Iberian origin according to Athen. 273 f. So Tarentine probably inherited the word from Iberia rather than from Laconia, but the loss of intervocalic σ is a Lac. characteristic. (See also Kaibel p.206.93.)/
- γαῖῶνας ("mounds of earth". For the -ων ending cf. βοῶνα and τοφῶνας in WL, as well as γαῖῶνων in IG XIV 352 ii 83 (Halaesa).) A 15, 114 e (H) I 136
- γάλα (From *γαλακτ, cf. Lat. lac, lactis, but the IE form is not known. Frisk lists some of the earlier suggestions (see also his supplement). One of the latest ideas is by O. Szemerényi, KZ 75 1958 170-184, who relates it to ἀμέλγω, suggesting IE *melg-/mlg- > βλαγ- and γλαγ- (cf. βλέπω/γλέπω). The word also appears in the spring name Γαλακώ, Paus. III 24.7.) Alc. 56.5 from Athen. xi 499 A
- [[γάλλαρος]] Hesych. (γ 105) φρυγιάκον ὄνομα [[παρὰ Λάκῳσι]] /Latte suggests that π. Λακ. should go with the foll. Schmidt took it with 104 γαλιώσης· ἀκολασταίνουσης./
- ((γάλλια)) Hesych. (γ 106) A 35 d ἔντερα / = Bk 230.4. Latte wants to move π. Λακ. to here from above. Liden, KZ 61.23, suggested that γάλλια came from *Γαλνία, and so was related to εἰλύω, εἰλέω etc., as well as to γ 306 γελλίξαι· συνειλῆσαι. But Gal. Lex. Hipp. 19.90, s.v. Γαλιάγκωνες, gives γάλλον = χόλον (i.e. χόλιξ "bowels of oxen")./
- γαλλιῶται Hesych. (γ 108) A 3 b, 25 c VIII, 66 b i ἀσκαλαβῶται ("spotted lizard"). Λάκωνες /γαλεώτης is the common word for "gecko lizard", cf. γαλέη, γαλεός etc., which are both small animal names. (Steph. Byz. p.196.21 has Γαλεῶται μάντεων εἶδος Σικελῶν. γαλεός δὲ καὶ ὁ ἀσκαλαβώτης, and Hesych. γ 88 has Γαλεοῦ· μάντεϊς· οὗτοι κατὰ τὴν Σικελίαν ὤλκησαν. καὶ γένος τι, ὡς φησι Φανόδημος καὶ Ῥύνθων Ταραντῖνος.)/
- γαμβρός (L) IG 473.3. See also foll.
- γαμβροῦ (L) IG 561.12, 598.16 [γαμβ]ροῦ
- γαμέτη (L) IG 1222.12 ("wife, married woman")
- γαμέτης (L) IG 726.8. See also above. ("husband")
- γαμέτρας (γεωμέτρης)** A 24 c IV, 26 a II (H) I 187
- γαμετρία (γεωμετρία)* A 24 c IV, 26 a II (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 432.6
- γαμήν (γαμεῖν from γαμέω, et. unknown) A 11 a, 25 b VI ii, 109 a i Alc. 1.17
- γάμος See γάμου, γάμων
- γάμου (L) IG 726.4

- +γαμωδανγορλανη-
μην (This is a corrupt passage in the "Great Rhetra", possibly including a form from ἀναγορεύω, as in ἀνηγόρευον in WL.) See Plut. Lyc. 6.2, III.2 p.9.
- γάμων (From γάμος) (M) SEG 966 III 12
- γᾶν (γῆν)* (H) I 13,32,38,48,49,55,56,59,62,62,75,106,116,119,138; II 21,24,28. Plut. Lys. 14.8, III.2 p.109.14; Thuc. V 77.6
- γάρ (Causal conjunction, originating in γε + ἄρα.) (L) IG 16.5, 725.7, 733.9, 960.3, 1186 add. 5, 1208.56, SEG 466.7, 683.19, 773.6, 949.14, SEG 26 456.13. (M) IG 1370.24, SEG 974.33, SEG 23 220 b 7. Alc. 1 45&60&64&78&83&88&92&98 with other examples in Alc. 3.77; 5 fr. 2 i 9; 10 (b) 16; 17.6&7; 37 (a); 41; 43 50 (a); 70 b&c; 81; 87 (e) (for sources see Page)
- +γαρὰρ (L) IG 596.9 (This is unexplained, although Tod, JHS 32 1912 p.103 f., suggests παρ(αδόξου) ἀρ(ίστου).)
- γαρύματα (From γήρυμα "sound of a trumpet")* A 114 d Alc. 4 fr. 1 5 from P.Oxy. 2388
- γᾶρυν (γῆρυν)* (L) IG 315.4, cf. foll.
- γαρυς (γῆρυς?) Alc. 5 fr. 49 ii 4 from P.Oxy. 2390 γαρυσεσ.[
- γᾶς (γῆς) (L) IG 4.12, 935.12, 961.12, 976.1 [γ]ᾶς, 965.9, 1110.3 γᾶ[ς], 1111.29, 1112.14, 1113.6, 1145.41, 1312.8, 1336.15. (H) I 39,47,137, II 30
- γασταῖα Hesych. (γ 204) A 15, 68 ἡ γογγυλῖς ("turnip"). Λάκωνες /Schmidt reads γαστραῖα, as the order in the Lexicon suggests. Cf. 193 γάστρα· γογγυλῖς and γάστρας in the WL./
- γάστρας ("turnips", derived from γαστήρ, cf. above.) A 68 Athen. ix 369 A has Γογγυλίδες· ταύτας Ἀπολλᾶς ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ πόλεων (J III A 266.2) ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων γάστρας φησὶ καλεῖσθαι.
- γε (Intensive particle) (L) IG 727.1&5. See also γ', γὰ ἐγώνγε
- γεγεννημένα (From γίγνομαι) (H) II 20
- γεγεννημέναν (γεγεννημένην from γίγνομαι)* (M) IG 1390.50
- γεγεννημενᾶν (γεγεννημενῶν from γίγνομαι) A 72 a (M) IG 1432.30
- γεγεννημένας (γεγεννημένης from γίγνομαι)* (L) IG 26.16. (M) IG p. XI 127

γεγεννημένοι	(From γύγνομαι) (M) IG 1390.10
γεγεννημένου	(" ") (L) IG 1524.2 γε[γεννημένου]. (M) IG 1390.84-5 γε[γε]ν-
γεγεννημένους	(From γύγνομαι) (L) IG 491.5 γεγε[[ι]]ν[η]μ-
γεγένηται	(" ") (L) IG 1114.14 [γε]γ-
γεγλωσσαμέναν	(γεγλωσσαμένην from γλωσσάομαι, so "tuneful" (L&S quote only this example))* <u>A 58</u> Alc. 39.2 from Athen. ix 390 A (Teub. has -μενον)
γέγονεν	(γέγονε from γύγνομαι) <u>A 71 b</u> (M) IG 1360.8 [γέγ]ο-
γεγονότι	(2nd perf. pple of γύγνομαι) (M) IG 1427.7 γε[γονότι]
γεγονότος	(As above) (L) IG 1566.3 (Delphi) -ο[νότος]
γεγονότων	(" ") (L) IG 26.11 ^{γε[γονότων]} , 1112.7. SEG 2 160.7 γε[γονότων]. (M) SEG 23 206.16
γεγραμμένα	(From γράφω) (M) IG 1390.81-2, p. VIII 92. (H) I 109, 122, 128
γεγραμμένοις	(From γράφω) (M) IG 1390.5. (H) I 177
γεγραμμένων	(" ") (H) I 154
γέγραπται	(" ") (L) IG 5.10, 16.8, 1145.5. (M) IG 1379.14&18&22&33, 1390.44&59&95&102&110&130-1. (H) I 169, 176, 178
[[γέγραφα]]	(From γράφω) IG 30.7 has this, but it is probably not a Lac. inscription
γεγράφαμες	(γεγράφαμεν from γράφω) <u>A 99 c</u> (M) REG 86 1973 Bull. 199 [γεγρά]φ-
γεγράφαται	(Fut. perf. from γράφω, with the perf. ending as in γεγράφαται, see Buck p.118.146.5) <u>A 105 b</u> (H) I 121
γεγωναμένοις	(From the perf. form γέγωνα "call, cry, proclaim", of uncertain origin.) (L) IG 1111.12
γείνεσθαι	(γύγνεσθαι from γύγνομαι) <u>A 7</u> (L) IG 21 col. II 2&9 [γ]ειν-, 1144.19. (M) SEG 23 206.15-16
γείνομαι	(From *γεν-γομαι) See γέννατο, γύνατο, ἐγείνατο
γεινομένη	(γυγνομένη from γύγνομαι) <u>A 7</u> (L) IG 18 A 7
[[γεινομένην]]	(γυγνομένην from γύγνομαι) IG 1208.43 (L) has this, but SEG 13 258 rejects it.

γεινομένοις	(γειγνομένοις from γίγνομαι) <u>A 7</u> (M) SEG 23 208.17
γεινομένων	(γειγνομένων from γίγνομαι) <u>A 7</u> (L) IG 18 B 9
γείνονται	(γίγνονται from γίγνομαι) <u>A 7</u> (L) IG 21 col. II 10
+Γειρῆς	(From ἀγείρω? perhaps for ἀγείραις or ἀγείρηις.) <u>A 11 g</u> Alc. 17.2 from Athen. x 416 C (Teub. has ἀγείρηις)
γειτόνημα	("neighbourhood, neighbouring place") Alc. 108 from Schol. to Aristeid. Or. XLVI 206.2, III 635 in Dindorf
γείτονι	(From γείτων) Alc. 123 from Schol. BT Hom. II. 22.305, IV 295 Di., VI 392 Maass
γείτων	(Et. unknown) Alc. 123 from Schol. BT Hom. II. 22.305, IV 295 Di., VI 392 Maass. See also γείτονι
((γέλαν))	Hesych. (γ 285) <u>A 35 d</u> αὐγῆν ἡλίου /See βέλα in WL, including note./
γελαρῆς	Hesych. (γ 287) γαληνή. Λάκωνες /Be II p.369 thought that γελαρῆς:γέλωρ = ὕδαρῆς:ὔδωρ (although γέλωρ is not proved). Frisk and Chantraine also take it from the same root as γελάω, suggesting that *γαλασνα > Att.-Ion. γαληνή, while *γελασρῆς, with the e grade of vowel, gives γελαρῆς. Cf. also Fick, KZ 44 1911 p.337./
((γέλας))	Hesych. (γ 290) <u>A 35 d</u> αὐγάς /Perhaps this is Lac., cf. βέλα and note in WL./
((γελοδυτία))	Hesych. (γ 309) <u>A 35 d</u> ἡλιοδυσία /ὀλιοδυσία H:Scaliger. As above, this may be Lac., cf. βέλα and note in WL (also Be II 318)./
γενεά	("race, family") <u>A 25 a II, 72</u> (L) IG V II 159 A 5 (Tegea) (according to Buck No. 70). +Alc. 5 fr. 49 ii 13 from P.Oxy. 2390 γενεα.[. See also γενεάς, γενεή, γενεῆς
γενεάς	(From γενεά) <u>A 25 a II, 72</u> (M) IG 1390.97
γενεή	(Ionic for γενεά) <u>A 25 b VII, 72</u> (L) SEG 683.21 [γε]νεή
γενεῆς	(As above) <u>A 25 b VII, 72</u> (L) IG 960.3
γενέθλιος	("belonging to one's birth", cf. γένεθλον, a deriv. of γένος + θλο, the suffix from IE *dhlo.) (M) IG 1359.3 -λο[ς]
Γενέση	Steph. Byz. 202.11 πόλις Λακωνικῆς. τὸ ἐθνικὸν Γενεσαῖος ὡς Τεμεσαῖος. ἀμεινον δὲ διὰ τὴν χώραν Γενεσάτης. /Λακωνική R; ὡς Τεμεσαῖος add. RV; Γενεσάτης R, Γενεστάτης AV./

γενέσθαι	(From γύγνομαι) (L) IG 1114.12 γε[ν]έ-, 1208.25. (M) IG 1432.8, REG 86 1973 Bull. 199 (Ergon. Arch. Et. 1972 p.83)
γενέσιος	(γενέσεως from γένεσις) <u>A 80 a</u> (T) Arch. ap. Diog. Laer. VIII 80
[[γένεται]]	(γένηται from γύγνομαι) (L) IG V ii 159 A 5-6 (Tegea) (This reads αἱ δέ κα μὲ γένετα ι τέκνα, but Buck No. 70 probably correctly rejects this. He prefers αἱ δέ κα μὲ γενεᾶ λ[ε] ύπεται.)
γενέται	(From γενέτης) (L) IG 960.14 -τ[αι]
γενέτας	(" ") (L) SEG 949.17
γενέτην	(" ") (M) SEG 966 III 10
γενέτης	(L) IG 726.8 -η[ς]. See also γενέται, -τας, -την. Cf. also γενέτωρ
γενέτωρ	(= γενέτης) <u>A 114 c</u> (L) IG 540.9 [γ]ε-
γενηθείσας	(γενηθείσης from γύγνομαι)* (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 433.1
γενηθέντας	(From γύγνομαι) (M) IG 1390.1
γενηθέντος	(" ") (M) IG 1398.16-17
γένηται	(" ") (L) IG 1524.47 [γ]έν-
γενναῖα	(From γενναῖος) (L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.34 -ν[αῖα]
γεννασεῖ	(γεννήσει fut. from γεννάω)* <u>A 102 b</u> Plut. Ages. 2.6, III.2 p.195.9
γέννατο	(Aeolic aor. 3rd sing. = ἐγέννατο from γέγνομαι.) <u>A 98 a</u> Alc. 8.10 from P.Oxy. 2389 fr. 4 col. II
γεννάω	See γεννασεῖ, ἐγεννήθη
γεννήσιος	(γεννήσεως from γέννησις) <u>A 80 a</u> (T) Philol. 13
γενοῦμαν	(γενοῦμην from γύγνομαι)* Alc. 3.81 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii
γένουτο	(From γύγνομαι) (L) SEG 13 261.6. Alc. 1.74
γενόμενα	(" ") (M) SEG 23 206.16
γενομένην	(γενομένην from γύγνομαι)* (M) IG 1390.73, SEG 23 207.12
γενομένας	(γενομένης from γύγνομαι)* (L) REG 89 1976 Bull. 267
γενομένη	(From γύγνομαι) (M) IG 1396.2 γε[νομένη]
γενομένην	(" ") (L) IG 593.4, 594.4

- γενομένης (From γίγνομαι) (L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.10 -μέ[νης]
- γενόμενον (" ") (L) IG 515.2, SEG 800.3 γε[νόμενον], REG 89 1976 Bull. 267
- γενόμενος (From γίγνομαι) (L) IG 36.7 γε[νόμενος], 254.3, 359.2 -μ[ενος], 1282.21, SEG 492.17, 495.4&5, 856.2 -ό[μ]ενος. (M) IG 1370.14 [γ]ενόμεν[ος], p. XI 120
- γενομένου (From γίγνομαι) (L) IG 551.12, SEG 923.20
- γενομένως (γενομένους from γίγνομαι) A 74 b (H) I 155
- γένος (From IE *genos/-es, cf. Lat. genus, Skt. jānas-etc. This is an "s-stem" noun, where the suffix has the o grade of vowel in the nom. and acc. sing. γένος, but the other cases have the e grade, so gen. *γένεσος > γένεος > γένους.) (L) IG 137.15, 497.11, 529.4, 530.9 [γ][[ξ]]ένος, 559.14 [γ]έ-, 586.5, 589.6, 599.22, 608.2, 1144.29, SEG 849 (IG 614) 1. (M) IG 1458.5 γέ[νος]. Alc. 16.3 from Μελῶν β? (similar in Steph. Byz. s.v. Ἐρυσίχη; Alc. 89.4 from Soph. Lex. s.v. κνώδαλον, p.488 f. de Villosion. See also foll.
- γένους (From γένος, this is the Attic contraction.) A 11 b (L) IG 36 A 2, 60.1 γ[έν]ους, 152.3, 465.7 -ν[ους], 559.8&12 [γ]έ-, 602.4, 607.8&29, p. VIII 87. (M) IG 1370.2, 1399.12, 1414.4
- γέραι (From γέρας) (L) IG 952.16
- γεραιτάτοι (γεραίτατοι "eldest") Alc. 1.14
- Γεράνθραι/
Γερώνθραι Steph. Byz. 203.13 has Γεράνθραι, πόλις Λακωνικῆς, Πausανίας τρίτῳ. ὁ πολίτης Γερανθράτης, ὡς αὐτὸς Πausανίας.
Paus. III 2.6 also has Γεράνθρας, but in III 21.7 and 22.6 he has the form Γερώνθραι. Hierocl. 392.14 has Γερένθραι
/For Steph. Byz. Γεράνθραι RV, Γεράνθαι A and Γερανθράτης B, Γερανθρώτης AV, Γερανθώτης R. Whether the α or ο form is the original is not certain. It could be a case of ο for α (A 1 a), of α for ο (A 8 a) or, more probably because of the ε form, of vowel gradation (A 34)./
- γέρας (This is a neut. in -ας, conveying the ancient idea of "old", related to γέρων, Skt. jarás-etc.) See γέραι
- γέργυρα (γόργυρα "underground drain, sewer", sometimes used as a "dungeon".) A 8 b, 34.12 Alc. 130 from EM 228.38, (= Hdn. II 487.26 L. s.v. γόργυρα). Cf. also γοργυρίω /Cf. Corc. κορχυρέα, IG IX 1.692. EM reads Γεργύρα· ὁ ὑπόνομος κυρίως δι' οὗ τὰ ὕδατα φέρεται τὰ ὄμβρια, γεώρυγα τινα ὄντα· τὰ ὑπὸ γῆν ὀρύγματα· καὶ κατὰ συγκοπὴν καὶ μετάθεσιν καὶ διπλασιασμὸν, γεργύρα. Ζήτηι εἰς τὸ ΓΟΡΓΥΡΑ. ὁ δὲ Ἀλκμᾶν διὰ τοῦ Ε γεργύρα φησί. His explanation is unlikely. The word clearly has a reduplicated form, but its et. is unexplained./

- γερωάκται Hesych. (γ 448) A 11 i VII, 28 a III, 38 a ii, 71 a
οὐ δῆμαρχοι. παρὰ Λάκωνιν
/ L&S quote the explanation that γερωάκται =
γερουσιασταί, from *γερωάζω = γερουσιάζω. Some
etymologists are not entirely convinced by this, but
can offer no more likely suggestions. (Baunack,
Phil. 70.487, wanted γερωακταί because of the order
in the Lexicon,)/
- Γερώνθραι See Γεράνθραι
- γέροντες (From γέρων. These were the elders, constituting
the gerousia or council, who are mentioned in the
"Great Rhetra" (τριάκοντα γερουσίαν σὺν ἀρχαγέταις
καταστήσαντα). In the rider of Polydorus and
Theopompus (Plut. Lyc. 6.7&8) they were apparently
called πρεσβυγενεῖς. In historical times they
numbered 28, or 30 with the 2 kings, and the office
was open only to men of the highest social classes,
who had attained the age of 60 years (hence the name).
They held the office for life. This is not the place
to give a detailed description of their functions, a
summary of which, gleaned from ancient references,
is given by Gilbert, p.47 ff. and 80. See also
PW II p.771 f.; RE 7.1 1264 ff.; Oliva p.88; Michell
p.135 ff.; Chrimes p.137 ff. and 421 f.; Jones 17 ff.
and 165-6; Forrest p.46 f. and 145 f.; Den Boer in
II.1 p.152 ff.; Huxley p.44 f. etc.)
(L) IG 18 A 1 -τε[ς], 93.13, 94.1, 95.1, 97.1, 100.1
[γέ]ρ-, 101.3, 104.1, 105.1 [γ]έρ-, 108.1 -ον[τες],
109.1, 117.1, 448.9, SEG 559.1, 560.1 [γέρο]ν-, 569.1,
585.1, REG 77 1964 Bull. 190. (M) IG 1370.1, SEG
23 215.3, 216.2. See also γέροντι, -των, γερουσι[.?
References occur in ancient literature in e.g. Plut.
Ages. 4.3, III.2 p.197.12 & 20.5 p.218.16; Plut.
Lyc. 5.10 ff., III.2 p.8.5 ff. & 6.6 p.10.8 & 6.10
p.10.24 & 14.6 p.22.8 & 21.3 p.33.22 & 21.6 p.34.14
(Pindar) & 26.1 ff. p.39.16 ff & 29.4 p.44.16;
Plut. Apophth. Lac. 212 C 52, II p.123.19 & 217 B 6
p.137.14 & 238 A 15 p.208.11; Plut. Ag. and Cleom.
8.1, III.1 p.360.5 & 9.1 p.360.18 & 11.1 p.363.1, 19.5
p.370.14 & 31 (10) 2 p.382.5; Paus. III 5.2 & 6.2;
Xen. RL X 2; Hdt. I 65.5, V 40.1, VI 57.5; Suid.
Adler III 297.27, A 824; Arist. Pol. 2.6 1265 b 38,
2.9 1270 b 24&35 ff. & 1271 a 15, 2.10 1272 a 7&35,
2.11 1272 b 38, 3.1 1275 b 10, 4.9 1294 b 31, 5.6
1306 a 19; Strabo X 4.18; Xen. Hell. III 3.5&8, VII
1.32; Diodorus I 75.1 (cf. VII 12.6); Plato Laws
III 692 A; Polyb. 6.10
- γεροντεύσας (From γεροντεύω) (L) IG 101.4, 254.2, 358.1 -ον[τεύσας],
359.1 γε[ροντεύσας], SEG 495.3, cf. foll.
- γεροντεύων (From γεροντεύω) (L) IG 221.1, 1317.2, SEG 569.1,
582 (IG 105.4 & 106.1) (γ)ερο[ντ]εύων, 585.2, 654.2,
SEG 24 281.1, cf. above

- γέροντι (Dat. sing of γέρων) (L) IG 1346.6
- γεροντία (= γερουσία - see in WL) A 40 d Xen. RL X 1&3
- γεροντίας Hesych. (γ 433) A 40 d πάππος
Cf. Eust. 971.23 from Ar. Byz. p.138 Nauck. τὸ δὲ
"πατρὸς ἐμεῖο πατήρ" περιπέφρασται διὰ σαφήνειον.
καὶ δηλοῦ τὸν πρὸς πατρὸς πάππον. ὃς καὶ γεροντίας
ἐλέγετο Λακωνικῶς. (similar in Schol. Il. XIV 118
/Cf. γ 430 γεροῖτάν· πάππον. Κρήτες./
- γερόντων (From γέρων) (L) IG 16.9 γερ[όντων], SEG 489.5, 492.16.
(M) SEG 23 208.13
- γερουσι[...] (From γερουσία?) A 11 i VII, 56 c iv (L) IG 17.2
[γ]ερουσι[....]
- γερουσία (This was the council of the γέροντες (see in WL).
There has been considerable discussion of the word -
see Fritz, Am. J. Ph. 66 1962 p.196; Baunack, Phil.
70 1911 p.486 f.; Bourguet p.145-7; Wackernagel,
Spr. Unt. 208 n. 15; Buck p.55.59.1 etc. The
different forms of the word include γεροντία, γερώα,
γερωνία and γερωχία. Wackernagel suggested that
γερωχία or γερα-οχία derived from γέρας + the root of
ἔχω (with the o grade of vowel), but it is improbable
that the name of a council of γέροντες should derive
from γέρας rather than directly from γεροντ- and,
anyway, this does not take into account the form γερωνία.
Also the actual form γεροντία is found in Attic, as is
γερουσία, and Buck suggests a Lac. form *γερωήα, cf.
μῶα from *μοντια. In γερωχία the χ might represent h,
not a regular representation, but it could possibly
signify an exaggerated articulation, or it may have
symbolised h > σ for a limited period in time, no
other examples of which have survived. γερωνία is
also difficult to explain, but a fault in transcription
could have given N for H, as also possibly in
+κασέρηνον (for καθαλοῤῥηνον/καθαλοῤῥσον - see in WL).)
A 11 i VII, 56 c iv (L) IG 1346.1 (this reads
[γερου]σία, rejected by SEG 24 283, which prefers
[Οὐπη]σία. But REG 79 1966 Bull. 202 p.379 accepts
[γερου]σία, taking it as the ἱερὰ γερουσία, the
gerousia of the cult of Oupesia.) (M) IG 1390.47.
See also γερουσι[...], γερουσία, γερουσίας.
In literature see Plut. Ages. 4.5, III.2 p.197.25;
Plut. Lyc. 6.2, III.2 p.9.4; Paus. III 11.2 & IV 5.4.
Cf. also the references listed under γέροντες.
- γερουσία (From above) A 11 i VII, 56 c iv (L) IG 62.19
- γερουσίας A 11 i VII, 56 c iv (L) IG 31.5, 32 B 12 -σ[ύ]ας & 25,
33.3 γερ[ουσίας], 34.10 γερ[ουσίας], 36 A 14 -σύ[ας],
37.2-3 [γ]ερ[ουσύ]ας, 39.33 γερ(ουσίας), 42.21 γ[ε]ρ-,
44.9 γ[ε]ρουσ[ύ]ας & 15 -ου[σίας], 45.4&13&16 -ύ[ας],

- γερουσίας cont. 46.3 [γερ]ου-, 47.6, 71 (add.) III 2&5&9&13&18&22&24 all γερ(ουσίας), 206.3 γ[ερο]υ-, 209.7 -α[ς], 538.14 γε[ρ(ουσίας)], 1314.5&7 both γε(ρουσίας), 1315.25, 1346.15 γ(ερουσίας), SEG 488.4&6, 489.2&3, 490.2&3-4 &5&5-6&7, 491.5, 493.1, 494.2&5 both γε(ρουσίας), 496.5 γε[ρ]ου-, 497.4 -ι[α]ς, 498.2 [γερουσία]ς &4 γε[ρουσίας], 499.13, 500.2 [γ]ερ-, 501.6&7
- γέρρον ("anything of wicker-work" so "shield, stake, dart". From *γερρον, cf. Cret. γάρσανα.) A 57 c Alc. 131 from Schol. Lucian Anachars. xxxii p.170 Rabe
- ((γερῶα)) Hesych. (γ 437) A 11 i VII, 38 a ii, 56 c iv γερωντία. ἦν γὰρ σύστημα γερόντων /See γερουσία and note in WL./
- γέρων (This must be an old participle form, cf. Old Ind. járant- and Osset. zāronḍ.) See γέροντες
- γερωνία Hesych. (γ 449) A 38 a i, 56 c iv, 51 e γερωντία. παρὰ Λάκωσι [[καὶ Λακεδαιμονίοις]] καὶ Κρησὶ /Schmidt emends to γερωχία, but see the note to γερουσία in WL./
- γερωχία (See note to γερουσία in WL) A 38 a i, 56 c iv Ar. Lys. 980
- ((γέτορ)) Hesych. (γ 457) A 35 ḍ, 39 ἔτορ /γετορ H:Dindorf. The γ for ḍ and rhotacism are both Lac. features./
- γευσάμενον (From γεύω - the root is γευσ-, cf. Goth. kiusan "test", Lat. gustus, Skt. juṣ- "enjoy".) (L) IG 1186.13
- γεωμέτρης A 26 a II See γαμέτρας
- γεωμετρία A 26 a II See γαμετρία
- γεωμετρικά (γεωμετρική)* A 26 a II (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 435.20, 436.5. See also foll.
- γεωμετρικάς (γεωμετρικής)* A 26 a II (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 438.7
- γέωνα Hesych. (γ 477) ὅς θήλειᾶ. Λάκωνες /Both Schmidt and Latte bracket this because it is similar to 964 γρωνάδες. θήλειαι σύες. So perhaps this should read γρώνα, but it is not certain./
- +γεωργίος (The squeeze in IG gives ...C I O C Γ C Ω Ρ Γ I O C. γεωργός is from *γᾱφοργος, cf. the Doric form *γᾱφεργος.) A 26 a II, 34.15 (L) IG 1326.1
- γῆ (Et. unknown) (L) IG 728.10. See also γᾱ, γᾱι, γᾱν, γᾱς, δᾱ, and cf. γαῖα, γαῖη

- γηθυλλίδων (γηθυλλίς is "spring onion". Its et. is not known. Suggestions include "the little bag of the ground" (θύλαξ?), or a diminutive from γήθυσον = γήτειον "horn onion".) A 115 (L) IG 1511.7 -υ[λλίδων]
- ((γηλιώμενοι)) Hesych. (γ 505) A 3 b, 11 f II, 25 c VI, 35 d
κατεχόμενοι
/Latte quotes Bechtel's assumption (Be II 307) that this is a Lac. word, for γήλ- can be compared with βήλημα and ἐγφηληθῶντι, and ι < ε before a back vowel. But surely the same argument applies to γ 503 γηλιᾶσθαι· κατέχεσθαι, and note also 511 γήνεσθαι· κατέχεσθαι (which Latte thinks may represent γηλίεσθαι - cf. my A 50 b ii) and 504 γηλουμένους· συνειλημμένους./
- γήραι (H) I 120,173
- γηραιόν (L) IG 1249.25
- γήρας (From the γέρας family of words, with a long vowel, cf. Skt. jari-mán-with a short vowel, although Vedic jāri-with a long one.) See γήραι
- γήρυμα See γάρυμα
- γήρυς (Cf. Celt. gair "cry") See γᾶρυς, γαρυς
- γύγνομαι (Or γῖνομαι. This comes from IE *gen- as γένος, γόνος, Lat. genus, Skt. jānas- etc. γύγνομαι is a reduplicated form with zero vocalism, cf. Lat. gignō. γύνομαι occurs in most dialects, but only late in Attic, losing γ by dissimilation from the initial γ, a feature encouraged by the γεν- forms of the other tenses.) See γεγεννημένα, -μέναν, -μενᾶν, -μένας, -μένοι, -μένου, -μένους, γεγέννηται, γέγονεν, -νότι, -νότος, -νότων, γείνεσθαι, -ομένη, -ομένην, -ομένοις, -ομένων, γείνονται, γενέσθαι, -έται, γενηθείσας, γενηθέντας, γενηθέντος, γένηται, -οῖμαν, -οῖτο, -όμενα, -ομέναν, -ομένας, -ομένη, -ομένην, -ομένης, -όμενον, -όμενος, -ομένου, -ομένως, γινετ[...], γίνεται, γίνηται, -όμενον, -όμενος, -εσθαι, -έσθω, -εσθαι, -όμενα, -ομένην, -όμενοι, -όμενος, -ονται, ἐγένετο, ἐγένοντο, ἔγεντο
- γυγνώσκω (From the root γνω, cf. Lat. nōscō, without reduplication.) See γνούς, γνώση, γνωσθῆμεν
- γύνατο (ἐγείνατο from γείνομαι) A 13 a, 98 a (L) IG 733.6
- γύνεσθαι (γύγνεσθαι from γύγνομαι) A 64 I d (M) IG 1379.22&117-8&173 [γ]ν-
- γυνέσθω (γυγνέσθω from γύγνομαι) A 64 I d (M) IG 1379.20, SEG 23 207.41
- γύνεσθαι (γύγνεσθαι from γύγνομαι) A 64 I d, 66 a i (M) SEG 974.12 [γ]ν-

- γινετ[..
(γινετ- from γίγνομαι) A 64 I d Alc. 4 fr. 1.3
from P.Oxy. 2388
- γίνεται
(γίνεται from γίγνομαι) A 64 I d (M) IG 1390.29
(T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 436.12
- γίνεται
(γίνεται from γίγνομαι) A 64 I d (M) IG 1390.3&42
- γινόμενα
(γινόμενα from γίγνομαι) A 64 I d (M) SEG 23 207.13
- γινομένην
(γινομένην from γίγνομαι)* A 64 I d (M) SEG 23 207.12
- γινόμενοι
(γινόμενοι from γίγνομαι) A 64 I d (L) IG 1208.19
[γινός]μ-
- γινόμενον
(γινόμενον from γίγνομαι) A 64 I d (L) IG 1145.38.
(M) IG 1390.94
- γινόμενος
(γινόμενος from γίγνομαι) A 64 I d (L) IG 1145.22
-ός[μενος]. (M) IG 1432.34
- γίνονται
(γίνονται from γίγνομαι) A 64 I d (M) IG 1390.75
- ((γίω))
Hesych. (γ 569) A 3 b, 35 d, 89 iii αὐτοῦ
/Ahrens II 54, quoted by Kaibel p.207.94, recognised
this as the Tarentine pronoun γίω, with γ for γ, cf.
the Attic form οὔ. The -ω ending must have arisen
by the same processes as in ἐμῷ, see in WL (including
the quotation from Apollonius, and compare this with the
passage quoted under τῷ in WL)./
- γλαύξ
("owl", the et. is uncertain.) Alc. 1.87, cf. foll.
- γλαῦχς
(As above, with the Attic accent and χς for ξ.
Here it is a mason's mark.)(L) IG 832 A
- γλεφάρων
(βλεφάρων, cf. ποτιγλέποι (in WL) in relation to
βλέπω and the Homeric παραβλῶπες. O. Szemerényi,
JHS 94 1974 p.145 f., suggests a root *g^wlok^w-, with
g^wl- (cf. g^wel-, the root of βάλλω) and ok^w- (the root
of "eye"), so παραβλώψ would be "one casting an eye
or glance". The β/γ variation of the initial
labiovelar is attributed by Buck, p.75.88, to a
dissimilatory loss of the labial element.)
A 47 a Alc. 3.7 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. i
- γληνύς
(A derivation of γλήνη "socket of joint" - like
κοτύλη, but less deep. So it means "pitcher, jug",
or possibly a "measurement of capacity.)(M) IG 1447.9
- γλυκ[...
(From γλυκὺς?) Alc. 3.63 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii
- γλυκερᾶς
(From γλυκερός = γλυκύς) (M) SEG 966 III 13
- γλυκερῆς
(" " " ") (L) IG 733.13
-]γλυκηα[..
(Alternative form of γλυκεῖα from γλυκύς?) A 13 b
Alc. 6 fr. 21 (c) 2 from P.Oxy. 2391

- γλυκύ (L) IG 1222.14
- γλυκύν Alc. 3.7 fr. 1 from P.Oxy. 2387
- γλυκύς (The et. is uncertain, but it is probably from *δλυκύς, cf. Lat. dulcis, where δλ > γλ by assimilation with the following κ. No other examples of this dl/gl variation are known, but O. Szemerényi, JHS 94 1974 p.146, refers to the Myc. dereuko = δλεῦκος "must".) Alc. 59 (a) 2 from Athen. xiii 600 F. See also γλυκ[...], γλυκηα[...], γλυκύ, -κύν
- γλυπτόν (From γλυπτός "carved", cf. γλύφω. It is probably from IE *gleubh-.) (L) IG 315.5
- γλυφεύς ("sculptor") (L) IG 208.3 γλυ[φεύς], 209.18
- γλυφή ("carving, carved work") (L) IG 540.11
- γλῶσσα (From *γλωχία, cf. γλωχίς "projecting point".) A 58 See γλώσσης
- γλωσσάομαι A 58 See γεγλωσσαμέναν
- γλώσσης (From γλῶσσα) A 58 (L) IG 264.7
- γνέσται (γνήσται) A 4 a (L) IG V ii 159 B 7 (Tegea) (Buck No.70)
- γνέσται (γνήσται) A 4 a, 38 a ii (end) (L) IG V ii 159 B 4 (Tegea) Buck No. 70)
- γνήσιον (L) SEG 806 add. a 11, SEG 26 456.18
- γνήσιος See γνέσται, γνέσται, γνήσιον
- γνούς (From γιγνώσκω) (L) IG 1186.8
- γνώμη (L) SEG 471.1 -μ[η]. See also γνώμην, γνώμης
- γνώμην (L) IG 1147.16 [γνώμ]ην
- γνώμης (M) IG 1370.4
- γνώση (From γιγνώσκω) (M) IG 1368.3
- γνωσθῆμεν (γνωσθῆναι from γιγνώσκω) A 109 b iii (T) Philol. 4
- ((γολαμός)) Hesych. (γ 797) A 11 f ii, 35 d δολαγμός /From the root *Fol- (with F > γ), cf. εἰλέω (from *Fελ-νω) and also the Attic form οὐλαμός "troop, throng" (see οὐλαμούς in WL). Latte reads γολαμός, taking it as Arc. or Lac. because of F before o. According to Buck, p.48.52 a, "the precise dialectal scope of this phenomenon (F before o) is not yet determined, and Fo is by no means unknown", and he quotes examples from Arc., Cret. and Lac. But note that Chantraine, following Be I 120, reads γόλαμος here, taking the proparoxytone accent as indicative of a Lesbian origin. So this could be a Lac. word, but is not certainly so./

- γολύριον Hesych. (γ 794) A 34.10, 35 d κέλυφος ("sheath, case, pod, shell"). οἰκεῖον Ταραντῖνοις /Kaibel, p.207.95, wants to read as *φελύτριον* or *φολύτριον*, cf. Hesych. κ 2183 κελύφανα· λεπίσματα and 3405 κολύφανον· φλοιός. λεπύριον and γ 313 γέλουτρον· ἔλυτρον ("covering, case, shell"), ἥγουν λέπυρον ("husk, peel, rind"). Frisk and Chantraine leave as *φολύριον*, but still from the root *φολ-*, cf. εἰλύω from **φελ-ν-ύ-ω*./
- γονάρ Hesych. (γ 815) A 39 μητέρα Λάκωνες /For γονάς, cf. γ 813 γονάδες· μητέρες./
- γονεῖς (From γονεύς) (L) IG 957 a 3. (M) IG 1369.5
- γονεύς See γονεῖς, γονεῦσιν, γονέων
- γονεῦσιν (γονεῦσι) A 71 b (L) IG 1186.13. (M) SEG 23 220 b 7
- γονέων A 25 c VIII (L) IG 466.10 -έ[ων], 490.6, 502.7, 1524.14. (M) IG 1369.10, SEG 974.9
- γονήν (From γονή) (L) IG 733.10
- γόνος (Cf. γέγονα) See γόνωι, γοῦνος
- γόνυ (From **γονF*, cf. Skt. *jānu*, Lat. *genū* etc. The oblique cases sometimes have the τ-stem forms, giving γόνατα (**γονF-ατ-*), γόνατος etc.) See γούνατα
- γόνωι (From γόνος) (L) SEG 538.2 (IG 51.30), SEG 568 (IG 103) 3 γ(όνωι)
- γοργυρίζω (Dimin. of γόργυρα "dungeon") A 34.12, 115 (L) SEG 839.1 [γ]ο-. Cf. γέργυρα
- γούν A 11 j See γῶν
- γούνατα (γόνατα from γόνυ) A 11 h Alc. 85 (b) from Ap, Dysc. Pron. 139 (c), i 109 Schn.
- γοῦνος (Late Ionic γόνος) (L) IG 730.11
- γραιβία ἢ γραιτία Hesych. (γ 880) A 35 c πανήγυρις. Ταραντῖνοι /Ahrens, II p.49, recognised that this was γραιφία cf. the Messapian proper name Graivas (Lat. Graivus), see Rh. Mus. 37.379. (cf. also Kaibel p.207.96.)/
- γράμμα (M) IG 1431.5. See also γράμματα, -ατος, -άτων
- γράμματα (L) IG 1336.20, p. VIII 91
- γραμματέα (From γραμματεύς) A 25 a II, 81 b (L) IG 26.17, 479.3, SEG 468.9 [γραμ]μ-. (M) IG 1428.4 -α[τέα]
- γραμματεῦ (From γραμματεύς) (L) IG 9.4

γραμματεῖαν	(From γραμματεῖα "the office of γραμματεὺς".) (L) SEG 468.11
γραμματεῖς	(From γραμματεὺς) (L) IG 20 A 3, 137.3
γραμματέος	(" ") A 25 c II i, 81 a (M) IG 1352.9, 1392.2, 1402.1, 1412.8, 1432.2&18, 1448.2 [γραμμ]α-, 1463.3 -ο[ς], 1559.2 [γραμ]μ-, SEG 972.1, SEG 23 207.40, 208.2 [γραμματ]έος, REG 83 1970 Bull. 286
γραμματεὺς	Partially or complete, sometimes in ligature in the following. (L) IG 20 B 5 (with another list of the same names in SEG 565 = BSA 26 p.168 C 6-7, col. III 8), [[IG 30.2 is not Lac.]], 32 A 15, 37.1, 39.23, 40.9&13, 46.8, 48.17, 60.4, 71 III 4, 74.8, 92.11, 110.5, 112.11, 115.4, 116.6, 118.1, 137.23, 141.6, 147.13, 152.9, 179.8, 206.5, 208.7, 209.26, 210.44, 211.50, 212.45, 1314.12, 1315.29, SEG 470.8, 492.14, 495.4, 503.12, 558.13, 564 (IG 97) 25, 569.24, 581.1, 585.13, 593.2, 594.1, 610.10, 633.13. (M) IG 1379. 15&19&23, 1390.1&134, 1432.22, 1449.8, 1467.7, 1469.6, SEG 972.10, SEG 23 201.9, 207.39. (H) I 187. See also γραμματέα, γραμματεῦ, -ατεῖς, -ατέος, -ατέως, -ατῆ
γραμματέως	A 26 a II (L) IG 168.1 (SEG 625) [γρ]αμμ[ατέως], 603.7 [γραμ]μ-, SEG 503.26 [γ]ρα(μματέως). (M) SEG 23 202.1 -μ[ματέως], 206.1, 207.4&41-42
γραμματῆ	(From γραμματεὺς) A 25 a IV, 81 b (L) IG 1111.19. (M) IG 1432.13&42
γραμματίζοντα	(From γραμματίζω, here with the meaning "to be a γραμματεὺς". The more usual form of the verb is γραμματεύω.) (M) IG 1432.19
+γραμματικός	(L) IG 124 add. 17 -τι[κός] (it is dubious here and may be a name instead)
γράμματος	(L) IG 1147.15 [γράμμ]α-
γραμματοφυλάκεια	(See foll.) (L) SEG 923.37
γραμματοφυλάκιον	("box for keeping records", so "public treasury".) (L) IG 20 A 4, 1114.15 γρ[α]μματ[ο]φ-. See also γραμματοφυλάκεια
γραμματοφύλαξ	("recorder, registrar") Partially or complete or in ligature in the following. (L) IG 32 B 17, 34.3-4, 40.2-3, 52.9, 59.13, 65.18, 71 II 17, 71 III (SEG 526) 1&15&34&52, 78.7, 86.29, 148.2, 446.7, SEG 449.3-4, 537.7, 538.4, 550.7, 554.5
γραμμάτων	(L) IG 1145.10
γραπτάν	(γραπτήν)* (M) SEG 974.25, cf. foll.

γραπτάς	(L) SEG 923.34. (M) IG 1432.39-40, cf. above
γραφάν	(γραφήν)* (M) IG 1390.49&58
γραφέν	(Aor. pass. pple of γράφω) (M) IG 1390.61&191
γραφέτω	(From γράφω) (M) IG 1390.59
γραφή	See γραφάν, γραφήν, γραφής
γραφήν	(L) IG p. VIII 86
γραφής	(L) SEG 923.23
γραφήσεται	(From γράφω) (L) SEG 838.4 -ε[τα]
γράφοντες	(" ") (M) IG 1390.49&56
γράφω	(From IE *gerbh-, cf. Anglo-Sax. ceorfan "to cut".) See γεγραμμένα, -μένοις, -μένων, γέγραπται, γέγραφα, -φαμες, γεγράφαται, γραφέν, -έτω, -ήσεται, -οντες, γράφαί, γραφάντ[...], γράφαντας, -αντες, -άντω, -ας, -άτω, -ει, -ουσι, ἔγραψε
γραφῶν	(ἐπὶ γραφῶν is a title or position in the Taenarii inscriptions, listed beside the κοακτῆρ, μάγειρος, τὸν σὺν φέρων etc.) (L) IG 210.58 γρ(α)φῶν, 211.52, 212.59
γράφαί	(From γράφω) (L) IG 1336.19. (M) IG 1390.114
γραφάντ[...]	(" ") (M) SEG 23 201.11
γράφαντας	(" ") (L) SEG 470.17 [γρ]αφ-?
γράφαντες	(" ") (L) IG 1144.34. (M) IG 1390.94, 1498.12
γραφάντω	(γραφάντων 3rd pl. imperat. of γράφω) A 101 a (L) IG 7.1 γ[ραψ]άν[τ]ω, 961.23, 964.10 [γραφάν]τω. (M) SEG 974.29
γράφας	(From γράφω) (M) IG 1390.61
γραφάτω	(" ") (M) IG 1379.23, 1390.60-61
γράφει	(γράφην subj. from γράφω) A 106 b (L) IG 4.17, 5.17
γράφουσι	(From γράφω) (L) SEG 923.40 γρά[φουσι]
γριφᾶσθαι	Hesych. (γ 924) A 1 c γράφειν, οἱ δὲ ξύειν καὶ ἀμύσσειν. Λάκωνες /Cf. Hdn. II 488.33 ... γριφᾶσθαι - οὕτως λέγουσι τὸ γράφειν - Λάκωνες ... (similar in ibid II 429.4; Eustath. 1926.57; Choerob. in Cramer ii 290.17). Cf. also Hesych. γ 930 γριφώμενα· γραφόμενα. It is hard to explain. Chantraine suggests an analogical

γριφᾶσθαι cont.	influence with e.g. σκαριφᾶσθαι "scratch an outline" or ἀγρεῖφνα, ἀγρίφη, γριφάνη, which are all "rake, harrow". Prof. Beattie suggests a possible link with γρύψ, γρυπούσθαι, with an ι/υ variation (see A 1 c and 10 a)./
γύαι	(Nom. pl. from γύης) (H) II 14,15.
γυᾶν	(γυῶν from γύης) <u>A 72 a</u> (H) II 13
γύης	("a measure of land", so in the plural means "lands". An earlier meaning of the same word was "curved piece of wood in a plough, to which the share was fitted" (Hes. Op. 427,436), the basic idea being one of curvature, cf. γυῖα, γύαλον and ἐγγύη ("pledge put into the curved hollow of the hand"). Hesychius has γύης· μέτρον γῆς (presumably originally the amount of land that a plough could cover in a certain period of time) and αὐτὴν τὴν γῆν.) See γύαι, γυᾶν
Γύθειον/Γύθιον	Steph. Byz. 214.5 has Γύθειον, πόλις Λακωνικῆ. Λυκόφρων(98) "δισσᾶς σαλάμβας καὶ Γυθείου πλάκας". τινὲς φασιν ὅτι Πύθιον ἐκαλεῖτο, κακῶς. ὁ πολὺτης Γυθεάτης. καὶ τὸ ἐκ τόπου Γυθειήθεν ἐθνικόν. /Strabo VIII 3.12 has Γύθιον. For other v.l.: see Meineke./
γυῖα	(From γυῖον) Alc. 26.6 from Antigon. Caryst. Mir. xxiii (27), p.8 Keller
γυῖον	("limb".- originally the idea of curvature was involved, cf. γύης in WL. At Heracleia the word designated a particular family, the preceding letters defining the tribe to which the same individual belonged.) (H) I 183,187. See also γυῖα
γυμνάδομαι	(γυμνάζομαι) <u>A 62 c</u> Ar. Lys. 82
γυμνᾶς	(γυμνῆς from γυμνός)* Ar. Lys. 156
γυμνασίαις	(From γυμνασία) (L) IG 493.17. (M) +IG 1360.4 γυ[μ..]
γυμνασιαρχέω	See γυμνασιαρχήσαντα, -χήσας, -χοῦντα
γυμνασιαρχήσαντα	(From above) (L) IG 481.5, 486.5 -χ[ή]σ-, 487.7, 506.4
γυμνασιαρχήσας	(From γυμνασιαρχέω) (L) IG 938.1, SEG 22 308.3-4 (M) IG 1410.2 [γυ]μνασιαρχ[ήσας]
γυμνασιαρχία	See γυμνασιαρχίαι, -χίαν, -χίας
γυμνασιαρχίαι	(Dat.) (L) IG 535.10, SEG 803.11-12 γυ[μ]ν-
γυμνασιαρχίαν	(L) IG 555 a 5.& b 6, 560.3
γυμνασιαρχίας	(L) IG 531.8

γυμνασάρχον	(L) IG 464.4, 468.6, 480.3, 487.5, 528.6 -[αρχ]ον, 529.6&8, 535.5&6, 537.9, 539.6 -σ[α]α-, 549.6, 555 a 2 & b 3, 561.3, SEG 803.8
γυμνασάρχος	(An official in the γυμνάσιον) (L) IG 20 A 5, SEG 492.9&13-14. (M) IG 1384.2, 1398.2, 1417.1 [γυμ]να[σά]ρχος. See also γυμνασάρχον, -[αρχου]
γυμνασιάρχου	(L) IG 547.16 -ο[υ], 552.10, 1208.41 [γ]υμ-, SEG 22 304.1. (M) IG 1386.1 [γυ]μ-, 1402.2, 1417.10
γυμνασιαρχοῦντα	(From γυμνασιαρχέω) (L) IG 492.4 -οῦν[τα], 494.6, 505.2, 557.6, 561.4
γυμνασίοις	(L) IG 569.7
γυμνάσιον	(L) IG 1208.3&46. (M) SEG 23 207.12. See also γυμνασίοις, -ίου, -ίωι
γυμνασίου	(L) IG 19.13, 380.9, SEG 948 (IG 1331) 13. (M) SEG 23 207.10
γυμνασίωι	(L) IG 20 A 3, 529.12, 1208.17&43, SEG 492.11. (M) SEG 23 207.33
γυμνικοῖς	(L) IG 952.22, 962.25 [γυ]μ-, SEG 468.22-23 γ[υμνι]κ[ο]ῖς
γυμνικόν	(M) IG p. XI 131
γυμνικός	(L) IG 20 A 2. See also γυμνικοῖς, -κόν, -κῶι
γυμνικῶι	(L) SEG 470.11 [γυμνικ]ῶι. (M) IG 1428.2
γυμνοπαιδεία	Suid. Adler I 547.12, γ 486 has ἡ παλαίστρα. ἦι τοὺς ἐφήβους Λυκοῦργος ἠνάγκαζε, cf. III 297.6 ff., λ 823 ... τὴν γυμνοπαιδείαν, ἦι τοὺς ἐφήβους ἐνάγκαζε διὰ παντὸς μὴ ἔχοντας χλανίδα γυμνασίοις πρόσκεισθαι καὶ ἀγωνίζεσθαι δημοσίους ἀρετῆς ἀγῶνας ὑπαίθριους τε κοιμᾶσθαι τροφήν τε ἔχειν τὴν ἐκ θήρας, τὴν τε διαμαστίγῳσιν, ἀρετῆς γυμνασίαν, ἀντὶ φόνου σκυθρωποῦ. Cf. also the foll.
Γυμνοπαιδία	Athen. xv 678 b-c (Loeb text) says that the θυρεατικοί (see in WL) are carried by the leaders τῶν χορῶν ἐν τῇ ἐορτῇ ταύτῃ, ὅτε καὶ τὰς Γ. ἐπιτελοῦσιν. χοροὶ δ' εἰσὶν γ', ὁ μὲν πρόσω παίδων, ὁ δ' ἐκ δεξιῶν γερόντων, ὁ δ' ἐξ ἀριστεροῦ ἀνδρῶν, γυμνῶν ὀρχουμένων καὶ αἰδόντων θαλήτα καὶ Ἀλκμᾶνος αἵσματα καὶ τοὺς Διονυσοδότου τοῦ Λάκωνος παιδᾶνας. Cf. EM 243.3; Suid. Adler I 547.13 γ 486; Bk 234. Hesych. γ 1002 has Γυμνοπαίδια. ἔνιοι μὲν ἐορτὴν φασὶ Σπαρτιατικὴν, ἐν ἣι τοὺς ἐφήβους κύκλῳ περιθεῖν τῶν ἐν Ἀμυκλαίῳ βωμῶν τύποντας ἀλλήλων τὰ νῶτα. ταῦτα δὲ ἐστὶ ψευδῆ. ἐν γὰρ ἀγοραῖ ἐορτάζουσι. πληγαὶ δὲ οὐ γίνονται, ἀλλὰ πρόσοδοι χορῶν γεγυμνωμένων.

Γυμνοπαίδία
cont.

Paus. III 11.9 locates it Σπαρτιάταις δὲ ἐπὶ τῆς ἀγορᾶς Πυθαέως τέ ἐστὶν [καὶ] Ἀπόλλωνος καὶ Ἀρτέμιδος καὶ Λητοῦς ἀγάλματα. Χορὸς δὲ οὗτος ὁ τόπος καλεῖται πᾶς, ὅτι ἐν ταῖς γυμνοπαίδαις - ἐορτῇ δὲ εἴ τις ἄλλη καὶ αἱ γυμνοπαίδαι διὰ σπουδῆς Λακεδαιμονίους εἰσὶν - ἐν ταύταις οὖν οἱ ἔφηβοι χοροῦς ἱστάσι τῶν Ἀπόλλωνι.

The news of Leuctra arrived when this festival was being celebrated, see Plut. Ages. 29.3, III.2 p.231.5 and Xen. Hell. VI 4.16. On rare occasions the festival could be delayed, for, in Thuc. V 82.2&3, the Laconians went to the help of the oligarchs in Argos, ἀναβαλόμενοι δὲ τὰς γυμνοπαίδας. That women also took part in processions stripped can be seen from Plut. Lyc. 14.4, III.2 p.21.21 οὐδὲν ἥττον εἴθισε τῶν κόρων τὰς κόρας γυμνάς τε πομπεύειν καὶ πρὸς ἱεροῖς τισὶν ὀρχεῖσθαι καὶ αἰδεῖν, τῶν νέων παρόντων καὶ θεωμένων, cf. Plut. Apophth. Lac. 227 E 12 & 13, p.173.4; Athen. xiii 566 e; Suid. II 135.31, Δ 1458 and III 297.3, Λ 823, although whether this was at the festival described by Athenaeus, or at other times, is not made clear. One of the punishments for the unmarried was to be denied the right of attending these processions, see Plut. Lyc. 15.1, p.22.18 ff., cf. Plut. Apophth. Lac. p.227 E 14, p.173.14. Other references to the γυμνοπαίδία can be found in Hdt. VI 67, Plut. Apophth. Lac. 208 D 6, p.112.12 etc. and cf. Wade-Gery, CQ 43 79-81. See also γυμνοπαίδεα and γυμνοπαίδικη.

γυμνοπαίδικη

("The dance performed by the naked boys at the above") Athen. xiv 631 b has "Εοικεν δὲ ἡ γυμνοπαίδικῇ τῇ καλουμένῃ ἀναπάλῃ παρὰ τοῖς παλαιοῖς. γυμνοὶ γὰρ ὀρχοῦνται οἱ παῖδες πάντες, ἐρρύθμους φοράς τινας ἀποτελοῦντες καὶ σχήματά τινα τῶν χειρῶν κατὰ τὸ ἀναπαλόν, ὥστ' ἐμφαίνειν θεωρήματά τινα τῆς παλαιστρας καὶ τοῦ παγκρατίου, κινοῦντες ἐρρύθμως τοὺς πόδας. cf. 630 d & e and 631 c

γυμνός

(This is an old word, although the other IE languages have very different forms, e.g. Goth. nagaþs, Lat. nūdus etc. Hesychius has λυμνός· γυμνός and ἀπολύγματος· ἀπογύμνωσις. Κύπριοι, but it is uncertain how the λ and γ are related.) See γυμνάς

γυνά

(γυνή)* Alc. 83 from An. Par. IV 181.25 (Cyrilli Lex. - which has -γυναλ); Alc. 115 from EM 620.35 (which has γύνη) (similar in Ap. Dysc. Adv. 606, i 193 Schn.)

γυναῖκα

(L) IG 581.4, 600.4, 601.6, 615.2, 959.2, 1249.19, SEG 676.3, SEG 23 199.3. (M) IG 1390.97, 1394.6, SEG 23 219.2

γυναικεῖον

(M) IG 1390.21

γυναῖκες

(L) SEG 923.27. (M) IG 1390.16&19&20

γυναικί

(L) IG 1176.2. Alc. 107 from Aristeid. Or. xlv 32, II 41.1 Di.

- γυναικονόμον (M) IG 1390.27
- γυναικονόμος ("supervisor of women", a title found in many places in Greece, e.g. at Athens.) (L) IG 170.3, 209.10
-ο[νό]μος, SEG 493.7, 498.3 [γυν]αικ-, 626.1-2, 627.2
-μ[ος], 629.1. (M) IG 1390.26&32. See also
γυναικονόμον, -νόμου
- γυναικονόμου (M) IG 1390.26
- γυναικός (L) IG 242.3, 483.8, 507.8, 535.17, 545.8 [γ]υν-,
547.8, 549.11, 1131.4 -ό[ς]. (M) IG 1354.5
- γυναικῶν (L) IG 1564 a 4 (Olympia)
- γυναιξύν (γυναιξύ) A 71 b (L) IG 586.10, 587.8, 590.7, 597.4
- γυνή (An IE word with an initial labiovelar (g^w) and, in Greek, zero vocalism. Cf. Boeot. βανᾶ, Skt. janī, Ch. Sl. žena ($*g^wen-$))(L) IG 521.5 -ή[[ι]], 1167.13.
(M) IG 1364.1 γυ[νῆ]. See also γυνά, γυνάικα, -αῖκες, -αῖκί, -αῖκός, -αῖκῶν, -αῖξύν
- γῶν (γοῦν) A 11 j Ar. Lys. 155
- γῶνορ Hesych. (γ 1039) A 11 h, 39 γωνία. Λάκωνες
/γωνία is probably from *γον-ία, rather than *γωνία,
cf. γ 1041 γῶνος· γουνός. ἔδος. It is probably
related to γόνυ, cf. Skt. jānu./
- γωροῦται Hesych. (γ 1045) σαρκοῦ. Λάκωνες
/Unexplained./

Δ

- δ' (δε) A 69 a I (L) IG 20 A 4, 258.9, 455.13, 599.24, 726.4&5, 729.5, 730.5, 733.5&7&9, 960.6, 1120.6, 1186.20, 1188.4, 1524.24, 1564 a 2 (Olympia), 1565.2 (Delphi), SEG 866 (IG 735) 1&4, 923.14, SEG 26 456.11&17, REG 86.1973 Bu11. 196.31. (M) IG 1355.12, 1368.5, 1390.52&91. Alc. 1.30&37&39&43&101 with other examples in Alc. 3.3&62; 4 fr. 1 4&8; 5 fr. 2 col. i 13&17; 7.13; 20.1&4; 27.2; 29.1; 37 (b); 40; +48; 56.1; 58.1; +69; +73; +79; 82; 89.1&6; +92 (d) 1; 101; 102 bis; 105; 137 (see Page for sources)
- +δ' (δη) Alc. 137 from Schol. Callim. fr. 384 1 Pf. (P.Oxy. 2258 c fr. 2 (a) 25 Lobel has δη)
- δα̃ (Doric for γῆ, according to the Schol. to Aesch. Ag. 1072. It is used in exclamations of horror etc.)*
A 47 b Ar. Lys. 198
- δαβελός Hesych. (δ 3) A 35 c δαλός ("firebrand"). Λάκωνες /β = φ, cf. Mod. Gr. δαυλός and Tsakonian νδαβελέ (Deffner 113). Kaibel p.172.116 quotes Et. Gen. (EM 246.35) δαλός... λαμπάς... λέγεται δὲ καὶ δαελός (δάελος AB) παρὰ Σώφρονι. A similar formation can be seen in κᾶλον "wood" from *καφαλον.)
The word comes from the root of δαύω, cf. the following and, in the suffix, δάφος:δαφελ-ός resembles νέφος:νεφέλ-η./
- δαβῆι Hesych. (δ 2) A 35 c καίηται. Λάκωνες /δαβεῖ H:Ahrens and κάθηται H:Latte. The word had the same root as the above, and *δαφίω > δαυ-φω, by metathesis, which in turn gave δαύω "light up". Cf. also ἐκδαβῆι in WL./
- +δάθεα Hesych. (δ 41) A 25 a I, 79 b ἄρπη φρεατία. Ταραντῖνοι /ἄρπη is glossed in L&S as "a bird - the shearwater", "sickle", "elephant goad", or "a kind of fish". Schmidt suggests that it might read ἀρπάγε. φρεατία is "belonging to a well or tank". The word remains unexplained. (Cf. Kaibel p.207.97.)/
- δαῖμα Hesych. (δ 69) A 55, 114 d σπιθαμήν ("span, space between the thumb and the little finger"). καὶ τὸ ἐγκωλον τοῦ σχοινίου. στήμονα ("warp in loom, thread") δὲ Ταραντῖνοι. (Kaibel p.207.98)
/The common word for a warp is δίασμα. Cf. δ 1 +δαάναι· διαζεσθαι ("set warp in loom"), ὅσον εἰς τὴν χρεῖαν τοῦ στήμονος μεριζόμενον καθάπτεσθαι, as well as Bk 452.30 ἄσμα· τὸ διάσμα. καὶ Σώφρων ἄπτεσθαι, ὃ ἡμεῖς διαζεσθαι./

- δαῖμον (Voc. of δαίμων) Alc. 116 from EM 622.46 (= Hdn. II 250.14 L. and similar in Cramer i 442.10, ii 462.1. Cf. Schol. Hom. Il. X 134)
- δαίμονας (From δαίμωνή "distribution" (in L&S suppl.), cf. δαίμων) Alc. 65 from Schol. A (i 36 Di.), D. Gen. (p.9 Nicole), Hom. Il. I 222. (Similar in Cramer IV 409.14 and An. Matrangia 409.19 (δαίμονας).)
- δαίμονος (From δαίμων) Alc. 5 fr. 2 i 13 from P.Oxy. 2390
- δαίμων (This has the same root as δαίωμαι "distribute".) (L) IG 1186.18, 1249.22. (M) IG 1355.13. Alc. 1.23. See also δαῖμον, δαίμονος
- δάφλον (This is the Doric form of the Epic δήλιος "hostile". Whether δήλον (of a πῦρ) "burning", from δαίω, has the same root, is a matter of dispute - see Frisk and Chantraine.)* A 35 e Alc. 121 from Priscian Inst. i 21, Gramm. Lat. ii 16.3 Keil. Also the same in i 22, ii 17.10 Keil.
- δαίτυμόνεσσι (δαίτυμόνεσι from δαίτυμών "one who is entertained, guest", cf. Skt. dátyate "share", as well as the monophthong forms dati "cut" and di-tī "distribution". These all suggest an original IE root *dai-.) A 76 a Alc. 98.2 from Strabo X.4.18, ii 410 Kramer
- +δακρυον (δακρύων? from δάκρυ?) A 9, 10 a (L) IG 947.1
- δάκρυ (From the IE *dakr-, cf. Goth. tagr- etc., and in Latin lacruma > lacruma > lacrima.) See δακρυον?, δάκρυσιν, δακρύων
- δακρύσας (From δακρύω) (M) SEG 966 II 4
- δάκρυσιν (δάκρυσιν) A 71 b (M) SEG 966 II 5
- δακρύων (L) IG 960.14
- δακτύλιον (Boeot. δακκύλιος suggests *δάτκυλος.)(M) IG 1432.12
- δάμαλιν ("young animal, cow, heifer", cf. Ir. dam "bullock".) (M) IG 1390.34&69
- δάμαρ (L) SEG 2 170.1
- δαμάσαι (From δαμάζω, which comes from IE *dm-, as does δάμνημι, δάμαλιν, δάμαρ etc.) Alc. 70 (b) from Ap. Dysc. Pron. 106 c, i 83 Schn. (Schn. has δάμασεν)
- Δάμεια Hesych. (δ 186) A 14 b, 34.14 ἑορτὴ παρὰ Ταραντίνους /Cf. the goddess Δάμοια in the Lac. IG 1314.1&26&31, possibly IG 1217 (.]οια) and, related to [Αύξη]σία, in IG 363.2. Cf. also λοχαία Δαμία in IG XII 3.361 (Thera) and Δαμία, the goddess of fertility or increase in Hdt. V 82 ff. (Epidauros). Wilamowitz, Glaub. d. Hell. 1.100, connects with Hesych. δ 2072 Δμία.

- Δάμεια cont. 'Ωκεανοῦ θυγάτηρ καὶ Δῆμητρος.. and Μνία in IG IV 1054.1, 1062.11 (Epidaurus) etc., and he likens the Δμία/Μνία relationship to that of δμωία/μνωία ("class of serfs" in Crete). The word may be related to δᾱ = γῆ. It is listed by Kaibel on p.207 No.99./
- δαμεῖς (From δάμνημι) (L) SEG 1 91.2
- δαμιοργοῦ (From δημιουργός)* A 28 b II, 34.15 (M) IG 1390.116
- δαμιοργῶν (" ")* A 28 b II, 34.15 (M) IG 1425.17-18
δα[μιορ]γῶν
- δάμνημι (From IE *d̥m̥-n̥-a-, cf. δάμαλιν etc., a group which is also related to many δεμ-, δομ- forms.) See δαμεῖς
- δᾱμον (δῆμον)* (L) IG 4.4, 966.7, 1144.2&10, 1146.12, 1566.7 [δᾱ]μον & 11 (Delphi), SEG 470.2. (M) SEG 23 207.36
- δᾱμος (δῆμος)* (L) IG 1145.35 [δᾱ]μος, 1165.2, SEG 679.6 δ[ᾱμος]. (M) IG p. XI 133 [δᾱ]μος, SEG 974.33. Alc. 17.7 from Athen. x 416 C; Alc. 119 from Hephaest. Ench. VII 3 p. 22 Consbr. (δῆμος) and Schol. B in Hephaest. p.273 Consbr. (δῆμος). See also Plut. Lyc. 6.8, III.2 p.10.13
- δαμοσία (δημοσία)* On bricks listed in SEG 874 under Class II b, and on tiles IG 894.1, 895.2, with [δαμοσί]α on tile BSA 12 41 E 2
- δαμόσια (δημόσια)* (M) IG 1379.5 [δαμ]ό-, 1390.100, SEG 23 205.1 [δ]αμ-
- δαμόσιαι (δημόσιαι)* On bricks SEG 873 Class I (IG 878 & 879), SEG 874 Class II 2, SEG 877 Class V, SEG 878 Class VI (IG 880), SEG 879 Class VII δαμ[όσιαι], and on tiles IG 889.1, 890.2, 891 A 1, 892.2
- δαμοσίαι (δημοσίαι)* (M) IG 1434.5
- δαμοσίαν (δημοσίαν)* On bricks (L) SEG 875 Class III (IG 881), SEG 876 Class IV. Also in REG 78 1965 Bull. 174. (M) IG 1379.6
- δαμόσιοι (δημόσιοι)* On tiles of the "city wall" type in (L) IG 896.1, 898.1, 903 a 3, 906.1; of the "parathesis" type in (L) IG 871.1, 873.1, 874.1, 875.1, 876.1, 891 b 1, BSA 13 41 B,E,F,H; of the "Artemis Orthia" type in (L) IG 867.1; of the "Miscellaneous" type in (L) IG 883.1, SEG 881 A-G (BSA 30 68)
- δαμοσιολάστας (This was an official title at Sparta. L&S suggest that they had a similar function to that of the μαστρός/μαστήρ "financial officials", cf. μαστεῖα "inquiry", although, as they appear in both cases in conjunction with a σύνδικος (see in WL), they may have had a judicial function.)* (L) IG 47.3. Cf. foll.

- δαμοσλομάστης (Cf. above)* (L) IG 554.11 δαμ[ο]σ-
- δαμόσιον (δημόσιον)* (M) IG 1379.13. (H) I 102
- δαμόσιος (δημόσιος)* On tiles of the "city wall" type (L) IG 887.1, 893.3, 897.1, 899 a 2, 899 b 1, 901 a 1, 901 b 1, 901 c 1, 902.1 903 b 1, 904.1, 905.1, 907.2, 908 a 1; on Δαμόσιος 'Αθήνας tiles (L) IG 850.1, 851.1, 852.1, 854.1, 855.1, 857.1, 858.1, 859 A & B, 860.1 861.1, 862.1, BSA 13 p.41 (= 30 p.232) 16 A 1, B 1; "parathesis" tiles (L) BSA 13 41 I 1 p.34 [δαμ]ό-; "miscellaneous" tiles (L) IG 882.1. Also REG 78 1965 Bull. 174. (M) SEG 23 229. SEG 25 432 (where just Δ or Δα for δαμόσιος), REG 83 1970 Bull. 286 [δαμόσ]ιος, REG 85 1972 Bull. 174 [δα]μό-. See also Xen. RL XIII 7, where οἱ περὶ δαμοσίαν (sc. σκηνή) are "the king's council", as in Xen. Hell. IV 5.8 & VI 4.14. Cf. also οἱ ἀπὸ δαμοσίας in Xen. Hell. IV 7.4 and συσκανία in WL.
- δαμοσίου (δημοσίου)* (L) IG 1114.13 -σ[ί]ου. (M) IG 1379.14
- δαμοσίω (δημοσίου)* A 74 a (M) IG 1447.17 (cf. οἴνου, line 6, and 'Αγριάνου, line 7, in the same inscription)
- δαμοσίω (δημοσίω)* (H) I 103
- δαμοσίων (δημοσίων)* On tiles (L) IG 900.1
- δάμου (δήμου)* (L) IG 467.6, 1145.16, 1146.37. (M) IG 1390.46
- +δαμοῦαι Hesych. (δ 207) οἱ ἐπὶ +Μελαντίας πεμπόμενοι. Λάκωνες /Latte suggests δαμονόμα (cf. δαμονομέοντος, BCH 54 43.14 Calydon IV/III B.C.) and Μεσσηνίας, but the reading is too uncertain for these to be more than conjectures./
- δαμοφανής Hesych. (δ 209) A 64 II τὸ ἱμάτιον. οἱ Λάκωνες /i.e. διαφανής, cf. Suid. δ 811 διαφανῆ χιτῶνια. - καὶ 'Ησαΐας ὁ προφήτης (3.21&2, see Swete OT III p.107) καὶ τὰ διαφανῆ Λακωνικά. Prof. Beattie tentatively suggests an intermediate form *διαμφανής./
- [[δαμπόν]] Hesych. (δ 210) τὸ πυρίεφθον ("beestings curdled by heating over embers"). [[Λάκωνες]]. Κρήτες /Both Schmidt and Latte reject Λακ. here, assuming that it has been inserted here from either 209 or 211./
- δάμω (δήμου)* A 74 a (H) I 118,125
- δάμω (δήμω)* (L) IG 4.8, 5.3&7, 952.11, 961.8, 963.6, 965.4, 966.11 δά[μ]ω, 1114.23, 1144.20, 1145.30 [δά]μω, 1146.41, 1312.12, 1523.4. (M) IG 1390.119, 1425.4-5, 1432.42, SEG 974.15, SEG 23 207.3. Alc. 3.74 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii

δαμώδεις	Hesych. (δ 214)* δημόται. ἢ οὐ ἐντελεῖς, παρὰ Λάκωσι /δαμώσεις H:Henricus Stephanus. Cf. νεοδαμώδεις in WL and Attic δημώδης. For the origin of the -ώδης suffix, see Buck Comp. p.342.497./
+δαμώσικτον	Hesych. (δ 211)*? δεδοκιμασμένον. Λάκωνες /Latte suggests δαμοκριτον?/
δανδαλίδαι	Hesych. (δ 225) αἰ δοῦλαι. Ταραντιῖνοι /Cf. Kaibel p.207.100. δαναϊέδαι (Schmidt read δάναιε· δαῖδοῦλαι) H:Latte. αἰ is added above the line by H ^{ac} . Latte emends to δανδαλίδαι, cf. δ 222 δάνδαλος· ἐρεθικός "robin-redbreast". (EM 164.31 has ἀδμενίδες· δοῦλαι, but this is not apparently related.)/
δανειζόμενος	(From δανείζω) (L) IG 18 B 1 [δα]ν-
δανειζομένων	(" ") (L) IG 18 B 14
δανείζω	(Probably IE *d ₂ > δα, which makes this a close relation of δίδωμι/δῶρον.) See δανειζόμενος, -ομένων, δανεῖσαι, ἐδάνεισαν, ἐδανείσατο
δανείου	(From δάνειον "loan") (L) IG 1146.8&9-10
δανεῖσαι	(From δανείζω) (L) IG 962.9 -ε[ῖσαι]
δανεισμόν	(From δανεισμός "money lending") (M) IG 1432.8
δαπάνα	(δαπάνη)* (L) IG 1144.36, 1146.55
δαπανάμασιν	(δαπάνημασι)* <u>A 71 b</u> (L) IG 1146.17
δαπανάματα	(δαπανήματα)* (M) IG 1390.98
δαπάναν	(δαπάνην)* (L) IG 26.15, 1144.6. (M) IG 1390.73
δαπάνας	(δαπάνης)* (L) IG 26.16. (M) SEG 23 206.7
δαπάνας	(Acc. pl.) (M) IG 1432.32
δαπανάω	See δαπανήσαντος, δαπανῶν, and cf. δαπανούμενα
δαπανήσαντος	(From δαπανάω) (L) SEG 894 add. d-e 3
δαπάνη	(From IE *d ₂ -p-, cf. δάπτω "devour", as well as Lat. daps, Tokh. tap "eat". The suffix -αν- comes from IE *n̥.) See δαπάνα, δαπάναν, δαπάνας (-ης), δαπάνας
δαπάνημα	See δαπανάμασιν, -άματα

δαπανούμενα	(From δαπανόω = δαπανάω (this is the only example given by L&S).) <u>A 111 b</u> (M) IG 1390.55
δαπανῶν	(From δαπανάω) (M) SEG 23 208.9
δαπέδων	(From δάπεδον. This probably comes from IE *dm-pedom, from the root of the δεμ-/δομ- family + that of πέδον. So Frisk gives the literal translation "hausboden", so "level surface, floor of a chamber, ground".) (L) IG 455.12
δαρικόσ	(δαρεικούς from δαρεικός "Persian gold coin", derived from Δαρεῖος, cf. Babyl. da-ri-ku?) <u>A 9, 13 a, 44?, 74 b</u> (L) IG 1 A 2 (given as δαρικόσ in IG, but δαρικ(κ)ός in M.L. 67) &16&23
((δάριρ))	Hesych. (δ 268) <u>A 34.16, 39</u> τὸ ἀπὸ τοῦ μεγάλου δακτύλου ἐκ τὸν μικρὸν διάστημα /δάριρ H:Ahrens, ἐκ H:Musurus (ἀπὸ). Cf. δ 269 δάριν· σπιδαμήν ("span"). Ἀρκάδες, and δῶρον "hand's breadth" as in δεκάδωρος, Hes. Op. 426, (cf. Old Ir. dorn etc.). The final ρ is probably due to rhotacism, which persuaded Bechtel, II 333, to ascribe the word to Laconia, but it could also be Elean, see A 39./
δαρικόσ	<u>A 44?, 74 b</u> See δαρικόσ
δάσκιον	(From the intensive prefix δα- + σκλος (σκιά))(L) IG 455.2
δατέομαι	See ἐδάσσατο
δάφναι	(δαφνηι)* (M) IG 1390.15
δάφνη	(A Mediterranean word with the λ/δ variation, cf. Hesych. λάφνη· δάφνη. Περγαῖτοι, and also Lat. laurus.) See δάφναι, δάφνηι, δάφνης
δάφνηι	(L) IG 258.5
δάφνης	(L) SEG 923.26 -ν[ης]
δαφιλῶς	("abundant, plentiful", from δα-, as in δάπτω, δατέομαι etc.) (L) IG 526.7
δέ	(The adversative and copulative particle - of uncertain origin, perhaps from δή.) <u>A 95 II d</u> Passim
δεδηγμένος	Hesych. (δ 383) βεβλημένος. Ταραντιῖνοι (Kaibel No.101) /This is the perf. pass. from δάκνω, cf. δεδαγμένος in Pindar, P. 8.87./
δεδογμένα	(From δοκέω) (L) IG 5.14
δεδομένα	(δεδομένη from δίδωμι)* (L) IG 4.15, 1114.21. (M) SEG 23 207.38

δεδομένος	(From δίδωμι) (M) IG 1432.16
δεδομένης	(" ") (M) IG 1370.14
δεδόσθαι	(" ") (L) Ergon Arch. Et. 1972 p.83 (REG 86 1973 Bull. 199
δεδόσθαι	(δεδόσθαι from δίδωμι) <u>A 66 a i</u> (M) SEG 974.16
δεδόχθαι	(From δοκέω) (L) IG 26.8, 931.24, 935.7 [δεδ]ό-, 1335.9 [δε]ό-. (M) SEG 12 371.14
δεδύναντο	(From δύναμαι) (M) IG 1379.1
δέδωκα	(From δίδωμι) (L) IG 739.3
δεδωρημένον	(From δωρέω) (L) IG 21 col. I 6
δεήσει	(From δέω) <u>A 25 b VII</u> (M) IG 1379.22
δεῖ	(From δέω - this is either the indicative or the subjunctive. For the subjunctive see A 106 c i.) (L) IG 361.4, SEG 466.8. (M) IG 1379.26, 1390.24&37&37&57&61&65&67&101&140, 1432.38, 1433.28&34. (H) I 142 (IG 361.4 is certainly an indicative, but the others are all dubious)
δεῦγμα	(Cf. δείκνυμι) (L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 9
δεῦτε	(δεῦτε from δεῦρος) <u>A 7</u> (L) IG 730.2
δεικελισταῖ	(δεικηλισταῖ) <u>A 4 c</u> EM 260.43 Μιμηταῖ παρὰ Λάκωσι
δεικηλίσκτας	(This is a Doric form of δεικηλίστης, retaining the guttural element from the aorist of *δεικηλίσδω.) <u>A 71 a</u> See Plut. Ages. 21.8, III.2 p.220.11-12; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 212 F 57, II p.125.4 and 220 F 6, p.150.9-10 [δει]κ-
δεικηλισταῖ	Hesych. (δ 453) μιμηταῖ παρὰ Λάκωνες /Cod. H has δεικελισταῖ, emended by Valesius, although EM has the ε form and see my A 4 c./
δεικηλίστης	(Cf. δείκνηλον "representation, image" and δείκνυμι.) See δεικελισταῖ, δεικηλίσκτας, δεικηλισταῖ, δεικηλίσκτας, δεικηλισταῖ
δείκνυμι	(The IE root is *deik-/dik-, cf. Lat. dīcō "say", Goth. ga-teihan "make to know, announce". For the aorist ἔδειξα, cf. Lat. dīxī, Skt. adikṣi etc.) See δείξας, δεικνυμένη, ἔδειξαν, ἔδειξε, ἔδειξεν

- δεικτηρίου ("place for showing") (M) SEG 23 207.35 (see REG 79 1966 Bull. 200)
- δειμαλέα A 25 a I Poll. IV 14.103 has ἦν δέ τινα καὶ Λακωνικὰ ὀρχήματα δειμαλέα (δειμαλέος is "horrible, fearful" from *δφεῦ-μα)
- Δειμάλωτα Hesych. (δ 475) τὰ λεπτὰ τῶν βοσκημάτων. οἱ δὲ Λάκωνες νεκρά
/The cod. has δειμαλέα, as Schmidt, who conjectures λιμαλέα (cf. λ 1030 λιμαλέον· λεπτόν and α 1937 +αἵμαλέον· ἀσθενές). Latte (p.504) takes from Δειμός "Fear", to which the power of causing illness and the death of animals is supposed to be ascribed. (He quotes as evidence Vergil, Ecl. 3 103, "nescio quis teneros oculus mihi fascinat agnos".)
He also notes the similarity of the explanation in κ 2147 κελεβρά (i.e. κενεβρά - for κενέβρειον "carcass of animal")· λεπτὰ καὶ νεκρά κτήνη but the word itself has no apparent relation to Δειμάλωτα./
- δεῦν (From δέω) (L) IG 962.9. (M) IG 1370.20
- δελνάρια (δηνάρια) A 4 b note (M) SEG 23 207.11 [δεῖ]ν- &12&14&15&16&17&18&21&22&23&24&25&26&27&29&30&31&32
- δελναρίου (δηναρίου) A 4 b note (M) IG 1433.30
- δελναρίων (δηναρίων) A 4 b note (M) SEG 23 207.34
- δείξας (From δείκνυμι) (L) IG 1281.8
- δελκνίσαντα (From δελκνί(ω)) (L) IG 1346.9 -ν[ί]σ-
- δεῦκνον (M) IG 1390.96, 1498.2. See also foll.
- δείκνου (M) IG 1390.95
- +δειρεῖτοι Hesych. (δ 538) λοῖδοροι· οἱ αὐτοῖ
/See following. οἱ αὐτοῖ must mean the Laconians, for this gloss follows δειριᾶν in the Hesych. list./
- δειριᾶν Hesych. (δ 537) λοιδορεῖσθαι. Λάκωνες
/Cf. δ 671 δερῖαι· λοιδορίαι and above. There may also be a connection with γ 185 γαρριώμεθα· λοιδορούμεθα. Bezenberger, BB 16.248, probably wrongly relates it to Skt. járāte "sound". δέρω "flay, skin" may be connected, but is not certainly so. (See also θραῖεν in WL.)/
- δέκ' (δέκα) A 69 a I, 88 j (L) IG 1186.1. (M) IG 1433.4&12&20
- δέκα (From IE *dekṃ, cf. Skt. dáśa, Lat. decem etc.)
A-88 j (L) IG 1 A 4, 533.6, 1188.5, 1346.7, SEG 676.4, 696.1. (M) IG 1359.3, 1379.8 δέ[κ]α &10, 1390.32&70 &116&122&167&169&174&178, 1433.5&7&9&10&10&12&13&13&

- δέκα cont. 15&17&20&21&27&36, 1470.4 [δέ]κα, SEG 23 206.21.
(H) I 29,52,114,123,125,140,140,141,141, II 15,34, 40,53,61,68,69,86,99,104,105 [δέκα],106 (In (H) I 29 and all references in II except 15 δέκα is part of a number in the teens, e.g. δέκα ἥν for ἔνδεκα etc. - see my A 88 k.) See also δέκ', δέχ'
- Δεκαδάρχαι A 45 a EM 254.23 has τὰς ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων κατα-
σταθείσας ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι δεκαδάρχειας συνεχῶς
ὀνομάζουσιν οἱ ἱστορικοί, κτλ.
Examples are found in Plut. Lys. 5.5, III.2 p.97.26
and 13.5, p.107.24 and 14.2, p.108.20 and 15.6,
p.111.1; Isocr. Pan. 110; and see also δεκαρχία
- δεκάδας (L) IG 732.1
- δεκαδύο (L) SEG 610.3
- δεκαπέντε (L) IG 1186.7 -κ[α]π- &21 -κ[απέντε]. (M) SEG 12 371.16
- δεκαπλόαν (From δεκαπλόος/-πλοῦς = δεκαπλάσιος. This and forms
such as πλέω, Lat. duplus, Goth. tweifls "doubt"
etc., suggest an IE root pel- "fold", but the
suffix -οος is not so easy to explain (it occurred
early in e.g. Homeric διπλόος etc.). Cf. also ἀπλαῖ
and διπλεῖ in WL.) A 28 a III (M) IG 1421.7&13
- δεκαρχία (= δεκαδάρχια) See e.g. Xen. Hell. III 4.2, 4.7, 5.13.
See also Δεκαδάρχαι, and cf. δεκατάρχης
- δεκάς ("a group of ten") Alc. 1.99 δεκ[άς]. See also δεκάδας
- δεκάται (δεκάτην)* (L) IG 931.38
- δεκάταν (δεκάτην)* (L) IG 1568.2 (Olympia). (T) Schw. 58.3
- δεκατάρχης ("head of δεκαταρχία/δεκαδάρχια") A 45 a
(L) IG 818.5 [δ]εκ-
- δεκάτην (L) IG 1346.11
- δέκατον (H) II 18&29
- δέκατος (The ordinal with the -το suffix replacing -μο, cf.
Lat. decimus, Skt. daśamas.) A 88 j See δεκάται, -άταν,
-άτην, -ατον, -άτου, -άτω
- δεκάτου (M) IG 1433.17
- δεκάτω (H) I 121
- δεκέσθον (δεχέσθων from δέχομαι - this is a conjecture by
Peek, cf. Thuc. IV 118 δέχεσθαι and SV II 287
δεκέσθω.) A 9, 38 a i, 44, 64 I e ii, 101 b
(L) SEG 26 461.15 [δεκέθο]han

Δεκεμβρίων	(Name of month) (M) IG 1359.3
δέχομαι	See δέχομαι (The κ form is the original one, cf. the -δοκος words, but Attic has χ) <u>A 44</u>
δεκτῆρα	(From δεκτῆρ "receiver") (L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 195 No. 31
δέκωνται	(From δέχομαι = δέχομαι in Attic) <u>A 44</u> (H) I 105
δένδρεα	(Contrast <u>φέτη</u> in same inscription) <u>A 25 a I</u> (H) I 142,172
δενδρέους	<u>A 25 c IX</u> (H) I 175
δένδρεον	(From the IE root *drew-/*dru-, as δρῦς, δόρυ etc. The reduplicated form *δερ-δρεφ-ον > δένδρεον, by dissimilation of the first ρ to ν.) See δένδρεα, -δρέους, -δρέων
δενδρέων	<u>A 25 c VIII</u> (H) I 119,129,135,148
+δένεμωρ	Hesych. (δ 624) <u>A 39</u> γῆ τις πετρῶδης, εὐθρυκτος ("easily broken, crumbling"), παρὰ Λάκωσιν /δενεμωρ cod. H ^{ac} . Schmidt thinks there is some confusion between this and his 624 δενδρύτης· κροκόδειλος, reading for these two glosses δενέρμωρ· κροκόδειλος and δενδρύτης· γῆ κτλ. (δενδρύτης is "of a tree", but δενδρύτης γῆ is "soil suitable for plants"). But Latte in his 626 (Schmidt 624) reads Δενδυρύτης (for Τεντυρύτης "from the isle of Tentyrus", see Pliny 8.92 etc.). He offers no explanation for +δένεμωρ./
Δενθάλλιοι	Steph. Byz. 225.8 πόλις μία τῶν περιμαχήτων Μεσσηνίων καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων. τὸ ἔθνικόν ὁμοιον. /Δενθάλλιοι H, Δελθάννοι V, Δελθάνιοι AR. Also Μεσσηνίων καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων, em. by H, unless there is an omission./
Δένθις	Hesych. (δ 628) οἶνος. Λάκωνες /Athen. i 31 C (= Alc. 92 (d)) has +οἶνον δ' Οἶνουντιάδα ἢ Δένθιν κτλ. (i.e. τὸν ἐκ Δενθιάδων)./
δεξαμένων	(From δέχομαι) (L) IG 560.6
δέξασθε	(Imperat. from δέχομαι) Alc. 1.83
δεξιὰς	(From δεξιός < *δεξιφός, cf. Gall. dextiva.) (L) IG 364.16, cf. foll.
δεξιῶν	(Cf. above) (L) SEG 923.2
δέξο	(From δέχομαι/δέχομαι, where δεκ-/δεχ- + σο > the imperative form δέξο, as in Leon. A.P. VI 300.) (L) IG 1562.1 (Olympia) [δέξ]ο
δεξόμενων	(From δέχομαι) (L) IG 1208.28 [δέξο]μ-
δεξώμεσα	(δεξώμεθα from δέχομαι) <u>A 42</u> (L) SEG 12 371.2

- δεόμενα (From δέω) A 25 c II iii (H) I 173
- Δέρα Steph. Byz. 225.16 τόπος Λακωνικῆς. τὸ ἐθνικὸν Δεραῖος ἢ Δερεάτης, ἀφ' οὗ Δερεάτιδος Ἀρτέμιδος ἱερὸν. καὶ τὸν δῆμον δὲ Δειράδας φασὶ καὶ τοὺς δημότας Δειραδιώτας, ἀπὸ τινος ἥρωος.
/Some MS have Δερρ- rather than Δερ-, see Meineke.
The name also occurs in Inscr. Cret. I p.1134.13 and IG IX 2.7 a 5. There is a Δέρα in Paus. IV 15.4 and Artemis Δέρειον and Δερεάτις occur in Paus. III 20.7. Cf. the following, with note./
- δέραι Hesych. (δ 662) αἱ +συνάσκειαι. Λάκωνες
/Schmidt reads συνάγκειαι "meeting point of glens", referring to Δέρα in Paus. IV 15.4 (cf. above).
Latte suggests συνακρία, presumably with the same place name in mind. But it is possible that the word has some relation with the following./
- δερεῖ[...] (Kolbe sees a possible relation to Artemis Dereatis (see Δέρα in WL), but it occurs in one of the Artemis Orthia inscriptions, in a position where the name of another contest might be expected. And, if it was the name of a contest, δέρα (above) might be connected, in which case the reading συνάσκειαι could be correct.) (L) IG 267.9 (AO 16)
- δέρματα (From δέρμα "skin", cf. δέρω "flay", Lith. derũ, Ch. Sl. derq etc.) (M) IG 1390.86. Alc. 53 from Schol. T Hom. Il. 21.485
- δερμάτινα (M) IG 1390.23
- δέρρεῖς (From δέρρις, cf. Attic δέρρεις in Thuc. II 75.5 etc., where "covering skins".) A 57 c (M) IG 1390.35
- +δεσμαν (δέσμη was a measure in Egypt, a standard unit of asparagus and beans, e.g. in P.Oxy. 1212.4.)*
(L) SEG 759 a A 7
- δεσποῖνας (δέσποινα is a Homeric word, the fem. of δεσπότης. Presumably it came from *δεσποτινα, although the loss of τ and the lengthened form οι are unusual and have not been satisfactorily explained. Buck Comp. p.147.199 says that a "dental stop and nasal normally remain unchanged", as they do in πότινα itself, which comes from the root *pot- (giving πόσις), with the fem. νι-.) Plut. Lyc. 14.2, III.2 p.21.13
- δεσποσιοναῦται A 40 d Athen. vi 271 f quotes Μύρων ὁ Πριηνεύς (FHG IV 461.2) πολλάκις, φησὶν, ἠλευθέρωσαν Λακεδαιμόνιοι δούλους καὶ οὓς μὲν ἀφέτας ἐκάλεσαν, οὓς δὲ ἀδεσπότους, ...δεσποσιοναύτας δ' ἄλλους, οὓς εἰς τοὺς στόλους κατέτασσον.
/This is a deriv. of δέσποτης, with assibilation of τ./

δεσπότου	(From δεσπότης, cf. Skt. dāmpati·etc. Literally it means "master of the house", coming from IE *dems, cf. δόμος, + *potis, cf. πόσις.) (L) IG 821.6
δευτέρα	(H) II 50,80. Alc. 1.58
δευτέρα	(L) IG 486.8.-ρ[α], 535.10
δευτέραν	(L) SEG 923.8&20. (H) I 20,181, II 60,84
δευτέρας	(Gen. sing.) (L) IG 479.7. (H) II 58
((δευτερίναρ))	Hesych. (δ 744) <u>A 39, 71 c</u> ὁ μετὰ τὸ ὕδωρ ἐπιχεθῆναι εἰς τὰ στέμφυλα ("mass of pressed grapes") οἶνος /Cf. 743 δευτερίας· καλλοπος οἶνος εὐτελής, the word derived from δεύτερος, which is the regular term for the inferior wine made from στέμφυλα. Rhotacism suggests a Lac. origin./
δεύτερον	(L) IG 140 (SEG 616 a) 2, 932.20 -ρο[ν], 1145.12, SEG 585 C 9.3. (M) IG 1428.1 -ε[ρον]. (H) I 26, 158,162, II 37
δεύτερος	(This derives from the root of δεύω "lack", + the comparative suffix.) <u>A 88 b</u> (H) I 158. See also δευτέρα, -τέρα, -τέραν, -τέρας, -τερον, -τέρω
δευτέρω	(δευτέρου) <u>A 74 a</u> (H) I 31,83
δεχ'	(δέκα) <u>A 69 a II, 88 j</u> (M) SEG 966.2
Δεχάς	("place where prisoners were strangled", literally "the receptacle".) Plut. Ag. & Cleom. 19.8, III.1 p.370.28
δέχομαι	(From the IE root system *dek-/dok-, so it is related to δοκέω, Lat. decet, dignus etc.) See δεκέθοναι, δέκωνται, δεξαμένων, δέξασθε, δέξο, δεχομένων, δεξώμεσα, δεχομένων, ἔδεκτο, ἐδέξατο
δεχομένων	(From δέχομαι) (L) IG 1208.30
δέω	("lack", from the root δευ- or δευσ-, cf. Skt. doṣa, from IE *douso-?) See δεήσει, δεῦ, δεῦν, δεόμενα, δέωνται, δῦν, ἔδει
δέωνται	(From above) <u>A 25 c VIII</u> (H) I 132
δή	(L) IG 21 col. II 5, 598 (SEG 814) 20, 727.10. SEG 26 456.2. (M) IG 1427.6, SEG 974.11 [δ]ή. Alc. 26.2 from Antigone. Caryst. Mir. xxiii (27) p.8 Keller (see Page for other similar references); Alc. 115 from EM 620.35 (δῆ). See also δ', δηῦτε
δήϊος	See δάϊον

δήλωμαι	(βούλωμαι - see this in WL) <u>A 11 f, 34.9, 47 a</u> Plut. Apophth. Lac. 219 D 3, II p.146.2. See also δήλωνται
δηλόω	(Cf. δῆλος. (probably from *δεαλος)) See δηλώσω
δήλωνται	(βούλωνται from δήλωμαι/βούλωμαι) <u>A 11 f, 34.9, 47 a</u> (H) I 146
δηλώσω	(From δηλόω) (L) IG 1147.23
δημαρχικῆς	("related to the office of δημαρχία") (L) IG 374.7 [δημ]αρχ-, 691.2 δη[μαρχικῆς], 1238.13 -χ[ικῆς], 1239.7, 1240.8, SEG 922.12. (M) IG 1361.6 [δημαρχικῆς] &17, 1449.5, 1450.7
δήμαρχον	(L) IG 1172.9 -ο[ν]
δημευέσθω	(From δημεύω) (L) SEG 923.15
δημευθήτω	(" ") (L) SEG 923.15
δημεύω	See δημευέσθω, δημευθήτω
δημιουργός	(*δᾱμιο-φεργός Hom. δημιουργός / Att. δημιουργός. The Doric form may come from this or from *δᾱμιο-φοργός, cf. Arc. δαμιοφοργῆ, see Buck p.134.167.) <u>A 28 b II, 29</u> See δαμιοργοί, δαμιοργῶν
δῆμον	(M) SEG 1031 (IG 1428) 3 [δῆ]μ-
δῆμος	(Cf. Ir. dām "following", Gall. dauu "client" and Myc. damo?) (L) IG 16.6, 18 B 6&11&14, 19.19, 28.2 [δ]ῆ-. (M) IG 1456.3 [δῆμ]ος. See also δᾱμον, δᾱμος, δάμου, -ω, -ωι, δῆμον, δήμου, -ωι, and δημο[...] In literature see e.g. Plut. Lyc. 6.6&8&8, III.2 p.10. 9&13&15; Plut. Ages. 20.4, p.218.14; Plut. Ag. and Cleom. 10.1, III.1 p.361.21; Paus. III 11.10; Arist. Pol. 2.6, 1265 b 39 and 2.9, 1270 b 9&18 ff. and 2.10, 1272 a 32&40 and 4.9, 1294 b 30; Strabo VI 3.2 (= "free citizens"), cf. VII 12.6
δημόσια	(L) IG 21 col. II 4, 1208.7 δημ[όσια], SEG 923.37
δημοσίαι	(Dat. used as adverb) (L) IG 1208.18
δημο[...]	(M) IG 1370.23
δημοσίαις	(L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 7 δημ[οσίαις]
δημοσίαν	(δ. σκηνήν is "public mess tent") Xen. RL XV 4. cf. δαμόσιος references and συσκανία in WL
δημοσίας	(L) SEG 923.23. (M) IG 1370.6
δημόσιοι	(L) IG 198.3

- δημόσιον (L) IG 1208.2
- δημόσιος (The suffix -σιος came from IE *tio.) (L) IG 112.16 116.16&17 and b 4&5, 147.16, 153.31, 156 b 1, 205.4 [δη]μ-, 243.6-7 δη[μ]όσι[ος], REG 80 1967 Bull. 270. See also δαμοσία, δαμόσια, -όσιαι, -οσίαι, -οσίαν, -όσιαι, -όσιον, -όσιος, -οσίου, -οσίω, -οσίωι, -οσίων, δημόσια, -οσίαι, -όσιαν, -οσίαις, -οσίας, -όσιαι, -όσιον, -οσίου, -οσίωι, -οσίων
- δημοσίου (τοῦς ἐκ δ. are "the public authorities".) Xen. RL III 3
- δημοσίωι (L) SEG 923.38
- δημοσίων (L) REG 77 1964 Bull. 190
- ((δημότας)) Plut. Lyc. 6.10, III.2 p.10.24 (Tyrtaeus, West p. 151 No. 4.5), describing the βασιλῆας, the γέροντας and the δημότας ἄνδρας. There is nothing specifically dialectal about this word, but the passage is of paramount importance in the study of the Laconian social classes, so it seemed to be worth noting.
- δήμου (L) IG 18 A 4, 485.8, 486.3, 541.19, 542.14, 589.14, 608.9 [δ]ή-, 1208.9 δ[ήμου] &27, SEG 468.19 [δ]ή-, 471 (IG 12) 8, 492.4, 923.39
- δήμωι (L) IG 28.3, SEG 471.1, SEG 948 (IG 1331) 3. (M) IG 1370.20
- δήν See δοάν
- δηνάρια (L) IG 1176.4&5, 1346.6, SEG 13 261.11
- δηνάριον (From Lat. denārius) See δεινάρια, -αρίου, -αρίων, δηνάρια, -αρίων, δεινάρια
- δηναρίων (L) IG 18 B 13, 21 col. II 6
- δηῦτε (δὴ αὖτε) A 69 c Alc. 59 (a) 1 from Athen. XIII 600 F (although the Teub. edition gives δαῦτε)
- δελ' (δελά) A 69 a I (L) IG 18 A 6, 18 B 12, 19.18, 27.21, 1144.20, 1146.19, 1164.5 [δ]ελ', 1240.12, 1241.6, 1294.6, 1347.3, SEG 493.3, 948 (IG 1331) 16, SEG 23 199.15, REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.15. (M) IG 1432.28&28&35, SEG 974.14, SEG 23 206.16. Alc. 1.62
- δελά (From IE *dis, which expresses separation, as in Lat. dis-, + α, perhaps by analogy with μετά etc. So *dis-a > δελά.) (L) IG 6.2, 16.4, 18 A 8, 18 B 14, 65.3, 137.15 [δ]ελά, 364.9&11, 380.5, 448.7, 480.11, 483.7, 544.17, 559.7&11 δ[ελ]ά, 578.3&5, 586.6 (δ)ελά, 587.4, 602.3&4, 607.10&14, 669.6, 678.3, 958.7, 959.7, 971.8, 1144.19&25&27, 1145.11&34&37, 1146.40 δ[ελά], 1171.7, 1172.7 [δελ]ά, 1208.54&55&60, 1282.16, SEG 464.10,

- διὰ cont. 465.5, 780.4, 807.4-5&6, 810.2, 923.23&35, 948 (IG 1331) 1 [δι]α &2&2&4, REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.16. (M) IG 1370.21, 1390.84, 1398.7, 1427.6, 1429.5, 1432.31 &35&38, 1451.10, 1455.3&4, 1538.4, p. XVII 76, SEG 974.3&8&23, SEG 23 206.8, 207.6, 208.12&20. (H) I 16,60,64,70,73,76,130,159, II 13,16. See also δι'
- διαβάντες (From διαβαίνω) (H) II 17,42
- διαβέτεος (From διαβέτης) A 25 c II i, 35 c, 79 a (L) IG 676.4, 677.3 [δια]β-, 679.5, 680.7, 681.2 -ε[ος], 687.1 -β[έτεος], SEG 842 add. a 4 -βέ[τεος], SEG 844 (IG 682) 4 -τ[εος]
- διαβέτην (From διαβέτης) A 35 c, 79 e (L) IG 495.4 [διαβ]έ-
- διαβέτης (Böckh CIG 611 noted that β < F, for the word is a deriv. of Fέτος. The title signified an official, apparently of quite lowly rank, occurring in a few "cursus" inscriptions and in several "σφαιρεῦς" ones. Also in IG 32 a διαβέτης Λυμναέων occurs twice. So he must have been connected with gymnastic training, and probably his appointment had some relation to the obes.) A 35 c, 79 e (L) IG 32 A 2, 32 B 5, 65.19, SEG 491.2, 492.2, 493.2 [δια]β-. See also διαβέτεος, διαβέτην
- διαβολεύρ Hesych. (δ 956) A 39 ὁ ἐν τοῖς ἱστοῖς πρόβολος. Λάκωνες /διαβολευειρ H:Latte, i.e. -ευρ or the variant reading -ιρ. Latte also suggests that this was the tool used in Pollux VII 35, where "λέγουσ δ' ἂν διάγειν τὴν πρόκην, διαφέρειν, διαβάλλειν κτλ."/
- διαβούλιον ("meeting for debate") (M) IG 1379.19, 1390.172
- διαγεγραμμένον (From διαγράφω) (M) IG 1379.4 -μμ[ένον]
- διάγειν (From διάγω) (M) SEG 23 206.20
- διαγιγνώσκω See διαγνόμεν, διαγνόντῶ, διαγνόντων, -γνώμεναι, -γνῶντι, -γνώσονται, διακνόντων, διέγνον
- διαγνόμεν (διαγνῶναι from διαγιγνώσκω) A 9, 109 b iii (L) IG V II 159 A 7 (Tegea) (Buck No. 70)
- διαγνόντῶ (διαγνόντων 3 pl. imperat. from διαγιγνώσκω) A 9, 101 a (L) IG V II 159 B 11 (Tegea) (Buck No. 70)
- διαγνόντων (Pple from διαγιγνώσκω) (H) II 9
- διαγνώμεναι (διαγνῶναι from διαγιγνώσκω) A 109 b 'ii (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 431.36
- διαγνῶντι (διαγνῶσι from διαγιγνώσκω) A 99 d i (H) I 153
- διαγνώσονται (From διαγιγνώσκω) (L) IG 18 B 9

διάγραμμα	(M) IG 1390.5&25&114&189-90&192. See also διαγράμματι, -ματος
διαγράμματι	(M) IG 1379.18 -μ[ματι], 1390.28&95&181-182
διαγράμματος	(M) IG 1390.113
διαγράψω	See διαγεγραμμένον
διάγω	See διάγειν
διάδηλος	("distinguished") (M) SEG 23 207.38
διαδιδόμεν	(διαδιδόναι from διαδίδωμι) <u>A 109 b iii</u> (M) IG 1379.27 δια(δλ)δόμε[ν]
διαδίδοσθαι	(From διαδίδωμι) (M) SEG 23 201.13 -σ[θα]
διαδίδωμι	See διαδιδόμεν, -δίδοσθαι, -δοθέντος, -δοθήη, -δοθήμεν
διαδοθέντος	(From διαδίδωμι) (M) IG 1379.27
διαδοθήη	(" ") This is one reading given in (M) SEG 23 201.7, the alternative is διαδοθήμεν
διαδοθήμεν	(διαδοθήναι from διαδίδωμι) <u>A 109 b iii</u> (M) IG 1379.26, SEG 23 201.7 -ή[μεν] (but see above)
διαδοχαῖς	(From διαδοχή) (L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.32
διάδοσιν	(From διάδοσις) (M) IG 1379.28
διαθέσεως	(From διάθεσις) (L) IG 957 b 4, cf. foll.
διάθεσιν	(" ") (M) IG 1390.24, cf. above
διαλινεῖσθω	(From διαλινέω) (M) IG 1379.15 -αι[ν]εῖ- (IG reads διαι[τ]εῖσθω, but L. Robert, BCH 52 1928 p.426-32, suggests διαι[ν]εῖσθω from αἶνος "resolution, decree")
διαλπετής	(Probably from διαλύπτω, so "falling through", although διαλπέτης from διαλέτομαι has also been suggested.) <u>A 1 c Alc. 3.67</u> from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii
διαλροῦντας	(From διαλρέω) (M) IG 1379.18
διακάτλαι	(διακόςλαι) <u>A 40 b, 88 m</u> (L) IG V II 159 A 1 (Tegea) (Buck No. 70). (H) I 18,23,37,45,46, cf. foll.
διακατῶν	(διακοσῶν) <u>A 40 b, 88 m</u> (H) I 185, II 98, cf. above
διάκειμαι	See διακειμένης, -κείμενος
διακειμένης	(From διάκειμαι) (M) IG 1370.22 -μ[έ]νης

διακείμενος	(From διάκειμαι) (L) SEG 471.10
διακνόντων	(διαγνόντων from διαγιγνώσκω) <u>A 45 b</u> (H) I 11
διακόσια	<u>A 40 b, 88 m</u> (M) IG 1433.3&6&20&28&41, SEG 23 207.17&22&26
διακοσίας	<u>A 40 b, 88 m</u> (L) IG 1146.35
διακόσιοι	(From IE *-kmtio- (cf. ἑκατόν from *kmtō-), with Att.-Ion. o for α and assibilation of τ-, in contrast to Doric διακάτιοι. It is διακόσιοι, rather than *δικόσιοι, by analogy with τριακόσιοι.) <u>A 40 b, 88 m</u> See διακόσια, -κοσίας, -κοσίων. Cf. also διακάτιαι, -κατίων
διακοσίων	<u>A 40 b, 88 m</u> (H) II 35
διακριθῆμεν	(διακριθῆναι from διακρίνω) <u>A 109 b iii</u> Thuc. 79.25, cf. foll.
διακρινέτωσαν	(διακρινόντων from διακρίνω) <u>A 101 b</u> (L) IG 21 col. II 9 -ω[σαν], cf. above
διαλάμφεως	(From διάλαμψις) (L) IG 935.4
διαλεγομένου	(From διαλέγω) (L) IG 1112.4 [δ]ια-, 1523.2, SEG 2 160.4
διαλέγω	See διαλεγομένου, -λεχθέντων, -λεχθῆι, διελέγη, διελέγοντο
διαλείπει	(From διαλείπω) (M) SEG 23 208.7
διαλείπω	See διαλείπει, διαλιπών
διαλεχθέντων	(From διαλέγω) (M) IG p. XI 124
διαλεχθῆι	(" ") (L) IG 5.2 -θ[ῆ]ι
διαλιπών	(From διαλείπω) (M) SEG 23 206.17
διαλλαγαί	Hesych. (δ 1132) μεταβολαὶ καὶ διαλλάξεις, λάκωνες ἐκ τῆς ἔχθρας /καὶ διαλέξεις H:G. Dindorf, and Latte wants to read [καὶ] ἐκ ... The word is found elsewhere too, e.g. in Hdt. I 22. Cf. also the following./
διαλλαγαῶν	(διαλλαγῶν) <u>A 72 a</u> Ar. Lys. 984, 1101, cf. above
διαλλασσόμεθα	(From διαλλάσσω, cf. Att. διαλλαττόμεθα.) <u>A 58</u> (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 437.10
διαλογισμούς	(M) IG 1432.6
διαλύσαντα	(From διαλύω) (L) IG p. XIII 142

- διαμαστίγῳσις (This was one of the names given to the whipping contest held at the altar of Artemis Orthia, the winner of which was entitled βωμονύκῃς - see in WL.) See e.g. Suid. Adler III 297.9, A 824; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 239 D, II p.213.11
- διαλυθῆναι (From διαλύω) (M) IG V II 419.5 (Phigalea)
- διαλύοντες (" ") (M) IG V II 419.1 (Phigalea) -ο[ντες]
- διαλύω See διαλυθῆναι, -λύοντες, δέλυσαν
- διαμύνη (διαμύνη subj. from διαμύνω) A 3 c (L) IG 1208.17
- διαμναμονεύσουςα (διαμνημονεύσουςα from διαμνημονεύω)* (L) IG 932.9 [δλ]α-
- διαμονῆς (From διαμονή) (L) SEG 923.29
- διανεκοῦς (From διανεκής, as it is found in Attic and Doric, elsewhere it is διηνεκής. Frisk and Chantraine derive it from δια- + ενεκ- (as in the aorists ἐνεγκεῖν and ἐνεχθῆναι), which would regularly give διανεκής in Attic, but in Doric διηνεκής might be expected - see A 24 b. Perhaps, as the origin of the word was forgotten, Doric adopted ᾱ instead of η, as a reverse process of Doric ᾱ > η, although Attic still maintained ᾱ as well. At any rate the ἡνεκής forms are secondary. Similar compounds can be seen in e.g. ποδιηνεκής and δουριηνεκής.) A 11 b (L) IG 469.7
- διανομήν (L) SEG 492.8
- διαπ[...] (M) IG 1426.2
- διακέμει (From διακέμω) (L) IG p. VIII 91, cf. foll.
- διακέμπεσθαι (" ") (L) IG p. VIII 89, cf. above
- διακίπτω For a possible derivative see διαικετής
- διακλέκει (From διακλέκω) Alc. 1.38 [δλ]α-
- ?δίας (From δίος) Alc. 57.2 gives Διός, but Plut. Conv. iii 10, 659 b, Mor. Bk. IV p.116.1 of the Teubner text gives δίας
- +διασάτηρ Hesych. (δ 1305) A 39? διαπαύζειν. Λάκωνες /διακεζειν H:Musurus, but no firm conclusions can be made, as the reading is very uncertain. Even the ending -ης would not be appropriate for the infinitive form -ειν./
- διασαφουμένους (From διασαφέω) (M) SEG 1031 (IG 1428) 15 -σ[αφουμένους]

διασημότατος	(L) IG 944.2 [δ _ε]ασημό[τατος], cf. foll.
διασημοτάτου	(L) SEG 810.7 διασ[ημοτάτου]
διασκαφόντι	(διασκάφουσι fut. from διασκάπτω "dig through") <u>A 99 d i, 102 c</u> (H) I 131
διασκευάζεσθαι	(From διασκευάζω) (M) IG 1390.24
διαστολάν	(διαστολήν from διαστολή, literally "drawing off asunder", so "division".) (H) II 46,54,60,68
διασुकάξαι	Hesych. (δ 1354) <u>A 103</u> διασुकεδάσαι. Ταραντιῖνοι /διασुकάξαι H:Schmidt. Also in Kaibel 102./
διάταγμα	(L) IG 1147.15. See also foll.
διατάγματι	(L) IG 1147.23
διατάμνοντα	(διατέμνοντα from διατέμνω) <u>A 34.17</u> (H) II 65
διατάμνοντος	(διατέμνοντος from διατέμνω) <u>A 34.17</u> (H) I 12, II 72
διατάξωντι	(διατάξωσι from διατάσσω) <u>A 99 d i</u> (M) IG 1390.25&32
διατάσσω	See διατάξωντι, διατέτακται, δ _ε τέταξε, δ _ε τετάξατο
διατελεῖ	(From διατελέω) (L) IG 30.9 -τε[λεῖ], 936.10 [διατ]ε-, 961.2, 963.2, 965.2, p. XIII 115, p. XIV 24, SEG 470.14 -λ[εῖ]. (M) IG 1395.5, 1432.19 δ[ια]τ-, 1453.5 [διατελ]εῖ & 10 -λε[ῖ], p. XVII 74&89, SEG 974.28, REG 84 1971 Bull. 321
διατελέω	See διατελεῖ, -τελοῦσιν, -τετέλεκαν, -τετέλεκεν, δ _ε τετέλεσαν, δ _ε τετέλεσε
διατελοῦσιν	(διατελοῦσι from διατελέω) (L) IG 931.27
διατέμνω	<u>A 34.17</u> See διατάμνοντα, διατάμνοντος
διατέτακται	(From διατάσσω) (L) IG 7.7
διατετέλεκαν	(διατετετέλεκασι from διατελέω) (L) IG 1146.2&44
διατετέλεκεν	(διατετετέλεκε from διατελέω) <u>A 71 b, 99 d iii</u> (L) SEG 761.6-7, 762.6, SEG 2 60.10 [διατε]τ-
διατετήρηκα	(From διατηρέω) (L) IG 1145.22, cf. foll.
διατετήρηκεν	(διατετητήρηκε from διατηρέω) (L) IG 1145.25 cf. above
διατιθῆται	(From διατίθημι) (M) IG 1379.24
διατυπώ	("give laws a lasting form", so the passive can mean "be arranged, regulated".) See δ _ε τυπώθησαν

διαυλοδρόμος	("running the δίαυλος") (L) IG 19.8
δίαυλον	(Originally "double pipe", and so "double course" in a race.) (L) IG 213.46&52 [δύ]αυ- &55&58&61&64&87, 1120.2 [διαυ]λο(ν) &2 -λ[ον] &7, SEG 830.4, 831 (IG 655) 6. (M) IG 1387.4&5 δ[ύ]αυ- &6 [δ]ύ-
διαφάδαν	(διαφάδην "openly")* Alc. 1.56
διαφανές	(M) IG 1390.21-22.
διαφανῆ	<u>A 25 a III, 79 b</u> (M) IG 1390.16
διαφανής	(Cf. φαίνω) See διαφανές, διαφανῆ. See also δαμοφανής
διαφερομένους	(From διαφέρω) (M) SEG 974.13
διαφέροντα	(" ") (L) IG 563.5
διαφέρω	See διαφερομένους, διαφέροντα
διαφθείρω	See διεφθαρμένα
+διαφοιγοιμόρ	Hesych. (δ 1436) <u>A 39</u> ὑπὸ Λακίωνων ἐπὶ πάσῃ ἡμέρᾳ τῆς τῶν φιλιτύων σιτησεως /Suggestions include διαφιλιτιορ "having a share of the φιλιτύα" - Herwerden, λαφουγμόρ (from λαφύσσω, i.e. ἀφειδῶς θοινᾶσθαι) - Schmidt, Δελφοῦ λοιμόρ (Bourguet p.17, cf. λιμός) and διφοριμορ (cf. the king who received two portions - see Xen. RL XV 4 and Hdt. VI 57) - Latte. But the reading is very doubtful so these are all just guesses./
διάφορα	(From διάφορον) (M) IG 1390.45&48&49-50 δι[ά]φ- &54 &57&58&61&63&64&70
διαφοράς	(From διαφορά) (M) SEG 974.11
διαφόροις	(From διάφορον) (L) IG 11.8
διάφορον	(M) IG 1390.53&59&67&93&94. See also διάφορα, -φόροις, -φόρων
διαφόρων	(From διάφορον) (L) IG 962.5 -φ[ό]ρ[ων], 1146.33. (M) IG 1390.45&72&87&89
διαφυλάσσω	See διεφύλαττε
διαψηφισμόν	(διαψηφισμόν "voting by ballot")* (M) IG 1432.3
διδάξας	(From διδάσκω) (L) IG 977.10
διδασκαλίαν	(L) IG 1523.8
διδάσκαλοι	(L) IG 500.1 [διδ]άσ-

διδάσκαλον	(L) SEG 1 88.2
διδάσκαλος	(L) IG 209.16. See also διδάσκαλοι, -καλον, -κάλου
διδασκάλου	(L) IG 543.3 -κά[λου]
διδάσκω	(Buck Comp. p.153.206.3 takes this from *διδασκω, cf. διδαχή, Lat. doceo and disco (*di-dc-sco). But some more recent etymologists, see Frisk and Chantraine, prefer to take it from the root δα- (IE *d̥ns-), quoting the forms given under *δάω in L&S, ἐδάην etc., so relating it to τὰ δήνεα "counsels, plans", Skt. dápsas, etc. This would mean that there was no connection with Lat. doceo or disco.) See διδάξας
διδόμεν	(διδόναι from δίδωμι) <u>A 109 b iii</u> (M) IG 1390.57 [διδόμ]εν, SEG 12 371.16
διδομένην	(From δίδωμι) (L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 8
διδόμενον	(" ") (M) IG 1390.53 -νο[v]
διδομένου	(" ") (L) IG 37.15 -μέ[v]ου
διδόναι	(" ") (L) IG 1114.24 δι[δόν]αι. (M) IG 1379.29 -να[ι]
διδόντι	(διδόασι from δίδωμι) <u>A 99 d ii</u> (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 437.11
διδόντος	(From δίδωμι) (L) IG 1208.29
διδόντων	(" ") (L) IG 19.12, 1208.13
διδούσι	(" ") (L) IG 1144.14
δίδραχμον	("priced at two δραχμαί") (L) IG 1146.38
διδύμων	A conjecture in (L) IG 919.3 δι[δύμων], (Bourguet, p. 59, points out that it will be plural because, with δίδυμος or δισσός in poetry, the plural rather than the dual is the rule.)
δίδωμι	(IG *deǵ- > *dō, from which the athematic verb δίδωμι developed. The present is a reduplicated form, cf. Skt. dádati. The same root is found in Lat. donum etc.) See δεδομένα, -ομένας, -ομένης, -όσθαι, -όσσθαι, δέδωκα, διδόμεν, διδομένην, -όμενον, -ομένου, διδόναι, διδόντι, -όντος, -όντων, -ούσι, δοθείς, δοθείσης, -θεισών, -θέντος, -θήμεν, -θήτω, -θῶσι, δοίη, δόμεν, δόντα, δόντας, δόντω, δόντων, δότε, δότω, δοῦναι, δούς, δῶι, δῶη, δῶκα, δῶκεν, δῶμες, δῶσει, δῶσω, [[δωῶ]], ἔδοκε, ἔδον, ἔδωκα, ἔδωκαν, ἔδωκε
διέγνον	(From διαγιγνώσκω) (H) I 99
διελέγη	(From διαλέγω - this is the less frequent aor. 2 form.) (L) IG 5.5
διελέγοντο	(From διαλέγω) (M) IG V II 419.4

διέλουσιν	(διέλυσαν from διαλύω) <u>A 10 b</u> (L) IG 1336.7 (IG reads διέλ[[ο]]υσιν, but see A 10 b)
διεξαγαγόντες	(From διεξάγω) (L) IG 26.7
διεξαγνηκέναι	(From διεξαγνέω, a form from ἀγνέω = ἄγω.) <u>A 112 a</u> (L) IG 26.9
διεξάγω	See διεξαγαγόντες, διεξαγνηκέναι, διεξήγαγον
διεξήγαγον	(From διεξάγω) (L) SEG 469.2 -ή[γαγον]
διέσεις	(διέσεις from δίεςις "smallest interval in the scale".) <u>A 80 a</u> (T) Philol. fr. 6
διέταξε	(From διατάσσω) (M) SEG 23 206.13-14
διετάξατο	(" ") (M) SEG 23 206.19
διετέλεσαν	(From διατελέω) (L) SEG 468.12 -λ[εσαν]
διετέλεσε	(" ") (M) IG 1353.5
διετη	(From διετής "lasting two years") <u>A 25 a III, 79 b</u> (L) IG 1145.16. (M) IG 1390.69
διετυκώθησαν	(From διατυκώω) (L) SEG 464.3 [δυ]ετ- (The sense here is not certain, for it is a fragmentary inscription. It is the rescript of a proconsul of Achaëa concerning the restoration of a theatre, 359 A.D.)
διεφθαρμένα	(From διαφθείρω) (L) IG 538.18 -αρ[μένα]
διεφύλαττε	(From διαφυλάσσω) <u>A 58</u> (M) IG 1370 [δυ]εφύλ[ατ]τ[ε]
[[δύζα]]	Hesych. (δ 1721) αἷξ. +Λάκωνες /Latte follows Fick, KZ 42.148, who conjectures Καυκῶνες, cf. λ 1269 λοῦκα· ῥόφημα ἐξ ἀλφύτων. ὡς Καυκῶνες./
δύζω	(Cf. δύς) See δύξας
διηνεκῆ	<u>A 25 a III, 79 b</u> (L) SEG 923.39 [διηνε]κῆ
διηνεκῆς	See διανεκοῦς, διηνεκῆ
δύκα	(δύκη)* Plut. Lyc. 21.5, III.2 p.34.12 (although in a fragment of Terpander)
δικάζω	(From *δικαδ-ω) See δικασάντων, ἐδικάξαμεθα
δύκαλα	(L) IG 1144.8, 1145.17 -αλ[α], 1146.3. (M) SEG 974.2, SEG 23 205.6 [δύ]κ-
δικαίαν	(L) IG 1145.26, 1208.57
δικαιοδοτής	(Lat. "iuridicus") (L) IG 485.12-13
δικαίοις	(L) IG 1145.31 δικ[αίοις]

- δικαιολογηθέντες (From δικαιολογέομαι "plead one's cause before the judge".)(L) IG 931.10 -έν[τες] &18 [δικαιολογ]η-
- δίκαιον (L) IG 464.7, 586.3, 589.5, 596.4, 608.1, 977.8 -α[ιον], 1144.9, p. VIII 88
- δίκαιος See δίκαια, -αίαν, -αίοις, -αιον, -αίου, -αίους
- δικαιοσύνας (δικαιοσύνης)* (L) IG 483.3 -σ[ύ]νας, 488.7
- δικαιοσύνη (This is a feminine abstract noun in -σύνη, derived from the adjective δίκαιος. -σύνη is probably from -τυνος, with -νο- added to the abstract suffix -τυ, cf. Skt. -tvana-, see Buck Comp. p.323.464.8.) See δικαιοσύνας, -σύνηι, -σύνης
- δικαιοσύνηι (L) SEG 468.7 -σύ[νηι]
- δικαιοσύνης (L) SEG 778.6-7 [δικ]αιο[σύνης]
- δικαιότατον (L) IG 538.3 [δικ]αι-
- δικαιότατος (L) IG 109.4. See also δικαιότατον
- δικαίου (L) IG 170.11, 564.9, SEG 469.3. (M) IG 1390.3
- δικαίους (L) IG 1524.41 [δε]κ-, SEG 468.25
- δικαίῳ See δικαίων, ἐδικαίουσιν
- δικαίων (M) IG 1370.5
- δικαίως (Adverb) (L) IG 21 col. II 10, 482.11, 1523.9 [δε]κ-, SEG 468.8 [δικα]ίως, REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.18 [δε]κ-. (M) IG 1390.8, 1432.26&34
- δίκαν (δίκην)* Plut. Apophth. Lac. 211 C 41, II p.120.18
- δίκας (δίκης)* (L) IG 931.21
- δίκας (Acc. pl.) (L) IG 21 col. II 11 δικ[ας]. (M) SEG 972.4. (H) I 49, .II 26
- δικασάντων (From δικάζω - in gen. absol.) (L) IG 533.7 -άν(τ)ων
- δικασταγωγός ("official who escorted foreign δικασταί to their homes".)(L) IG 39.25 δικ[α]στ-, SEG 491.4, 493.6, 496.4
- δικασταί (L) IG 1336.1 -τα[ί]. (M) IG 1390.52 -τ[αί] &62, 1429.28 δικ[ασταί]
- δικασταῖς (L) IG 931.17
- δικαστᾶν (δικαστῶν) A 72 a On tiles (L) IG 869.2 = BSA 13 46 B 2 δικ[α]στᾶν

- δικαστάς (Acc. pl.) (L) SEG 468.4 -α[στᾶς] &26-27 -α[στ]άς, REG 89 1976 Bull. 269. (M) IG 1428.4
- δικαστής See δικασταί, -ταῖς, -τᾶν, -τάς. In literature see e.g. Thuc. III 52.3, 53.1, 68.1; Xen. Hell. V 2.35
- δίκη (This has the same root as δείκνυμι, but with the weak grade of vowel. It originally meant "direction, way", so "usage, right" and "lawsuit, trial".) See δίκη, δίκαν, δίκας (-ης), δίκας (acc. pl.), δίκης, δικῶν
- δεικηλίκτας See Hesych. (δ 1821)* A 13 a, 71 a δίκηλον· φάσμα. ὄψις. εἰδωλον. μύμημα. ὅθεν καὶ ὁ μιμολόγος παρὰ Λάκωσι δεικηλίκτας /δίκην λίκτας H:Musurus. Cf. δεικηλίστης in WL./
- δεικηλισταί (δεικηλισταί from δεικηλίστης) A 13 a Sosibius J III B 595.1 (Suid. s.v. Σωσίβιος) has Σωσίβιος· Λάκων, γραμματικῶς [[τῶν ἐπιλυτικῶν καλουμένων]]. περὶ τῶν μνημῶν ἐν Λακωνικῇ ἱστορουμένων παλαιῶν [ἐν τούτοις δὲ ἱστορεῖ καὶ τοῦτο, ὅτι εἰδός τι κωμωιδίας ἐστὶ καλούμενον δεικηλιστῶν καὶ μνημῶν]· καὶ ἄλλα. Cf. Suid. δ 1098. Also Athen. xiv 621 d-e has ἐκαλοῦντο δ' οἱ μετιόντες τὴν τοιαύτην παιδίαν παρὰ τοῖς Λάκωσι δεικηλισταί, ὥς ἂν τις σκευοποιοῦς εἴπη καὶ μνητάς. τοῦ δὲ εἰδους τῶν δεικηλιστῶν πολλὰ κατὰ τόπους εἰσὶ προσηγορίαι. κτλ.
- [[δίκηλον]] Hesych. (δ 1820) ἐκτύπωμα, ὁμοίωμα, εἰδωλον. ἀνδριάς. ζώδιον [[παρὰ Λάκωσιν]] /Schmidt includes π. Λ. here, but Latte claims that it was omitted by K, and must have been wrongly transferred to this gloss from the following one in the lexicon, i.e. from δεικηλίκτας./
- δίκης (L) IG 21 col. II 7
- δεικνυμένη (δεικνυμένη from δείκνυμι) A 13 a (M) IG p. XVII 69
- δίκτυς Hesych. (δ 1839) ὁ ἰκτῖνος ("kite" or "a kind of wolf"). ὑπὸ Λακῶνων /Hdt. IV 192 gives δίκτυες as wild beasts of Libya. Why the gloss should be ascribed to Laconia is not certain./
- δικῶν (L) IG 32 B 28, 44.16 (ἐπὶ τῶν δ. is a position or title)
- δύλαξ Hesych. (δ 1842) ἡ ἀρία (Doric "holm oak"), τὸ φυτόν. Λάκωνες /Cf. Mod. Gr. ἀζύλακας "oak", see Deffner 51 (s.v. ἀρία). Be II 370 compares the formation with that of δῦπλαξ./
- δύν (δεῦν from δέω) A 13 a (L) IG 21 col. II 2
- δυνάρια (δηνάρια) A 4 c, 13 a (L) IG 1208.33&35, both δυν[άρια]

δίξας	(From δίζω) (L) IG 1524.8
διό	(L) IG 21 col. II 5, 1524.41
διόδωλ	(From διόδος) (M) IG 1431.26
διολκεῖσθαι	(From διολκέω) (M) IG 1432.34
διολκέω	See διολκεῖσθαι, -κήσωντε, -κουμένοις
διολκήσεως	(L) SEG 923.13
διούκησιν	(L) IG 18 B 5
διούκησις	(M) IG 1379.14&20. See also διολκήσεως, -κησιν
διολκήσωντε	(διολκήσωσι from διολκέω) <u>A 99 d i</u> (M) IG 1390.58&112
διολκουμένοις	(From διολκέω) (M) IG 1432.16
Διонуσιάδες	Hesych. (δ 1888) ἐν Σπάρτῃ παρθένου, αἱ ἐν τοῖς Διонуσίοις δρόμον ἀγωνιζόμεναι /Same in Schol. M to Aeschin. 1.43 (see G.S. Dobson, Demosthenes and Aeschines VIII p.378). Cf. Paus. III 13.7 τὰς δὲ ἄλλας ἑνδεκα ἄς καὶ αὐτὰς Διонуσιάδας ὀνομάζουσι, ταύταις δρόμου προτιθέασιν ἀγῶνα. δρᾶν δὲ οὕτω σφίσις ἦλθεν ἐκ Δελφῶν. Dionysus does not appear in Homer, and some etymologists, Frisk etc., suggest a Thracian origin. But O. Szemerényi, JHS 94 1974 p.145, takes it as a Greek form, from IE *diwos and *sunus "son" (cf. Skt. sunus etc.). Diwos-sunus > Diwosnusus by metathesis, > Diwosnusus by dissimulation of u-u to u-o, which Szemerényi claims is the basis of all the Greek forms, (the god was, of course, found throughout the Greek speaking world). With Διонуσιάδες cf. also the following./
Διонуσίδες	(Cf. above?) (L) SEG 610.3 (which is a list of βύδουι, time of Trajan?)
διορθωτήν	(L) IG 538.13
δίος	(From IE *dei-, cf. Lat. diūs and diēs, and related to the family of words from *dyeu-, giving the various forms of Zeus.) See δεῖε, δίας
διότι	(L) IG 11.10, 962.38, SEG 468.12. (M) IG 1432.13, SEG 972.3
διπλασίας	(M) IG 1390.82
διπλασιασθέντα	(From διπλασιάζω) (L) IG 18 A 8 [δ]ιπ-
διπλάσιος	(Probably from *διπλατιος, with the root *pel- "fold" as in πλέκω, δίπλος etc., with -σιος as in ἀμβρόσιος etc.) See διπλασίας, -πλάσιου

- διπλασίου (M) IG 1390.51
- διπλεῖ (διπλῆ "doubly, twice". This is the Doric form, with the -ει locative adverbial ending, as in Lex. Gort. 2.7. The IE root is *pel-, cf. διπλάσιος etc.)
A 94 a (H) I 109
- διπλοῦν A 28 c I (M) IG 1390.62&76&76-77&78
- διποδία Hesych. (δ 1952) [Λακωνικῆς] ὀρχήσεως εἶδος (Crat. fr. 162 Kock i p.63) οἱ δὲ διποδισμός /Λακ. is supplied from Διπόλια (in WL), and cf. the following quotes from Eustath. etc./
Eustath. 772.6 Λακωνικὴ τις ἦν εὐγενῆς ὀρχησις διποδία λεγομένη.
Pollux IV 101 διποδία, ὄρχημα Λακωνικόν.
Cf. also the Schol. Arist. Lys. 1243 (Kock i 63)
- διποδιᾶξω (Fut. from διποδιᾶζω, cf. διποδία. L&S quote only this form with the Doric guttural ξ.) A 103
Ar. Lys. 1243
- [[Διπόλια]] Hesych. (δ 1953) ἐορτὴ Ἀθήνησιν. οἱ δὲ Διῦπόλια, ὡς προεδήλωται [[καὶ εἶδος Λακωνικῆς ὀρχήσεως]]
/See διποδία in WL./
- δίρ (δύς) A 39, 95 I b i (L) IG 302.4
- δύς (The adverbial numeral, cf. Skt. dvīḥ, Lat. bis etc., so probably from *δῦς < IE *dwis.) A 95 I b i
(L) IG 36 B 22 δῖ(ς), 116.18, 254.4, 362.1, 525.11, 535.5, 666.2&3, 1188.5, SEG 492.17, 495.5. (M) IG 1390.46&125. See also δίρ
- δισκίοι (Optative from δισκέω "pitch the quoit"?) A 3 b
(L) IG 828.2
- δισχύλια A 11 e V, 13 a, 88 m, 95 I b i (M) IG 1433.41 (see add.) &42. See also δισχύλιαι, -λίας
- δισχύλιαι A 11 e V, 13 a, 88 m, 95 I b i (H) I 37
- δισχυλίας A 11 e V, 13 a, 88 m, 95 I b i (L) IG 1145.52
δισχυλίας], SEG 923.32. (M) IG 1390.62&62
- δίφουρα Hesych. (δ 1994) A 3 c, 10 b, 47 a or b γέφυρα. Λάκωνες /Cf. β 1005 βουφάρας· γεφύρας, Theban βέφυραν for γέφυραν in Athen. xiv 622 a (Strattis, Kock i 725), and Cretan δέφυρα, Schwyzer No. 206 g. Buck, p.62.68.2 and p.75.88, takes the β/δ variation as an example of the different developments from a labiovelar, and Bechtel II 333, likens the υ/ε variation to that of Homeric πύσυρες beside Lesb. πέσυρα. But Hooker, see note under βαβύκα in WL, takes this as a non-Greek word, where the variations are caused by differences in translation from a foreign language./

- δύφρους (A deriv. from δυ(ς) + the root of φέρω, with an unusual zero vocalism.) (M) IG 1390.23
- δυφρ[...] Alc. 5 fr. 14.3 (Page p.25 adn.)
- δυξαμένη (From δλώκω) (M) IG 1355.10
- δλώρυγα (δλώρυχα "a cutting through", so "trench, conduit". This is a late form from δλωρυξ -υχος.) A 44 (H) I 59,92
- δυατήρες (δυατήρες, from the IE root *dṃ-, cf. δάμνημι etc.)* A 114 c Alc. 2 (iv) 6 -τή[ρε]ς from P.Oxy. 2389 fr. 3 (a)
- δοάν (δῆν, or Doric δᾶν "for a long while". Frisk and Chantraine take δᾶν from *δᾶ-, and relate it to δῆθα, also from *dwa-. But they have to explain δοάν by suggesting it is simply written for *δᾶν. An original *δοᾶν could only give Attic δῆν if οα > ᾶ, a contraction which is found, e.g. in the nom. neut. pl. ἄπλᾶ, G&G p.67, but see A 28 a II. 2 forms *δοᾶν giving δᾶν, and *δοᾶν, giving δοάν, are possible but unlikely. So, while the root δα-/δη- is quite definite, its origin and relation to the form δοάν remain unsatisfactorily explained.) A 28 a III Alc. 132 from Schol. Vat. in Dion. Thrac. Gramm. p.281.18 Hilg. = Bk. ii 949.21.
- δόγμα (The root *dek-/dok- also gave δοκέω, δέχομαι etc., as well as Lat. doceo etc.) (L) IG 26.14, SEG 12 371.2. (M) IG 1352.8, 1370.1 [δόγμ]α, 1379.23, 1390.61, SEG 23 206.2, 208.5. (H) I 126. See also δόγματα, -ματος, -μάτων
- δόγματα (L) IG 1208.9 [δόγμ]ατα
- δογματογράφων (L) IG 26.1
- δογματοποιεῖσθωσαν (δογματοποιεῖσθων from δογματοποιέω) A 101 b (M) IG 1390.57
- δόγματος (M) IG 1432.1 -μ[ατος]
- δογμάτων (L) IG 538.28 [δογμ]ά-
- δοθεῖς (From δίδωμι) (L) SEG 771 add. (IG 452) 6
- δοθείσης (" ") (L) IG 1291.2 [δ]οθ-
- δοθεισῶν (" ") (L) IG 480.10
- δοθέντος (" ") (L) SEG 2 161
- δοθήμεν (δοθήναι from δίδωμι) A 109 b iii (M) IG 1432.38&39
- δοθήτω (From δίδωμι) (M) IG 1361.11
- δοθῶσι (" ") (L) SEG 470.2 δ[οθῶ]σι

- δοῦν (From δίδωμι) (M) IG 1538.3 δοῦ[η]
- δοιούς (δοιοῦ is Epic for δύο. It comes from IE *dwoi-, cf. Skt. dvayá-, CH Sl. dŭvojī- etc.) A 88 b (L) IG 732.4
- δόκανα Plut. On Brotherly Love 478 a, Mor. III p.221 has τὰ παλαιὰ τῶν Διοσκόρων ἀφιδρῦματα Σπαρτιᾶται "δόκανα" καλοῦσι· ἔστι δὲ δύο ξύλα παράλληλα δυσὲς πλαγίοις ἐπεξευγμένα, καὶ δοκεῖ τῷ φιλαδέλφῳ τῶν θεῶν οἴκετον εἶναι τοῦ ἀναθήματος τὸ κοινὸν καὶ ἀδιαίρετον. Cf. Zonar. 563; Eustath. 1125.59. /They are depicted in e.g. SMC fig. 14 p.113 and fig. 68 p.193; BSA 13 p.213 ff.; Rom. Mitt. 15 1900 p.7 f. Their significance has been a matter of dispute in the past. EM 282.5 defines them as τάφοι τινὲς ἐν Λακεδαιμονίᾳ· παρὰ τὸ δέξασθαι τοὺς Τυνδαρίδας, φαντασίαν ἔχουσας τάφων ἀνεωλιγμένων. Ἡ παρὰ τὸ δοκεῖν, δόκανον. Now etymologists prefer the root δοκός, cf. Hesych. δ 2111 δοκάναι· αἱ στάλικες, αἷς ἴσταται τὰ λύνα, ἢ κάλαμοι. Margaret C. Waites, Am. J. of Arch. 23 1919.1, probably correctly associated the Dioscuri, the sons of Zeus the Thunderer, with the two posts of a sacred doorway, cf. the πύλαι Καστορίδες at Gythium, Paus. III 21.9, and the votive reliefs of the σφαιρεῖς, dedicated to the Dioscuri and Helen, BSA 13 p.213 f. It was only later that this gateway became especially associated with tombs - see the first part of the EM definition given above. Other relevant discussion of the δόκανα is given in RE 5 1089; Roscher, Lex. 1170 s.v. Dioskuren; Rendel Harris, Cult of the Heavenly Twins; A.B. Cook, Zeus a Study in Ancient Religion, p.767; von Prott. Ath. Mitt. 1904 p.18 (who gave them an original phallic significance)./
- δοκεῖ (δοκῆι subj. from δοκέω) A 106 c i (M) IG 1390.66&92, IG V II 419.18 (Phigalea)
- δοκεῖ (Indic. from δοκέω) A 11 a Alc. 1.45 (Π gives δοκεει)
- δοκεῖοι (δοκοῖ from δοκέω) A 3 a Thuc. V 79.4. Cf. foll.
- δοκέοι (δοκοῖ from δοκέω) A 25 c IX Plut. Lys. 14.8, III.2 p.109.16
- δοκέω (From the same family of words as δόγμα. The aorist ἔδοξα is unusual, for -έω verbs regularly have -ησα.) See δεδογμένα, δεδόχθαι, δοκεῖ (subj.), δοκεῖ (indic.), δοκεῖοι, δοκέοι, δοκῖν, δοκουμένην, δοκοῦντι, δόξαι, δόξει, δόξω, δοχθέν, δόχθεντα, ἔδοξε, ἔδοξεν
- δοκιμάζω (Like δόκιμος, this comes from the same IE family as δοκέω above, i.e. from the root *dek-/*dok-.) See δοκιμαζόντι, -μασθεῖ, -μασθέντοισ
- δοκιμαζόντι (δοκιμάσουσι fut. from δοκιμάζω) A 99 d i, 102 c, 103 (H) I 118

δοκύμας	(δοκύμης)* (H) I 103
δοκιμασθεῖ	(δοκιμασθῆναι subj. from δοκιμάζω) <u>A 106 c iv</u> (M) IG 1390.114
δοκιμασθέντοις	(δοκιμασθεῖσι from δοκιμάζω) <u>A 77</u> (M) IG 1390.71
δοκιμασάν	(M) IG 1390.71-72
δοκιμαστήρες	(Walbank, III p.260, defines these as "auditors of the public funds". He notes that they are known only here, although they may have existed elsewhere too. He compares the title to δοκιμαστής "a scrutineer". Chrimes, p.48, identifies them with the σύνδοκοι and the δαμιομάσται, likening them to the μαστρού of Camirus, Delphi, Pellene, Amorgus etc. But Walbank argues that the μαστρού were regular members of the council, part of the constitution based on that of the Achaean cities, whereas the δοκιμαστήρες apparently belonged to an occasional office.) <u>A 114 c</u> Polyb. XXIV 7.5 ff.
δοκῦν	(δοκεῦν from δοκέω) <u>A 13 a</u> (L) IG 1524.19
δοκουμένη	(From δοκέω) (L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.30
δοκοῦντι	(δοκοῦσι from δοκέω) <u>A 25 c X, 99 d i</u> (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I p.431.36, 432.7, 433.16
((δολάνα))	Hesych. (δ 2137) μαστροπός ("pimp, procuress, one pandering") [Λάκωνες] /Λακ. is taken from δολομάν (see in WL). Cf. also δ 2161 δόλοπα· μαστροπόν. It is probably related to δόλος./
δολιχαδρόμος	(δολιχοδρόμος "running the δόλιχος", it is the Dor. and Aeol. form which has α.) <u>A 8 a</u> (L) IG 19.6&7
δολιχεῖ	(From δολιχεύς = δολιχοδρόμος) (L) SEG 838.9
δόλιχον	(L) IG 213 (Buck No. 71) 36 δόλ[ιχον] &42 -χο[ν] &47&88, 222.5, 1120.8 (IG 213 (Buck No. 71) and IG 222 give δολιχόν from δολιχός "long", but Buck, in his errata, emends to δόλιχον "the long course", an emendation which would probably also apply to IG 222.)
δόλιχος	("the long course". δολιχός is from the IE term for "long", cf. Hitt. dalug- and also Skt. dīrghá-, Ch. Sl. dlǫgŭ (*dlǫ-) etc.) See δόλιχον, δολύχος
δολύχως	(δολύχους from δόλιχος) <u>A 9, 74 b</u> (L) IG 1120.4&9
δολομάν	Hesych. (δ 2158) μαστροπόν. Λάκωνες /Latte brackets because cf. δολάνα (see in WL)./
δῶλος	(δοῦλος, cf. δῶλος in Lex Gort. 1.1) <u>A 9, 11 j</u> (L) IG 1155.5

δομα	(δῶμα) <u>A 9</u> (L) SEG 475 add. a (IG 722) 6 [δδ]μα
δομεν	(δοῦναι from δῶμι) <u>A 109 b iii</u> (L) IG 5.18, 961.18, 965.14, 966.30, 976.9. Thuc. V 77.4
]δομοισιν[...	(δόμοις from δόμος?) <u>A 71 b, 74 c</u> Alc. 3 fr. 17.3 from P.Oxy. 2387
δομον	Alc. 1.20 δ[ό]μον
δόμος	(*domo- is an old root of the same family as δῶμα, δεσπότης, as well as Skt. dámas, Lat. domus etc.) See]δομοισιν[... , δομον, δόμους, -μω
δόμους	(L) IG 732.2 -μο[υς]
δόμω	Alc. 45 from Ap. Dysc. Pron. 105 a, i 82 Schn.
δόντα	(From δῶμι) (L) IG 1346.5, 1347.2. (M) SEG 966 III 12
δόντας	(From δῶμι) (L) IG 22.13
δόντω	(δόντων 3rd pl. imperat. from δῶμι) <u>A 101 a</u> (L) IG 4.18, 7.4. (M) IG 1379.29 [δόντ]ω, 1390.114
δόντων	(From δῶμι) (M) IG 1462.3 (gen. absol.), 1379.33 (in a fragment), p. XI 144
δόξα	(Cf. δοκέω) See δόξαν, δόξας, δόξης
δόξαι	(Infin. from δοκέω) (L) SEG 949.16. (M) IG 1390.176
δόξαν	(L) IG 18 B 13 -α[ν], 465.8, 1208.25 -α[ν], SEG 948 (IG 1331) 16 [δ]ό-, SEG 26 456.7
δόξας	(δόξης)* (L) SEG 26 456.3
δόξει	(δόξει subj. from δοκέω) <u>A 106 b</u> (M) IG 1379.16&20&20&27, 1390.89
δόξης	(From δόξα) (L) IG 822.5
δόξω	(Fut. of δοκέω) (L) IG 1208.56
δόρκος	Alc. 133 from Et. Gud. 395.51, which reads Μνήμη· μνήμη ἀπὸ τοῦ μένειν ἐν ἡμῖν αὐτήν· Ἀλκμᾶν δέ, φασί, "δόρκον" αὐτὴν καλεῖ· βλέπομεν γὰρ τῆς διανοίας τὰ ἄρχαῖα. /Headlam conjectures Δορκών and O. Mueller suggests φρασίδορκον for φασὶ δόρκον. (Usually δόρκος means "animal of the deer kind", so called because of its bright eyes.)/
δορον	(δῶρον) <u>A 9</u> (L) IG 1521

- δόρυ (From IE *dor-w, cf. Skt. dāru, Hitt. taru-"wood" etc. The genitive forms were based on either *δορφορ or *δορφατος, from which the other cases evolved. The Ep. and Ion. δούρατι or δουρῖ have a spurious diphthong.) See δουρῖ
- δότε (From δίδωμι) (L) IG 821.8
- δότη (" ") (L) IG 26.15, 1111.38 δότ[ω]
- δοῦλαι A 11 j (M) IG 1390.18
- δούλη A 11 j (L) IG 820.3, 822.2. (M) IG 1494.3. See also δοῦλαι
- δούλους A 11 j (L) IG 1145.20. (M) IG 1390.80&80, 1433.39
- δοῦλον A 11 j (M) IG 1390.105&110
- δοῦλος (This is the Attic form, cf. δῶλος in Lac. and Crete. The relation between these two variations is obscure - see Buck p.30.25 f.) A 11 j (L) SEG 683.2. (M) IG 1390.76&79&109. See also δῶλος, δούλους, δοῦλον, δούλους.
In literature see e.g. Plut. Lyc. and Num. 2.7, III.2 p.88.8; Paus. III 20.6 (with δουλεία in III 21.6); Athen. iv 139 F, vi 271 C, vi 271 f (Μύρων ὁ Πριηνεὺς FHG IV 461.2), vi 265 b (with δουλεύω in xiv 657 d); Thuc. IV 118.7 (cf. VIII 40.2); Strabo VI 3.2, VIII 5.4; Xen. Hell. VII 1.13
- δούλους A 11 j (L) IG 1208.38. (M) IG 1390.102
- δοῦναι (From δίδωμι) (L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 5, SEG 949.2. (M) IG 1428.9&13 δο[ῦναι]
- δουρῖ (Attic prefers the form δόρατι, from δόρυ.) A 11 h, 82 Alc. 68 from Choerob. in Theodos. Can. i 123.4 Hilg. (= Bk iii 1182; Hdn. I 525.30, II 7.28, 617.25, 768.34 L and cf. Choerob. i 346.28. Similar also in Cramer iii 283.15 and Et. Gen. p.92 Miller and Draco Straton. p.12 Herm.)
/Page says it should perhaps read δωρῖ./
- δούς (From δίδωμι) A 11 i II, 56 d ii (L) IG 20 A 6
- δοχθέν (From δοκέω) (L) IG 26.3
- δοχθέντα (" ") (L) IG 1147.4 δό[χθέντα]
- [[δράκαλος]] Hesych. (δ 2300) ἰδία τὸ συναυλίζεσθαι ("have dealings with, congregate with"). Λάκωνες
/This gloss and its explanation comprise part of δ 2305 δράκαυλος (see foll.). In any case, both Schmidt and Latte emend it to read as given below, so it has no relevance for the Laconians./

[[Δράκαυλος]]	Hesych. (δ 2305) [μία τῶν Κέκροπος θυγατέρων διὰ τὸ συναυλίζεσθαι τῷ ἐν τῇ ἀκροπόλει δράκοντι,] ἐπειδὴ δοκεῖ ἡ 'Αθηνᾶ παρ' αὐταῖς αὐλίσαι τὸν δράκοντα. Σοφοκλῆς Τυμπανισταῖς ἦ ὅτι συνέστη Κέκροπι, [ὅς] [[ἦ ὅτι]] εἰς δράκοντα μετεμορφώθη /EM 287.15 reads Δράκαυλος· Σοφοκλῆς Τυμπανισταῖς· ἐπεὶ ἡ 'Αθηνᾶ δοκεῖ παρ' αὐταῖς αὐλίσαι τὸν δράκοντα, ταῖς Κέκροπος θυγατράσιν. Ὅτι συναυλίζονται κατὰ τὸ εἶκος Κέκροπι ὄντι διφυεῖ. Ὅτι συναυλίζεται μία τῶν ἐν τῇ ἀκροπόλει δράκοντι, προσημερεύουσα τῇ θεῷ. From this both Latte and Schmidt have added to this gloss that given under δράκαλος (see above), emending ἰδία τὸ to διὰ τὸ and Λάκωνες to δράκοντι. This means that neither gloss has any connection with Laconia./
δράκοντος	(L) IG p. VIII 93
δράκων	(From IE *drk-, as is δέρκομαι, but with zero vocalism.) Alc. 1.66. See also δράκοντος
δραμήται	(From δραμεῖν, supplying the fut. and aorist for τρέχω. The IE root is *der-, cf. δρόμος, διδράσκω and Skt. drámati. Note that ε + ε > η.) A 11 a, 25 b I iii Alc. 1.59 (corrected from cod. δραμεῖται, which represents a later pronunciation)
δραπέτας	(From δραπέτης, which has δρα- as in διδράσκω, but the origin of δραπ- is obscure.) (M) IG 1390.81
δραπετικῶν	(M) IG 1390.83
δραχμά	(δραχμή, cf. δράσσομαι "seize in the hand".) (M) IG 1433.9, 1434 a 2 [δρ]α-. See also δραχμαῖς, δραχμᾶν, δραχμάς
δραχμαῖς	(M) IG 1390.6&9&102&106&111&162-63
δραχμᾶν	(δραχμῶν) A 72 a (L) IG 1146.11. (M) IG 1390.17&18-19 &20&38&52 [δραχ]μᾶν &82&99
δραχμάς	(L) IG 1145.52, 1146.35&40, SEG 923.32. (M) IG 1390.53&61-62&62&77, 1447.15 -μ[ᾶς], SEG 12 371.16
δρεπάνην	(This and the foll. are derivs. of δρέπω) (L) IG 258.1 -ά[νην], 316.1
δρέπανον	(Cf. above) (L) IG 264.9 (AO 4)
Δριωδόνες	Hesych. (δ 2391) θεοὺ παρὰ Λακεδαιμονίοις τιμώμενοι /Cf. ἐν Δριώνες in WL./
δρόμος	Hesych. (δ 2402) ἡ ὀρχήστρα τοῦ Διονυσιακοῦ θεάτρου παρὰ Ταραντίνοις (Kaibel 103)
Δρόμος	(Cf. δραμήται) See Paus. III 14.6, p.235.7&9&14&15&17, 14.7, p.235.20&26, 15.6, p.238.1&7. Cf. also above.

- δρυμοῖς (H) I 144.147
- δρυμόν (H) I 61,73,79
- δρυμός (From the IE family of words based on the root *der-w/
*dor-w/*dr-eu/*dru, giving δόρυ, δένδρεον (*der-drew-on),
δρῦς etc., cf. Skt. dru- "wood" etc.)
See δρυμοῖς, δρυμόν, δρυμῶ
- δρυμῶ (δρυμοῦ) A 74 a (H) I 19,24,29,35,37,40,43,46
- δρυφήται A 25 b I iii Alc. 95(a) from Athen. IV 140 c (δρυφήται).
/This reads κῆπι τὰ μύλαι δρυφήται κῆπι ταῖς συν-
αικλίαις. Page takes the word from δρυφέω (see his
index), which is not given in L&S. It probably means
"mourn" and may be related to δρύπτω "tear, strip" and
Hesych. δρύφειν· περαίνειν and δρυφόμενοι· φθειρόμενοι./
- δύ' (δύο) A 69 a I, 88 b (M) IG 1433.29&31&38&45
- δύε (This is a Lac. form from δύο, showing a 3rd decl.
dual ending.) A 84, 88 b (L) IG 1 A 8
- δυεῖν (Later Attic for δυοῖν, gen. and dat. of δύο)
A 84, 88 b (L) IG 1249.18
- Δύμαιναι Hesych. (δ 2600) αἱ ἐν Σπάρτῃ χορεύτιδες ("dancing
girls") Βάκχαι
/The cod. has δύσμαιναι, which suits the order in the
Lexicon, but Latte believes it is impossible for a
sacred name to begin δυσ-. Also there are several
fragments from P.Oxy. commenting on Alcman, which
suggest the form Δύμαιναι - see Δυμᾶνες in WL,
especially Alc. 5 fr. 2 i 25. The cod. for Hesychius
also has σπάρταις χωρύτιδες κάκχαι, emended by
Musurus. See also Δυμαίναις, Δυμᾶνες and Δύμη in WL./
- Δυμαίναις Athen. ix 392 f quotes a word for "quail", mentioned
by Pratinas
/Cf. also Δύμαιναι, Δυμᾶνες and Δύμη in WL./
- Δυμᾶνες Steph. Byz. 240.6 φυλὴ Δωριέων. ἦσαν δὲ τρεῖς, Ὑλλεῖς
καὶ Πάμφυλοι καὶ Δυμᾶνες ἐξ Ἡρακλέους. καὶ προσετέθη
ἡ Ὑρνηθία (attested only at Argos), ὥς Ἐφορος α'
"Αἰγύμιος γὰρ ἦν τῶν περὶ τὴν Οὔτην Δωριέων βασιλεὺς.
ἔσχε δὲ δύο παῖδας Πάμφυλον καὶ Δυμᾶνα, καὶ τὸν τοῦ
Ἡρακλέους Ὑλλον ἐποίησάτο τρίτον, χάριν ἀποδιδούς
ἀνθ' ὧν Ἡρακλῆς ἐκπεπρωκότα κατήγαγεν". οἱ οἰκοῦντες
Δυμᾶνες. καὶ Δυμανὶς τὸ θηλυκόν "στέλλεο νῦν ἔτι τῆλε
Δυμανίδος ἡπεύροιο". καὶ Δύμαινα. Εὐφορίων Χιλιᾶσι
"δαίμων ...σαίτο φιλοπλοκάμοισι Δυμαίναις". τὰ ἐθνικὰ
δὲ τῶν λοιπῶν ἐν τοῖς περὶ αὐτῶν ἐροῦμεν τόποις.
/For variant readings see Meineke. The form of the
word is similar to that of Ἀκαρνᾶνες, Ἀθαμᾶνες etc.
It may derive from the place name Δύμη, but its
origin is uncertain. For other references to this
tribe in Laconia, see Δύμαιναι, Δυμαίναις and Δύμη.
And there are several fragments in the commentaries

Δυμᾶνες cont.

to Alcman of P.Oxy. giving incomplete forms of the word. Alc. 5 fr. 2 i 25 from P.Oxy. 2390, which Page gives as [ὁ δὲ χ]ορός (ἐστὶ) Δύμα[ιναί, ὧν πᾶ]τρα Δυμᾶ[νες.]; Alc. 4 fr. 5.4 from P.Oxy. 2388]ωνδυμαι[ν., in a fragment which also includes the words πλ]οκαμουσχα and σ]αλπιδ (Page suggests Δυμαίναι?). Alc. 10 (b) 8 from P.Oxy. XXIX Comment. in Melicos, fr. 5 col. ii τῷ δ[....]λαίς ἄρχε ταῖς Δυμαί[ναις] Τυνδαριδαίενα[...]εσσα[...]εν αἰχμαὶ σιοφυλῆς χο[ρα]γῆ Ἀγασίδεα κλεε[νυ]ῆ Δαμοτιμύδα. (a quote). Alc. 11 from P.Oxy. 2389 has Δυμαι[ν. line 5 and Δ]υμαιν[. line 7. ((W.S. Barrett, Gnomon 33 1961 p.687, takes these and the other neighbouring fragments, conjecturing as follows. In the first lemma παρσεν[...], then a comment including].ς εἰς[ῆ]κται ἐν Πιτά[νῃ] and Δυμαι[ν. Later π[ολ]λάκις δ(ε) [Δ]υμαιν[ῶν παρθένου ἀφύ]κοντο ε[ἰς] τ(ῆν) Πιτά[ν]ην συγ[χορεύσουσαι] τ]αῖς Πιτανάτισι. Barrett comments that "Whatever the exact wording, the designations Δύμαιναι and Πιτανάτιδες (the feminines of Δυμᾶνες and Πιτανᾶται) seem to be mutually exclusive". He concludes that either the obal divisions did not cut across the racial divisions (which he finds strange if the obal units were local), or Δυμᾶνες was also the name of a local unit, cf. Δύμη.))

Three tribes were found throughout the Doric world from the earliest times. A reference is thought to have been made to them in Od. XIX 177 Δωριεῖς το τριχάϊκες (*τριχα-*f*ῆκες, cf. οἶκος, Lat. *vīcus*, Engl. *wick* etc.), cf. Hesiod, frag. 233.1, πάντες δὲ τριχάϊκες καλέονται, οὐνεκα τρισσὴν γὰρ ἑκάς πάτρης ἐδόσαντο. In Laconia Tyrtaeus, 19.8 West, writes of the army having three divisions, the Πάμφυλοι τε καὶ Ὑλλεῖς ἡδ[ὲ] Δυμᾶνες], and see Schol. to Pind. Pyth. I 120-121, especially 121 a, Πάμφυλος, ἄλλος τῶν Ἡρακλειδῶν, καὶ Δύμας καὶ Δῶρος υἱοῦ Αἰγυμιοῦ, ἀφ' ὧν Παμφυλῆς καὶ Δυμανῆς φυλαὲ ἐν Λακεδαίμονι. These prove that the φυλὰς φυλάξαντα in Plut. Lyc. 6.2 must be referring to the three Dorian tribes. It has also been suggested that, in the Carneian festival (Demetrius of Scepsis in Athen. iv 141 E-F), the nine men in each σκιάς may have represented three from each tribe./

Δύμη

Hesych. (δ 2484) ἐν Σπάρτῃ φυλή, καὶ τόπος /Schmidt wanted to read Δύμαινα or Δυμανύς, for Δύμη is a toponym in Achaea (see Paus. VII 7.5 ff., Steph. Byz. p.240.16 s.v. Δύμη, etc.) and there is no other evidence of a place with this name in Laconia. The origin of the name is unknown (Lagercrantz, Streitberg-festg. 222, probably wrongly, relates it to δίδυμος)./

δυναίμεθα

(From δύναμαι) (L) IG 1524.40 [δυ]ν-

δύναμαι

(The nasal infix of the present, δύ-ν-α-μαι, is extended to the other parts.) See δεδύναντο, δυναίμεθα, δυνάμεθα, δυνασοῦνται, δύναται, ἐδυνήθη

δυνάμεθα

(From δύναμαι) (M) SEG 23 206.20

- δύναμιν (M) SEG 23 207.8
- δύναμις (L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.12. See also δύναμιν
- δυνασοῦνται (δυνήσονται fut. from δύναμαι)* A 102 g
(T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 438.1
- δύναται (From δύναμαι) (M) SEG 23 203.3 δύν[αται]. Alc. 26.2 from Antig. Caryst. Mir. XXIII (27) p.8 Keller
- δυνατάν (δυνατήν)* (H) I 116,116
- δυνατόν (L) SEG 923.22. (M) IG 1432.7
- δυνατός See δυνατάν, -ατόν, -ατῶ
- δυνατῶ (L) IG 1144.9
- δυνατῶς (Adv.) (M) IG 1370.22
- δύνε (ἔδυνε from δύνω/δύω) A 98 a (L) IG 1222.15
- δύο (IE has the two forms *duō(u) and *dwō(u), with the dual inflection, cf. Skt. dvau, Vedic dvau and dva, with fem. and neut. dve, Goth. twai and Myc. duwoupi?)
A 88 b (L) IG 364.8, 547.14, 726.7, 801.5&9, 931.29, 952.14 [δ]ύο, SEG 752.4, 923.19 [δύ]ο. (M) IG 1390.19&67&88&91&107, 1432.40, 1433.1&9&10&15&17&22&26&39&41&44, SEG 23 206.17, REG 83 1970 Bull. 286.9.
(H) I 29,63,64,69,71,77,79,82,91,123,171, II 53,55,56, 56,62,76,104,105. See also δοιούς, δύ', δύε, δυεῖν, δυοῖν, δύω, δυῶν
- δυοδεκάται (δωδεκάτη)* A 88 k (M) SEG 972.6
- δυοῖν (Gen.) A 84, 88 b (L) IG 1249.22 -οῖ[ν]
- Δυρράχιον Steph. Byz. 243.3 says this was an Illyrian city, and then at 244.4 ἔστι καὶ ἄλλη Λακωνικῆς μῦα τῶν ρ'.
- δυσίων (δυσέων from δύσις) A 80 a (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 432.5. Cf. foll.
- δύσιν (From δύσις, cf. δύω) (M) IG 1431.28. Cf. above
- Δύσμαιναι See Δύμαιναι
- δυσμ[...] Alc. 4 fr. 4.8 from P.Oxy. 2388
- δυσούζει Hesych. (δ 2619) δυσχεραίνει. ὑπονοεῖ. Λάκωνες /δυσοῖεν H:Musurus, δυσχερεῖ H:Albertus, cf. Schol. Aesch. Ag. 1316 (δυσχεραίνω). Latte claims that Λακ. does not belong here, since δυσούζω "be distressed" is tragic, probably with some justification, if the emendations are correct. But other suggestions have been made. Schmidt quotes Blomfield, who takes as mistaken forms from οἶομαι and δυσφορέω./

- δυστήνοισιν (δυστήνοις, from δυσ- + *σῑ̄ανον, "one who finds himself in a bad state", cf. Skt. sthāna:) A 71 b, 74 c (L) IG 1186.9
- δυσχιδώτερον Hesych. (δ 2687) κακοτροπώτερον ("malignant"). Tαραντιῖνου /Schmidt suggested δυσχιμώτερον from δύσχιμος "troublesome, dangerous, fearful", but Kaibel p.207. 104 thought of δυσχιλότερον. κακοτροφώτερον (χιλός is "green fodder for cattle")./
- δύω (= δύο) A 88 b (L) IG 363.15, 1188.5
- δύω (Et. uncertain. Its only known relation is Ved. upadu "clothe".) See δύνε
- δυωδεκάται (δωδεκάτη)* A 88 k (M) IG 1447.5 -δε[κάται] &7 -δεκ[άται]
- δυωδεκάτω (δωδεκάτου) A 74 a, 88 k (M) IG 1425.3 -δ(εκάτω)
- δυῶν (Doric gen. from δύο) A 88 b (H) I 139, II 21,36, 57,63,63,86
- δῶλ (Subj. from δίδωμι) (L) IG 1146.28
- δωδεκάται (δωδεκάτη)* A 88 k (M) IG 1390.116
- δωδεκάτης A 88 k (M) IG p. XVII 78
- δωδέκατος (From IE *dwō or *duō) A 88 k See δυοδεκάται, δυωδεκάται, δυωδεκάτω, δωδεκάται, -άτης, -άτου
- δωδεκάτου A 88 k (M) SEG 972.6
- δῶη (δῶλ subj. from δίδωμι) A 106 a, 107 b (L) IG 728.5
- δῶκα (ἔδωκα from δίδωμι - no augment because of the metre) A 98 a (L) IG 733.9
- δῶκεν (ἔδωκε from δίδωμι - no augment because of the metre) A 71 b, 98 a (L) SEG 773.10
- δῶμα (From the same IE root as δόμος and δεσπότης, but with the lengthened o grade of vowel.) See δῶμα
- δῶμες (δῶμεν from δίδωμι) A 99 c (L) SEG 12 371.4. (M) IG 1426.9
- δωμός (ζωμός) A 62 c Athen. IV 140 a (Ἐπίλυκος ἐν Κοραλίσκῳ I 803 Kock)
- δῶρα Alc. 1.25
- δωρεάν A 25 a II (L) IG 1145.30, 1208.43 δω[ρεάν]. Cf. foll.
- δωρεάς A 25 a II (L) IG 1208.11. Cf. above
- δωρέω See δεδωρημένον, ἐδωρήσατο, κᾶδωρησάμαν

- δῶρον (IE *deǵ₃- > *dō, as in δέδωκε) (L) IG 257.1, 729.4.
Alc. 59 (b) 2 from Athen. xiii 601 A. See also
δῶρον, δῶρα, δῶρου, δῶρων
- δῶρου (L) IG 1147.20 -ρο(υ)
- δῶρων (L) IG 1119.6
- δώσει (Fut. of δέδωκε) (L) SEG 13 261.10
- δώσω (Fut. of δέδωκε) Alc. 17.1 from Athen. x 416 C
- [[+δω̃]] Hesych. (δ 2765) δώσω
/Schmidt took as a Lac. form δω̃, cf. 2751 δώσει καὶ
δώει· περιποίησει, ἢ παρέχει. Latte disagrees,
suggesting that it may have been a conjecture wrongly
interpreted by the glossographer./

E

- F' (Page takes this for Fé, i.e. ě (= αὐτήν "her"), listed under oŭ in L&S. This derived from the IE reflexive root *swe-/*se-, cf. Skt. sva-, Lat. sē.)
A 35 b, 89 ii Alc. 1.41
- έ (έx φ.) A 70 d (M) IG V ii 419.6 (Phigalea)
- ε (ή "or") A 4 a (L) IG 1155.5
- έάν (εἰ ἄν) A 15, 25 a II (L) IG 21 col. I 8 [έ]ἄν, 1208.32&34 έἄ[v], see also ἄν
- έαρ (Cf. Hesych. γέαρ· έαρ, so probably from *Fes-r, cf. Lat. ver and Ch. Sl. vesna (showing n/r variation). έαρ is uncontracted in Attic because it is disyllabic, Buck Comp. p.97.104.4.) A 11 e VI See Fήρ
- έάσας (οὖσης fem. pple from εἰμύ)* A 25 a II, 113 g (M) IG 1470.8
- έασεῦ (έάσει fut. from έάω) A 25 a II, 102 b (H) I 138
- έάση (3 sing. aor. subj. of έάω) A 25 a II (L) IG 727.6
- έασόντι (έάσουσι fut. from έάω) A 25 a II, 99 d i, 102 c (H) I 145
- έᾱτᾱς (έᾱυτῆς)* A 25 a II, 91 a (L) IG 475.2
- έᾱτόν (έᾱυτόν) A 25 a II, 91 a (M) SEG 974.6
- έᾱυτᾱς (έᾱυτῆς)* A 91 a (L) IG 970.2
- έᾱυτῆ A 91 a (L) IG 812.1
- έᾱυτῆς A 91 a (L) IG 520.3, 530.4, 1171.5, 1346.13
- έᾱυτόν A 91 a (L) IG 962.13, 1114.22
- έᾱυτοῦ (Reflexive pronoun formed from έ + αὐτόν, or rather έοῦ + αὐτῶ- see Buck Comp. p.220.301.) A 91 a (L) IG 541.15 [έᾱυ]τοῦ, 542.9, 1114.20, 1199.3 έᾱυτο[. ?], SEG 679.3 [έᾱυ]τ-. (M) SEG 23 206.6. See also αὐτά, αὐτάν, αὐτᾱς, αὐτήν, αὐτῶ, αὐτόν, αὐτοῦ, αὐτούς, αὐτῶν, αὐτῶν, έᾱτᾱς, έᾱτόν, έᾱυτᾱς, έᾱυτῆ, έᾱυτῆς, έᾱυτόν, -τούς, -τῶ, -τῶν. Cf. also αὐσ-, αὐσαυτάν, αὐσαυτόν, αὐσαυτοῦ, αὐταυτᾱς, αὐταυτό, αὐταυτόν, αὐταυτοῦ, αὐτοσαυτάν, αὐτοσαυτοῖς, αὐτοσαυτοῦ, αὐτοσαυτῶν
- έᾱυτούς A 91 a (L) IG 1144.16
- έᾱυτῶ A 91 a (L) IG 750.2 -τ[ῶ], SEG 13 261.8. (M) SEG 23 206.10

- ἐαυτῶν A 91 a (L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 9. (M) IG 1381.5
-υ[τῶν]
- ἐάω (The β forms suggest from *ἐῤῥάω, but the et. is uncertain.) See ἐάσας, -σεῦ, -σηι, -σόντι, ἔβα, ἔβασον, ἔβασαι, ἐῤῥι, ἐῤῥντι
- ἔβα (ἔα from ἐάω) A 35 c See ἔβασον - the EM quote
- ἔβα (ἔβη aor. of βαίνω) +Alc. 1.30 .]εβα; Ar. Lys. 106
- +ἔβαλλον (From βάλλω) Alc. 73 from Cramer i 418.5 (Schol. ad voc. ὕπαιθα in Hom.)
- ἔβαλον (From βάλλω) (L) IG 1249.14
- ἐβασύλευον (From βασιλεύω) A 38 a ii (the end) (L) IG 1564.7 (Delos)
- ἔβασον Hesych. (ε 65) A 35 c ἔασον. Συρακούσιοι [καὶ Λάκωνες] EM 308.27 (D) Ἄντι τοῦ ἔασον, συγχώρησον. Οὕτως Συρακούσιοι καὶ Λάκωνες. Γέγονε δὲ πλεονασμῷ τοῦ β. τὸ γὰρ ἔασον ἔβασον φασί, καὶ τὸ ἔασαι, ἔβασαι, καὶ τὸ ἔα, ἔβα.
/Cf. Schol. Pind. P. 4.247 a./
- ἐβάσσοντι (ἡβήσωσι from ἡβάω) A 4 a, 9, 37 d, 99 d i (L) IG V ii 159 (Buck No. 70) B 5 (Tegea)
- ἔβασαι (ἔασαι from ἐάω) A 35 c See ἔβασον - the EM quote
- ἑβδεμήκοντα (ἐβδομήκοντα) A 8 b, 33 a, 37 b i, 88 g and 1 (H) I 23,42,185, II 56,61,92,104
- ἐβδόμας (ἐβδόμης)* A 33 a (M) IG 1390.109
- ἐβδομήκοντα (From the ordinal ἑβδομος/ἑβδεμος + -κοντα from *kmt-, cf. δέκα and ἑκατόν in WL. The connecting vowel is η as in πεντήκοντα.) A 33 a, 88 1 (M) IG 1433.17&33&40&42, SEG 23 207.14. See also ἑβδεμήκοντα
- ἑβδομος (From IE *sebdmo- (cf. Ch.Sl. sedmŭ) by assimilation from *septmo-. It is the only Greek ordinal to retain -μο- rather than -το-. The second vowel ε or ο is anaptyctic.) A 33 a, 88 g (M) IG 1431.9. See also ἐβδόμας, ἐβδόμου. Cf. also above
- ἐβδόμου A 33 a (M) IG 1433.32
- ἡεβδων (ἡβῶν from ἡβάω) A 4 a, 9, 24 c III, 37 b i This is a conjecture of Schwartz, ZPE 22 1976 177-8, for (L) IG 213.39 (SEG 26 463 and Buck No. 71) [he]β[ō]v (Woodward, BSA 13 1907.178 gave [ἐφη]β[ō]v.)

ἡβῶντι	(ἡβῶσι from ἡβάω, where α + ω > ω) <u>A 4 a, 9, 24 c III, 99 d i</u> (L) IG V ii 159 (Buck No. 70) <u>A 5</u> (Tegea)
ἐγ	(ἐκ/ἐξ) <u>A 70 d</u> (L) IG 209.29 (for ἐξελεύθερος, cf. ἀπό for ἀπελεύθερος in IG 1391 and 1473), 458.2. (M) IG 1447.17
ἐγ	(ἐν) <u>A 70 a i</u> (M) SEG 12 371.12
ἐγγονα	(τὰ ἔ. is "issue, descendants") <u>A 48 a i</u> (end), <u>70 d</u> (L) SEG 467.8
ἐγγονε	<u>A 70 d</u> (L) IG 730.3
ἐγγόνους	<u>A 70 d</u> (L) IG 4.11 ἐγ[γ]ό-, 1144.26. (M) IG 1426.7 ἐ[γ]γ- & 11 [ἐγγ]ό-
ἐγγονον	<u>A 70 d</u> (L) IG 607.17 [ἐγ]γον[ο]ν, 971.4, 1237.7, 1238.8. (M) IG 1358.5, 1450.4
ἐγγονος	<u>A 70 d</u> (M) IG 1361.13 ἐγγ[ονος] & 16, 1398.14. See also ἐγγονε, ἐγγόνους, -ον, -ους, -ως, and cf. ἐγγονα
ἐγγόνους	<u>A 70 d</u> (L) IG 4.10, 1144.24 -ν[ο]υς, 1226.11 -ου[ς]
ἐγγόνως	(ἐγγόνους) <u>A 70 d, 74 b</u> (L) IG 1111.27
ἐγγραφάς	(From ἐγγραφή) (M) IG 1379.7&8 -α[φάς]
ἐγγραφή	("registration") See ἐγγραφάς, ἐγγράφων
ἐγγράφων	(M) IG 1390.84
ἐγγραψάντω	(ἐγγραψάντων 3rd pl. imperat. of ἐγγράφω.) <u>A 101 a</u> (M) IG 1390.163-64
ἐγγύαν	Hesych. (ε 153) ὀψωνίαν ("purchase of fish" or "catering"). Λάκωνες /Herwerden conjectures ἀντιφωνίαν, cf. 149 ἐγγυάζων. ἀντιφωνῶν./
ἐγγύας	(From ἐγγύη. Possibly a deriv. of ἐν + the word "hand", which is lost in Greek in its simple form, but cf. Av. gava. Cf. also Greek ὑπόγυ(ι)ος "nigh at hand", ἐγγυαλίζω "put into the palm of the hand", and see γύης in WL.) (L) IG 1208.13 [ἐγγύ]ας
ἐγγύους	(From ἐγγυος "under good security", cf. above.) (M) IG 1390.72
ἐγγωνον	("angular piece of land?". It occurs only here, but ἐγγώνιος means "forming an angle", cf. γῶνορ.) (H) II 107
ἐγδανείσωσι	(ἐκδανείσωσι from ἐκδανείζω) <u>A 70 d</u> (L) IG 1208.21 [ἐγ]ό-

ἐγδεξάμενος	(ἐκδεξάμενος from ἐκδέχομαι) <u>A 70 d</u> (M) IG 1390.69 & 71&108
ἐγδεξαμένων	(ἐκδεξαμένων from ἐκδέχομαι) <u>A 70 d</u> (M) IG 1390.110
ἐγδιδόμενου	(ἐκδιδόμενου from ἐκδίδωμι) <u>A 70 d</u> (L) IG 1208.12
ἐγδιδόντες	(ἐκδιδόντες from ἐκδίδωμι) <u>A 70 d</u> (M) IG 1390.66
ἐγδιδόντω	(ἐκδιδόντων 3rd pl. imperat. from ἐκδίδωμι) <u>A 70 d, 101 a</u> (M) IG 1390.109 -δό[[ι]]ντω
ἐγδικαζάμενοι	(ἐκδικασάμενοι from ἐκδικάζω) <u>A 70 d, 103</u> (H) I 49
ἐγδικαζηται	(ἐκδικάζεται fut. from ἐκδικάζω) <u>A 70 d, 102 d, 103</u> (H) I 129
ἐγδόμεν	(ἐκδοῦναι from ἐκδίδωμι) <u>A 70 d, 109 b iii</u> (L) IG 26.13
ἐγδόντω	(ἐκδόντων 3rd pl. imperat. from ἐκδίδωμι) <u>A 70 d, 101 a</u> (M) IG 1390.65
ἐγδοτήρ	(ἐκδοτήρ "contracter") <u>A 70 d, 114 c</u> (L) IG 4.13 -δο[τ]ῆρ
ἐγδότῳ	(ἐκδότῳ from ἐκδίδωμι) <u>A 70 d</u> (L) IG 4.14, 27.28. (M) IG 1380.3
ἐγδότῳσαν	(ἐκδόντων 3rd pl. imperat. from ἐκδίδωμι) <u>A 70 d, 101 b</u> (L) SEG 923.34
ἐγείνατο	(From γείνομαι) (L) IG 599.16, SEG 26 456.9.
ἐγένετο	(From γίγνομαι) (L) IG 667.3, SEG 492.7, 494.7, SEG 13 261.4. (H) II 55,61,75,78,82,84,89,91,95,97, 101,104,108
ἐγγένατο	See γέννατο
ἐγεννήθη	(From γεννάω) (L) IG 1524.15
ἐγένοντο	(From γίγνομαι) (H) I 18,22,27,33, II 12,16,32,47,53, 59,67,70
ἔγεντο	(ἐγένετο from γίγνομαι) Alc. 1.89
ἐγφηληθῶντι	(ἐξειληθῶσι from ἐξειλέω "keep forcibly from, debar from". From *fel-νεω, with the root fel- "turn", cf. ἔλιξ, εἰλέω, as well as Russ. válom etc. Note also Hesych. ἀπελλεῖν· ἀποκλείειν, Attic δύνη ἐξούλης "action of ejection", Elean ἀποφελέοιαν (Schw. No. 414.4) etc.) <u>A 3 b, 11 f II, 25 c VIII, 35 b, 70 d, 99 d i, 107 b</u> (H) I 152
ἔγκειμαι	<u>A 48 a i</u> (L) IG 943.1

ἐγκεκομμέναι	(From ἐγκόπτω) (M) IG 1431.6
ἐγκολάπτω	See ἐνεκολάφθη
ἐγκόπτω	See ἐνεκόπη, ἐνεκόψαμες
ἐγκρύνω	See ἐνκριθείη
ἐγκτασιν	(ἐγκτησιν)* (M) IG 1426.8
ἐγκτησιν	<u>A 48 a i</u> (L) IG 4.12, 961.13, 1110.4 1111.29, 1113.7
ἐγκτησις	(This is a κοινή word, coming from the same root as κτάομαι/κτημα. The IE root is *kte(i)-/ktə(i)-, which also gave Homeric κτεατύζω "gain, win", and is possibly also related to κτύζω, cf. Skt. kséti "dwells". See Pokorny, I p.626, and L.R. Palmer, Trans. Phil. Soc. 1954 p.25-6. Note the contrast between this root and IE *kwa-, giving πα-, the root for similar "possession" words in many West Greek dialects - see ἐμπασέντας and παμωχέω in WL.) See ἐγκτασιν, ἐγκτησιν, ἐκτησιν, ἐνκτησιν, ἐνκτησις
ἐγκυτον	Hesych. (ε 280) <u>A 48 a i</u> ἐγκατον ("entrails"). Λάκωνες /ἐγκυλον H: H. Stephanus. τὰ ἐγκατα is Homeric, usually in the acc., but Il. XI 438 has dat. pl. ἐγκασι. The singular ἐγκατον is a later form - see Leumann, Hom. Wörter 158 A 1. These come from *ἐγκατος "interior", with ἐν just as ἐσχατος is from ἐξ, (the dative ἐγκασι would then be a heteroclitic form, cf. γούνασι etc.). For ἐγκυτον Frisk suggests κύτος "a hollow", but it could be the result of an α > υ change, similar to that in μύσταξ - see A 1 c./
ἐγκωμιογράφος	See ἐνκωμιογράφω
ἐγλεγόντω	(ἐκλεγοντων 3rd pl. imperat. of ἐκλέγω) <u>A 70 d, 101 a</u> (M) IG 1390.45
ἐγλογεῖς	(ἐκλογεῖς) <u>A 70 d</u> (M) IG 1432.28
ἐγλογευόντοισ	(ἐκλογεύουσι from ἐκλογεύω) <u>A 70 d, 77</u> (M) IG 1390.47
ἐγό	(Possibly = ἐγώ, but in a very fragmentary inscr. on a tile - VI B.C.) <u>A 9, 89 i</u> (L) SEG 666 b
ἐγόνους	(ἐκγόνους) <u>A 70 d</u> (L) IG 965.8, 1110.2 [ἐγ]όνο[υς], 1112.13
ἐγραψε	(From γράφω) (L) IG 179.10, 1315.30 -α(ψε)
((ἐγχαλίδες))	Hesych. (ε 320) διαπεπαρμένοι ἥλοις. [Λάκωνες] /δία. ἥλ. "pierced through with nails" also occurs in Plut. Mor 567 f, III p.443.15. Latte, after Kuster, takes Λακ. here rather than with the following. Schmidt conjectures ἐγγαλίδες, cf. γ 107 γάλλοι. ἥλοι, but Latte keeps the χ, referring to χηλή "crab's claw, bird's talon".

- [[ἐγχανεῖν]] Hesych. (ε 319) καταχασμᾶσθαι [[Λάκωνες]]
/ἐγχαλεῖν H:Flor. Christian (ad Arist. Vesp. 1000).
Latte, after Kuster, transposes Λακ. to above./
- ἐγχαράττω See ἐνχαράξουσι
- ἐγχειρίζω See ἐγχειρισθείσης, ἐνχειρισθέντων, ἐνχειρισθείσας
- ἐγχειρισθείσης (From ἐγχειρίζω) (L) SEG 468.13 [ἐγχ]ει-
- ἐγχουτον Hesych. (ε 354) A 10 b στεάτινον. Λάκωνες
/ἐγχοῦν· τὸν στεάτινον H:Meineke. στεάτινος = σταύτινος,
which is "flour, dough of spelt", and ἐγχυτός is
"poured in, infused", or the noun is "cake cast into
a shape"./
- ἐγὼ (This comes from IE *egō, cf. Lat. ego, Goth. ik, OE
ic/ic, Mod. Engl. I. The IE acc. was *(e)me, cf. Lat.
me, Skt. ma etc., and the gen. was *eme-syo.) A 89 i
(L) IG 822.1, 1208.53, SEG 26 456.2. See also ἐγός,
ἐγών, ἐγώνγα, ἐγώνη, ἐμ', ἐμέ, ἐμεῖο, ἐμοί, ἐμοιγε,
ἐμοῦ, κάμέ, μ', με, μοι, μου. For the pl. see ἡμεῖς
- ἐγωγε See ἐμοιγε
- ἐγών (ἐγὼ, cf. EM 314.37 ff. Δωρίων διάλεκτός ἐστιν ἡ
προσλαμβάνουσα τὸ N etc.) A 89 i Alc. 1.2 [ἐγῶ]ν &
39.87 ἐγῶ[ν]. Alc. 29.1 from Achill. Comment. in
Arat. p.82 Maass (ἐγῶ δὲ in cod. and in Maass, but
emended by Valckenaer. Bergk suggests ἐγώνγα δ');
(Alc.) 162 fr. 1 ii (a) 2 and (b) 4 from P.Oxy. 2394
(reading ἐγών[.. and ἐγῶ.νδ[.); Ar. Lys. 983
- ἐγώνγα (ἐγὼ) A 3 d III, 89 i Alc. 43 from Ap. Dysc. Pron.
64 b, i 50 Schn.; Ar. Lys. 986,990 (OCT reads as 2
words) (Cf. also ἐγών in WL & Ahrens II 248.)
- ἐγώνη Hesych. (ε 377) A 89 i ἐγὼ. Λάκωνες
/This is also Tarentine - see Apoll. de Coni. 524.4,
p.255.29 Schn. and Bk ii 524.4 καὶ ὡς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐγών
τὸ ἐγώνη παρὰ Ταραντίνους κτλ. Cf. also Ahrens Dial.
II p.248 and EM 314.37 ff./
- ἐδάνεισαν (From δανείζω) (L) IG 1146.34
- ἐδανεύσατο (" ") (L) IG 1146.11
- ἐδάσσατο (ἐδάσατο from δατέομαι) A 60 Alc. 65 from Schol. A
to Il. I 222 (Bk 22), D.Gen. (p.9 Nicole). Similar
in Cramer IV 409.14 and Matranga 409.19 (both these
read τ' ἐδάσατο, but Schol. A has τεδάσσαντο)
- ἔδει (From δέω) (L) IG 1111.25, REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.18
- ἔδειξαν (From δείκνυμι) Alc. 4 fr. 1.6 from P.Oxy. 2388
- ἔδειξε (" ") Alc. 59 (b) 1 from Athen. XIII 601 A

ἔδειξεν	(ἔδειξε from δείκνυμι) <u>A 71 b</u> (L) IG 1186.9 -ε[ι]ξεν
ἔδεκτο	(ἐδέχετο - Ep. impf. from δέχομαι/δέχομαι) <u>A 44</u> (L) SEG 773.3
ἔδέξατο	(From δέχομαι) (L) SEG 26 456.11
ἐδικαίου	(From δικαίω) (M) IG 1432.8
ἐδικαζάμεθα	(ἐδικασάμεθα from δικάζω) <u>A 103</u> (H) II 26
ἔδμεναι	(Infin. from ἔδω, which is an old Epic present, the Attic equivalent of which is ἐσθίω. Note also that the Attic infin. would end in -ειν.) <u>A 109 b ii, 112 h</u> Alc. 42 from Athen. ii 39 A, cf. Eust. Od. 1633.1 Ἄλκμᾶν δὲ λέγων τοὺς θεοὺς νέκταρ ἔδμεναι.
ἔδοξε	(From δοκέω) (L) IG 4.8 -οξ[ε], 5.6 -ο[ξε], 961.8, 962.13, 963.6, 965.4, 966.15 -ο[ξε], 1112.9 [ἔδο]ξε, 1113.1, 1114.23, 1144.20, 1146.40, 1226.7 -ο[ξ]ε, 1312.12, 1336.9, 1523.4, 1524.41, SEG 467.5, 948 (IG 1331) 3&19. (M) IG 1425.4, 1432.14&41, IG V ii 419.9 &21 (Phigalea), SEG 972.6, 974.14, SEG 23 206.21, 207.37, 208.15&29, 231.2, REG 86 1973 Bull. 199
ἔδοξεν	(ἔδοξε from δοκέω) <u>A 71 b</u> (L) IG 541.22
ἔδοκε	(ἔδωκε from δίδωμι) <u>A 9</u> (L) IG 1 A 6 (I take the reading from ML No. 67) [ἔ]δο[κε] &15 [ἔ]δ[ο]κε, 1 B 8, 219.4 (which Jeffery, LSAG p.197, considers to be part of IG 1 A. Boring, No. 98, takes it as a different inscription, but one of the same type.)
ἔδον	(ἔδοσαν from δίδωμι) <u>A 99 e</u> (L) IG 1 A 18 ἔδ[ο]ν, 1 B 1&13, 219.2 (see note to this in above)
ἐδυνήθη	(From δύναμαι) (M) IG 1431.16
ἔδω	(From IE *ed; cf. Lat. edō, Skt. ādmi, etc.) See ἔδμεναι
ἔδωκα	(From δίδωμι) (L) IG 736.4, SEG 492.8
ἔδωκαν	(" ") (M) IG 1432.12
ἔδωκε	(" ") (L) IG 962.11
ἔδωλός	Hesych. (ε 549) λόχος Λακεδαιμονίων οὕτως ἑκαλεῖτο /The accent is uncertain. Cf. Schol. Ar. Lys. 454 λόχοι γὰρ οὐκ εἰσὶν τέτταρες ἐν Λακεδαιμονίᾳ, ἀλλὰ εἰ, Ἔδωλος, Σύνις, κτλ. Cf. also Arcadius, ed. Barker 57.6 ff. B./
ἔδωρησάμαν	See δωρέω
ἔδωρήσατο	(From δωρέω) (M) IG 1432.11&37

- ἔειξε (εἶξε from εἶκω) A 25 b V Alc 83 from An. Par. IV 181 25 (Cyrilli Lex.) (There is a similar passage in Ap. Dysc. Pron. 142 b, i 112 Schn., which has ἔειξε with cod. A ειξεν.)
- +ἐεύφρων (εὖφρων) A 25 b V (L) IG add. 238.6
- ἔζη (From σάω) (L) IG 1328.10 [ἔ]ζη
- ἐζήλωσεν (ἐζήλωσε from ζηλόω) A 71 b (L) IG 1249.21 ἐζη[λ]ω-
- ἔζησα (From ζάω) (L) IG 737.5
- ἐῆι (ἐᾷ from ἐάω. Here α + ει > ηι.) A 24 b II Alc. 1.45
- ἐην (Epic for ἦν from εἰμύ) A 25 b VII (L) IG 599.19
- ἔθεκε (ἔθηκε from τίθημι) A 4 a (L) SEG add. a 475 (IG 722) 3
- ἐθέλοντες (From ἐθέλω) (H) I 105
- ἐθειλόντων (" ") (L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 17
- ἐθέλω (The et. is uncertain. Hesych. has φαλύζει· θέλει, so there was probably an initial labiovelar (g^wh). The initial ε is obscure and is omitted in the θέλω forms.) See ἐθέλοντες, ἐθειλόντων, ἠθέλησαν, ἠθέλησεν, θέλει, θέληι, θελήσει, θέλομες, θέλοντες, θέλοντι, θέλοντος, θέλουσαν, θέλουσι, θέλων, σέλει. See also λῶ forms.
- ἔθεσιν (ἔθεσι from ἔθος) A 71 b (L) IG 527.7
- ἔθετο (From τίθημι) (L) IG 264.10
- ἔθη (" ") (L) IG 65.21, 500.2, 542.3 ἔ[θη], 543.12, 544.18, SEG 501.2, 626.2
- ἔθηκεν (ἔθηκε from τίθημι) A 71 b (Alc.) 168 from Ap. Dysc. Synt. β 77, p.183 Uhlig. (Also in 184 Uhlig and Ap. Dysc. Pron. 68 b, p.54 Schn.)
- ἔθνεος (ἔθνους from ἔθνος (possibly from IE *swedh- + suffix -vos)) A 25 c II i, 78 (L) IG 1111.10. Cf. foll.
- ἔθνους (L) IG 1171.5, 1280.6, 1524.14 [ἔ]θ-, SEG 466.3 ἔ[θνους?], 923.10&20&21. Cf. above
- ἔθος (From IE *swedhos? cf. Skt. svadhā-"character, custom", Goth. sidus_ (from *sedhu), Lat. sodalis etc. Also IE *swodh- > εἰωθα.) (M) IG 1359.4 ἔ[θος]. See also ἔθεσιν, ἐθῶν
- ἐθῶν (L) IG 554.14 -ῶ[v], 560.5 [ἐ]θ-, SEG 791 (IG 517) 6

- εἶ A 95 II a (L) IG 4.13 [ε]ἶ, 18 B 3, 20 A 4, 21 col. I 7, 727.9, 813.3, 1145.50, 1186.6&20, IG V ii 159 (Tegea) B 2&6&7 (reading as in Buck No. 70) &8&10, SEG 922.4, 923.30&40, SEG 13 261.6&8, SEG 26 456.6. (M) IG 1361.9&11, 1379.20&26&27, 1390.23&38&61&78&180 &190, 1421.2 ε[ἶ?] &6&12&14, 1447.13, 1498.3&7. (H) I 127. See also αἶ, αἷ
- εἷ (ἥ subj. from εἰμύ) A 106 c i (L) IG 931.22, SEG 949.8, (IG gives this in IG V ii 159 A 2, but Buck No. 70 rejects it). (M) IG 1379.25, 1390.50&53&56&56. (H) I 160
- εἷ (= Doric "where", cf. Attic οὔ.) A 94 a Athen. IV 140 a, quoting Epilycus (although Kock I 803 omits)
- εἷδεα (εἷδῃ) A 25 a I, 78 (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 432.9
- εἷδεος (Epic for εἷδους) A 25 c II i, 78 (L) IG 960.11
- εἷδομένους (From εἷδον from εἷδω) A 34.27 (M) IG 1355.16
- εἷδον (From εἷδω "see") A 34.27 Alc. 47 from Ap. Dysc. Coni. 490, i 224.1 Schn.
- εἷδος (Like εἷδω, this comes from IE *weid-, cf. Skt. védas,) (L) IG 960.5&16. See also εἷδεα, εἷδεος, φεἷδος
- φεἷδος (εἷδος) A 35 b Alc. 1.58 (There is no φ in the text, but it obviates the hiatus.)
- *εἷδω ("see". The IE root is *weid-, or *wid- with the zero vocalism giving ἰδεῖν, cf. Skt. ávidat, Lat. video etc.) A 34.27 See εἷδομένους, εἷδον, φεἷδον, ἰδοιμ'
- *εἷδω/οἷδα ("know". οἷδα came from IE *woida, cf. above and Skt. véda. The zero vocalism form gave ἴδμεν, cf. Skt. vidmá, Goth. witum etc.) A 34.27 See ἴδμεν, ἴδοιμες, ἴστε[., φεἷδα, οἷδασι, οἷδε[..
- εἷε (εἷη from εἰμύ) A 4 a (L) SEG 26 464.2
- εἷεν (From εἰμύ) (L) IG p. VIII 87
- εἷερά (ἰερά) A 6 c (L) IG 730.5
- εἷη (Opt. from εἰμύ) (M) IG 1390.5, SEG 23 220 b 6. Alc. 81 from Schol. Hom. Od. VI 244, i 314 Di.
- εἷην (Opt. of εἰμύ. It comes from *ἑσσην, cf. Skt. syām. N.B. Intervocalic ῥ remained, due to the original presence of σ, although this σ was later lost.) Alc. 26.2 from Antigone. Caryst. Mir. XXIII (27), p.8 Keller (and see similar references listed by Page); Alc. 115 from EM 620.35

εἶησαν	(Opt. from εἰμύ) (L) IG 11.12
εἰθισμένα	(From εἰθίζω) (L) IG 20 A 8 -μέν[α]
φεύκατι	(Cf. φύκατι, with εἰ due to the influence of the Attic form εἴκοσι.) <u>A 35 b, 40 b, 88.1</u> (H) II 55,71
φεικατιδεύω	(Cf. φυκατιδεύω, with -ω rather than Attic -ου. φυκατίδειον refers to a particular 20 foot road.) <u>A 35 b, 40 b, 74 a, 88 1</u> (H) II 57,75
φεικατίπεδον	(Sc. ὁδόν. Cf. also φυκατίπεδον and φυκατιπέδω.) <u>A 35 b, 40 b, 88 1</u> (H) II 75
εἵκελος	(Related to ἔοικα) See ἵκελον
εἰκόνα	(L) IG 19.3&13, 456.1, 931.28 ε[ἰκόνα], 1564 a 3 (Olympia), SEG 497.5 ε[ἰκόνα]. (M) IG 1432.17 ε[ἰ]κ-&20&21, SEG 974.25
εἰκόνας	(L) IG 550.9, SEG 923.4&34. (M) IG 1432.39
εἰκόνι	(L) SEG 468.3 εἰ[κό]νι &6. (M) IG 1432.10
εἰκόνοισ	(εἰκόσι) <u>A 77</u> (M) IG 1432.35
εἰκόνοσ	(L) IG 592.7 -νο[ς]. (M) IG 1432.12
εἰκόσι	(L) SEG 777.3-4 -κό[σι]
εἴκοσι	(This is the Attic form of the numeral "20". It comes from *ε-φυκοσι, cf. Dor. φύκατι, with a prothetic ε before φ, ο by analogy with -κοντα forms, and with assibilation.) <u>A 40 b, 88 1</u> (L) IG 816.3, 1201.3 (M) IG 1390.41&77&102&106&111&162, 1433.1&3&8&15&15&17&19&25&27&46. Cf. also βεύκατι, φεύκατι, φύκατι
εἰκόσιν	(εἰκόσι) <u>A 71 b</u> (L) IG 19.16
εἰκοστόν	(M) IG 1431.10 -οσ[τὸν]
εἰκοστός	(IE *kmt-to > -καστος, (cf. Skt. triṇṣat-tama etc.), which became -κοστος in most dialects, under the influence of the cardinals in -κοντα. Lesbian, however, had -κοιστος, perhaps from *-κονστος, (see Buck p.27.20 a).) (M) IG 1431.9 [εἰ]κ-. See also εἰκοστόν
εἵκω	(From IE *weik-, cf. Skt. vijáte (with zero vocalism) "move back", etc.) See εἵλεξε, εἵκωντι
εἰκῶν	(From the root *φεικ-, cf. Cypr. φεικονά. The same root occurs in ἔοικα.) (L) IG 455.7 [εἰ]κῶν. See also εἰκόνα, -κόνας, -κόνι, -κόνοισ, -κόνος, -κόσι, -κόσιν, ἰκόνα

- εἴκωντι (εἴκωσι from εἴκω "yield") A 99 d i Thuc. V 77.2
(but the cod. has εἴκοντι)
- εἶλε (From αἶρέω) (L) IG 723.1
- εἶλεν (εἶλε from αἶρέω) A 71 b (M) IG 1370.3 εἶ[λε]ν
- εἰλήφει (From λαμβάνω. This form comes from *σεσλ-, with the regular development of intervocalic -σλ-.)
A 11 e vi (L) IG 1114.26
- εἰληφότα (From λαμβάνω, cf. above) A 11 e vi (L) SEG 780.6
-φ[ότα]
- εἰληφώς (From λαμβάνω, cf. above) A 11 e vi (L) IG 65.5
- εἶλον (From αἶρέω) (L) IG 258.10 [ε]ἶλ-
- Εἶλως See Εἶλωτες
- εἶλωτεία ("the condition of a Helot") e.g. in Strabo VIII 5.4;
EM 300.7. See also references under Εἶλωτες
- Εἶλωτες Hesych. (ε 944) οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι δοῦλοι, οἱ παρὰ
Λάκωσι δουλεύοντες
/Cf. ἐλεάται in WL. The origin of this name has been
a matter of dispute both in ancient and modern times.
Hellanicus, J I 4 No. 188, from Harpocr. s.v. εἶλωτεύειν;
Theopompus ap. Athen. vi 272 a; Paus. III 20.6; Strabo
VIII 5.4; Apostol. VI 59 = Schol. on Plato, Alcib. i
342; EM 300.7 and 332.53 etc. all suggest a derivation
from the town Ἐλος. But EM 332.53 also adds ἔλος·
σημαίνει καὶ τὸν ὑγρὸν καὶ σύμφυτον τόπον, cf. the
definition given by Et. Gud. ὑγρὸς καὶ δασὺς τόπος,
and that of Suid. ε 900, II p.250.3 Adler δούλον δάσος,
which would make the Εἶλωτες "the inhabitants of the
marshes of the Eurotas" (see Gilbert p.30 adn. 2).
However, EM also gives the alternative explanation of
the Εἶλωτες as παρὰ Λακεδαιμονίοις οἱ ἐξ αἰχμαλώτων
δοῦλοι γινόμενοι, and at 332.53 ἔλος is taken παρὰ τὸ
ἔλω, τὸ λαμβάνω. Solmsen, Untersuchungen 251, preferred
*ἐ-φελω-τες from (φ)αλῶναι, because in Strabo VIII 5.4,
C 365, they were originally prisoners of war (ἀλῶναι
πολέμῳ). But most modern etymologists are unwilling
to accept any of these explanations, for it is not at
all certain that the first Helots lived in Helos or
that they were captured in war, and they prefer to
leave the question of their name open. Note also
that Sommer, Gr. Lautstudien p.101 f., claims to
have traced a form without aspiration in Thucydides,
quoting also Suid. κ 1033, III p.74.17 Adler
κατειλωτισμένος· καταδεδουλωμένος. ἐκ τοῦ εἶλως
εἶλωτος, ὃ σημαίνει τὸν δοῦλον.

This is not the place to discuss the development
and status of the Helots; good summaries of the modern
literature on the subject are given in A.J. Toynbee,

Εἰλωτες cont.

Some Problems of Greek History 1969 p.195-203 and Oliva, p.38 ff., and see also Gilbert p.30 ff. and Cartledge Ch. 10, especially p.194. On page 347 ff. Cartledge also gives a selection of ancient authors in translation, whom he considers relevant to an understanding of this social class. I simply list some of the references occurring in literature, underlining the more important ones.

Plut. Ages. 3.2, III.2 p.195.17; 32.12, p.235.25; 36.10, p.241.27; Plut. Ag. and Cleom. 44 (23) 1, III.1 p.396.29; Plut. Lyc. 2.1, III.2 p.2.20; 24.2, p.37.23 f.; 28.4&7 to end, p.42.15 ff. and 27 ff. (Arist. fr. 538 Rose); Plut. Lyc. and Num. 1.10, III.2, p.86.30; Plut. Demetr. 1.5, III.1 p.2.4; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 210 C 24; 216 F 3; 223 A 1; 232 C 3; 233 C 22; 239 A 30; 239 D 41; Plut. Reg. et Imp. 189 F 2; Paus. I 29.8; III 2.7, 4.1, 11.8, 20.6; IV 8.2, 11.1, 16.6, 24.5&6; VIII 51.3; Schol. Ar. Eq. 1225; Hdt. VI 58.3, 75.2, 80.1, 81.1; VII 229.1; VIII 25.1; IX 10.1, 28.2 (cf. 29.1), 80.1&3; Aelian VH 6.7, 13.19; Athen. IV 138 e (Eupolis Kock I 294); VI 263 E (Callistratus FHG IV 355), 264 D (Plato Laws 776 c), 265 C (Theopompus J B II 115,122), 271 B (Philip of Theangela FHG IV 475) and C (Theopompus J B II 115.171 and Phylarchus J II A 81 F 6) and E (Theopompus J B II 115.545) and F (Myron of Priene J II B 106.1); IX 400 C; X 443 B-C (Theopompus J B II 115.40); XIV 638 E (Eupolis Kock i 294) and 657 C-D (Myron of Priene J II B 106.20); Xen. Hell. I 2.18; III 1.27, 3.6&8, 5.12; V 4.28; VI 5.28; VII 1.12 & 2.2; Thuc. I 101.2 ff., 128.1, 132.4&5; II 27.2; III 54.5; IV 8.9, 26.5&6, 41.3, 56.2, 80.2 ff.; V 14.3, 23.3, 34.1, 35.6&7, 56.2&3, 57.1, 64.2; VII 19.3, 26.2, 58.3; Arist. Pol. 2.5, 1264 a 35 (εἰλωτεῖα); 2.9, 1269 a 38 ff. and 1269 b 7 ff. (εἰλωτεῖα); 2.10, 1271 b 41 and 1272 b 19; Arist. Fragm. 538 and 586 and 611.10 Rose; Strabo VI 3.2&3 (Antiochus J 555 F 13), VIII.5.4&5 (Ephorus J 70 F 117); Poll. iii 83; Plato Alcib. 122 D (εἰλωτικός); Diod. Sic. XI 63-64, 84.8; XII 67.3-5, 76.1; XV 65.6, 66.4; Critias fr. 37 Diels p.393.13 = Liban. Or. 25.63; Heraclid. Pont. FHG ii 210 (3); Bekker Anecd. Gr. I 246; Photius Nab. I 308, Pors. 127.11 s.v. Καλλικύριοι; Nab. I 342, Pors. 165.15 s.v. Καλλικύριοι; Nab. I 344, Pors. 168.6 s.v. Κλαρῶται; Nab. II 74, Pors. 409.27 s.v. Πενέσται; Pors. 408.13 (not in Nab.); Suid. Adler II 528.8 ε 132; III 19.6 κ 225 and 125.1 κ 1703 and 297.21 λ 824; IV 83.13&17 π 962 and 513.17 τ 205 and 513.21 τ 206 and 610.16 τ 1206; Steph. Byz. 269.5; 694.4.

There are also many other references which refer to the Messenians, or to οἰκεταί, δοῦλοι or παῖδες etc.

- Εἵλωτες cont. which may or may not mean the Helots, e.g. Plato Laws VI 776 (cf. Athen. vi 264 D-E) and cf. 816 D; Thuc. V 23.2; VII 40; Xen. Hell. V 4.28; Xen. Inst. Lac. VI 3, VII 5, XII 4; Xen. Ages. II 24; Critias No. 33 Diels p.391; Paus. IV 14.5 (Tyrt. fr. 6 and cf. fr. 7 West); Hdt. VI 63.1, 68.2; Livy xxiv 27.9 and 31.11 (servi); Isocr. Panath. 178 & 181.
- Εἵλωτεύειν ("to be a Helot") e.g. in Isocr. 4 (Panegyricus) 131
- Εἵλωτίζομαι ("to be made a Helot") See e.g. Hermippus, Kock i No. 71, and cf. κατειλωτισμένος quoted under Εἵλωτες, at end of 1st paragraph.
- εἵλωτικός ("of Helots") e.g. Phot. Pors. 426.5 s.v. Περσικόν (not in Naber); Plut. Mul. Virt. 8.247 A & C; Plut. Sol. 22.2; Paus. IV 23.1
- Εἵλωτις (Fem. of Εἵλως) e.g. in Plut. Ages. 3.2, III.2 p.195.17; Steph. Byz. 269.9 (see *Ελος in WL)
- εἶμα (Cf. ἔννυμι) See $\text{F}\epsilon\mu\delta$
- εἶ μάν (ἡ μὴν)* A 4 b (M) IG 1390.27
- εἵματις (ἵματις) A 11 e II (M) IG 1390.16
- εἵματιον (ἵματιον) A 11 e II (M) IG 1390.17&18&18&19&20&21&21
- εἵματισμόν (From εἵματισμός "clothing") A 11 e II (M) IG 1390.16 &24&25. Cf. foll.
- εἵματισμοῦ A 11 e II (M) IG 1390.15&27. Cf. above
- εἶμεν (εἶναι infin. from εἶμι) A 11 e I, 109 b iii, 113 f (L) IG 4.9, 5.8, 15.6 ε[ἶμ]εν, 931.32, 961.10, 963.8, 965.6, 1111.32, 1112.11 -με[ν], 1113.4, 1226.12, 1290.9 -μ[εν], 1335.10 [ε]ἶμεν, 1336.10, 1523.9, SEG 470.3 -μ[εν]. (M) IG 1390.66&80, 1425.8&12, 1432.16, p. XI 121. Thuc. V 77.2&5, 79.1 (OCT gives ἡμεν, cod. εἶμεν or εἰ μὲν); (T) Philol. fr. 2
- εἵμένα See $\text{F}\eta\mu\epsilon\acute{\nu}\alpha$
- εἵμές (ἐσμέν from εἶμι) A 11 e I, 99 c Plut. Lyc. 21.3, III.2 p.34.1; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 234 f 49, II p. 197.8 and 238 B 15, p.208.15
- εἶμι (IE *esmi > Dor. ἡμί/Att. εἶμι (+ a spurious diphthong) /Lesb. ἔμμι/Thess. ἐμμί, cf. Skt. ásmi, Old Lith. esmi etc. Note that the futures in -σσ- retain an original -σσ-, in contrast to the -σ- of Attic.) A 11 e I (L) IG 726.1, 1186.20, 1188.4. See also ἑάσας ἔην, εἶ, εἶε, εἶεν, εἶη, εἶην, εἶησαν, εἶμεν, εἵμές, εἶναι, εἵσιν, ἔμεν, ἔντασιν, ἔντες, ἐντί (εἵσι), ἔον, ἐόντες, ἔσεσθαι, ἔσο (ἔσθι), ἐσομένης, -όμενον, -ονται, ἔσσα, -αι, -εἴσθαι, -εἵται, -ῆται, ἐσσύ, ἐσσόμεσθα, -όνται

- εἰμύ cont. ἐστ', ἔσται, ἐστί, ἐστί, ἔστω, ἔστωσαν, ἐών, ἔωντι, ἦε, ἦμεν, ἦμεν, ἦμεν, ἦμες, ἦμύ, ἦν, ἦν (ἦσαν), ἦνται (ῶσι), ἦς, ἦσαν, ἦσκε, ἰδόν, ὄντα, ὄντας, ὄντι, ὄντος, ὄντων, οὔσα
- εἶμι (An old athematic verb from IE *ei-mi, cf. Lith. eimi etc. The plural forms have zero vocalism, e.g. ἔμεν cf. Skt. i-más.) See ἦσαν, ἔμεν, ἰοῖσ', ἴομεν
- εἶναι (From εἰμύ. The infin. < *ἐσ-ναί or *ἐσσεναί.) A 11 e I, 113 f (L) IG 18 B 10, 822.4, 935.10&12, 1144.21&23 &25&27, 1145.19, 1146.45, 1208.56, SEG 469.7 [εἶ]ναι, 949.3. (M) SEG 974.18
- εἶνεκ' (Epic form of εἵνεκα) A 11 h (L) IG 960.11
- εἵνεκα (As above) A 11 h (L) IG 589.17, 653.8, 1168.7, SEG 814.5 (IG 598.21)
- εἵνεκεν (As above) A 11 h (L) IG 455.15 -κ[εν], 590.7, 1245.9. (M) IG 1432.8
- φεύκατε (From εἶπον. This is the 1st aorist form in α, as in Ionic and late Attic.) A 35 b, 104 a Alc. 106 from Aristeid. Or. XXVIII 54, ii 159 Keil (but Keil reads εἶπ-)
- εἶπε (From εἶπον) (M) IG 1425.3
- φεύποιμι (Opt. from εἶπον) A 35 b Alc. 1.85 (cod. has εἰποιμύ)
- εἶπον (The IE root is *wek^w-, cf. Skt. vac-. The reduplicated aorist form, with the weak grade, was *e-we-uk^wom > *εφευπον, cf. Skt. ávocam. Then φευ > φει by dissimilation, giving ἔφειπον, which, with the loss of φ, contracted to εἶπον (L) IG 1186 add. 5. See also φεύκατε, εἶπε, φεύποιμι, εἰπόντων
- εἰπόντων (From εἶπον) (L) IG 1281.1 [εἶ]πόν[των]
- εἰράναν (εἰρήνην)** Ar. Lys. 118, 169, 1081; Plut. Lys. 14.8, III.2 p.109.14
- εἰράνας (εἰρήνης)** (L) IG 935.14, 961.15, 962.21, 965.11, 976.3, 1226.14 εἰ[ράνας], SEG 470.5. (M) IG 1429.21 -να[ς]. Ar. Lys. 144
- εἰρένων (From εἶρην) (L) IG 279.5
- εἰρεύς (ἰερεύς) A 27 b (L) IG 1069
- εἶρην (A Lac. youth who had completed his 20th year. See Plut. Lyc. 17 & appendix 2 p.648. The et. is uncertain. An original *ἐρσήν has been suggested, but, in that case, it is surprising to find no trace of a Dor. *ἡρήν.) See Plut. Lyc. 17.2-4, p.27.19 ff. & 18.3-6, p.29.4&15&16; EM 300.37; Xen. RL II 5, 11; Hdt. IX 85.1 (ἰρένες), 85.2. See also εἰρένων, ἱρανες, ἰρένες, and cf. κατὰ πρωτεῖρενας and μελλεῖρην etc.

- εἰρήνη (The various forms quoted here, together with Thess. ἱρεῖνα etc., make the original form hard to deduce.) See εἰράναν, εἰράνας, ἡιράναν, ἱράνας, ἱρήνας, ἱρήνην
- εἰς (From *ένς, giving εἰς and ἐς in most dialects.) A 11 i V, 56 d iii Passim. See also εἴς, ἐς, ἰς, ἴς, and also εἰστάλαν, κῆς, κῆς
- εἶς (IE *sem-s > *ἔμς > *ένς > εἶς, cf. Lat. semel etc. The neuter ἔν < IE *sem, and the v was extended throughout the declension, giving ἐνός etc. The feminine μία < *σμία.) A 11 i VI, 56 d iv, 88 a (L) IG 20 A 4. (M) IG 1433.25&27. See also ἔν, ἑέν, ἔνα, ἑένα, ἐνύ, ἐνός, ἑενός, ἦς, ἡῆς, μία, μίαν, μιᾶς
- εἶσα (This is the causal aorist of ἵζω, ἔζομαι. The IE root *sed- "sit", with reduplication, gave *se-sd-, which > ἐζόμην, and *si-sd-ō, which > ἵζω, cf. Lat. sīdō etc. This aorist εἶσα < *e-sed-s-m.) (L) IG 456.5
- εἰσαγγελία See εἰσανγγελίαν
- εἰσαγόντοις (εἰσάγουσι from εἰσάγω) A 77 (L) IG 1111.33, 1336.13
- εἰσαγόντων (From εἰσάγω) (L) IG 18 B 11
- εἰσάγω See εἰσαγόντοις, εἰσαγόντων, ἐσάγηι
- εἰσαγωγέως (From εἰσαγωγεύς) A 26 a II (L) IG 168.2 [εἰ]σ-
- εἰσαγωγύμου ("that can be imported") (L) IG 18 B 12
- εἰσαθρέω (The et. is obscure, it may be from IE *dher-, with the copulative α.) See ἐσαθρήσας
- εἰσανγγελίαν (εἰσαγγελίαν) A 48 a i (L) SEG 13 258.28 (IG 1208) ε[ἰσ]ανγγελι(αν)
- εἰσαριθμοῖς (L) IG 257.8 (not listed in L&S, but cf. ἀριθμός.)
- εἰσδεδεγμένοι (From εἰσδέχομαι) (L) IG 1146.21
- εἴσειμι See ἔσεσθαι
- εἴσειμι See εἰσιέναι, εἰσιόντων
- εἰσελ[...] (From εἰσελαστικός? "fit for marching in or entry" (ἐλαύνω). It is used for triumphal entries during games or festivals, cf. Pliny Ep. 10.119.) (L) SEG 838.2
- εἰσενέγκαντος (From εἰσφέρω) (M) IG 1432.2
- εἰσενεγκάντων (" ") (M) IG 1390.47
- εἰσενενκάμενοι (εἰσενεγκάμενοι from εἰσφέρω) A 48 a i (L) IG 1146.27

εἰσηγησαμένου	(From εἰσηγέομαι) (M) IG 1451.6
εἰσηγνέγκαμεν	(εἰσηγνέγκαμεν from εἰσφέρω) <u>A 48 a i</u> (L) IG 1146.29
εἰσιέναι	(From εἴσειμι) (L) SEG 923.6
εἰσύν	(εἰσὺ from εἰμύ) <u>A 11 e I note, 71 b, 113 a</u> (L) 1146.21. (M) IG 1431.6
εἰσιδόντων	(From εἴσειμι) (L) IG 538.16
εἰσοδιασθεῖ	(εἰσοδιασθῆι subj. from εἰσοδιάζω.) <u>A 106 c iv</u> (M) IG 1432.7
εἴσοδος	See εἰσόδων, ἐσόδους
εἰσόδων	(M) IG 1432.20, SEG 23 207.39
εἰσκνεῖν	Aelian VH 3 12 (quoted under ἐραστής), cf. foll.
Εἰσκνήλης	EM 306.22 ὁ ἐρώμενος. Καλλύμαχος, "Μέμβλετο δ' εἰσκνήλαις, ὅπποτε κοῦρος ἔοι". Ὁ ὑπὸ τοῦ ἔρωτος εἰσκνεόμενος. Λακεδαιμόνιοι γὰρ Εἰσπνεῖν φασὶ τὸ ἐρᾶν. Ἡ παρὰ τὸ ἔκπεσθαι τοῖς ἐρωμένοις. ἐπνήλης τῆς ᾠν, καὶ εἰσκνήλης. /Callim. fr.68.1 Pf. Cf. also the above and references under αἰτίας and ἐραστής in WL. Note also Theocr. XII 13 - εἴσκηλος./
εἰσπορεύεσθαι	(M) IG 1390.37
εἰς	(εἰς) <u>A 66 a i</u> (M) SEG 974.32
εἰστάλαν	(εἰς στήλην)** <u>A 67 b</u> (L) IG 1144.34, SEG 949.6 -λ[αν]
εἰσφέρειν	("introduce a proposal to an assembly", cf. Athenian εἰσάγειν.) Plut. Lyc. 6.2, p.9.6
εἰσφέροντες	(From εἰσφέρω) (M) IG 1390.129-30
εἰσφερόντω	(εἰσφερόντων 3rd pl. imperat. of εἰσφέρω.) <u>A 101 a</u> (M) IG 1390.46
εἰσφέρω	See εἰσενέγκαντος, εἰσενεγκάντων, εἰσενενκάμενοι, εἰσηγνέγκαμεν, εἰσφέρειν, εἰσφέροντες, -φερόντω, -φέρωνται
εἰσφέρωνται	(From εἰσφέρω) (L) IG 1208.16
εἰσφοραῖς	(L) IG 1145.29
εἰσφορά	(M) IG 1433.30. See also εἰσφοραῖς, -φοράν, -φορᾶς, -φοράς
εἰσφοράν	(M) IG 1433.28
εἰσφορᾶς	(M) IG 1432.3 -α[ς] & 5 (see add.) [εἰσφο]ρᾶς & 9

- εἰσφοράς (M) IG 1433.18
- εἰσχηκαν (ἐσχήκασι perf. from ἔχω. The augment εἰ- occurs in inscriptions of III/I B.C., (see L&S s.v. ἔχω A), by analogy with ἐλχον.) A 98 b; 99 d iii (L) IG 1146.30
- εἰσθήκει (ἐσθήκει from ἔχω. For the augment see above.) A 98 b (L) IG 11.11
- εἰσχυσα (ἔσχυσα from ἰσχύω) (L) IG 1222.11
- εἴτε (From εἰ + enclitic τε (< IE *k^we)) (M) IG 1390.75&75
- εἴτεν (Ionic form of εἴτα, from εἰ + the adverbial element τα/τε(v).) A 94 i (M) IG 1390.30&31&31
- ἐλχεν (ἐλχε from ἔχω) A 71 b (L) IG 22.18, SEG 948 (IG 1331) 2, SEG 26 456.18
- ἐλχον (From ἔχω) (M) IG p. XI 124 ἐλ[χον]
- ἑκ (ἑξ "six", with κ because it is followed by another κ.) A 70 e, 88 f (M) IG 1447.10
- ἐκ (= ἑξ, the form found before consonants.) A 70 d (L) IG 7.8, 18 A 7, 19.17, 213.16&22&28, 233.5, 258.9, 378 c, 490.7, 513.2, 538.24 [ἐ]κ, 550.11, 578.5, 728.7, 931.12, 948.2, 961.19, 962.8, 964.5, 965.16, 1144.2&4&7&36, 1146.55, 1151.3, 1167.12, 1186.20, 1208.23, 1564 a 4 (Olympia), SEG 598 (IG 151) 9, 866 (IG 735) 1, 894 add. c 3, 895.2 [ἐ]κ, 923.2&25, [[924.10 - refected by REG 79 1966 Bull. 196]], p. VIII 87, SEG 26 456.18, REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.10. (M) IG 1354.6, 1355.3, 1359.4, 1360.16, 1361.11 ἐ[κ], 1370.9, 1390.7&41&45&57&59&63&78&83&121&146, 1399.10&14&15, 1401.5, 1430.4, 1432.1&5&20, 1433.16, 1447.11&17, 1449.10, SEG 995.3, SEG 23 207.19&39. (H) I 64, 64, 70, 70, II 13, 21, 43, 66, 75. Alc. 5 fr. 2 ii 3 from P.Oxy. 2390 Commentarii Fragmenta; Alc. 29.2 from Achill. Comment. in Arat. p.82 Maass. See also ἐ, ἐγ, ἐκκ, ἐξ, κεκ
- ἐκ (= ἐξελεύθερος, cf. ἐξ(ελεύθερος) in IG 1038 and ἀπὸ for ἀπελεύθερος in IG 1391 and 1473.) (L) IG 209.24&26
- ἐκαλεῖτο (From καλέω) (L) IG 726.3
- ἑκαστα (M) IG 1432.4
- ἐκάσταν (ἐκάστην)* (M) IG 1432.29
- ἑκάσταν (ἐκάστην)* A 37 b (H) I 115, 124, 172
- ἐκάστας (ἐκάστης)* (H) II 28
- ἐκάστης (L) IG 20 A 6

- ἕκαστον (L) IG 1524.32, SEG 464 a [ἕκαστ]ον, 471 (IG 12) 13, SEG 2 60.6. (M) IG 1390.46&111, SEG 23 206.6&19, 207.41
- ἡέκαστον (ἕκαστον) A 37 b (H) I 51,53,123
- ἕκαστος (Wackernagel KZ 29 1888, 144 ff. took from ἐκάς + forms of τις, giving the meaning "each for himself", starting from the gen. *ἐκάς τεο > ἐκάστου (ἐκάς "afar off" originally meant "by oneself", probably from the root of the pronoun ἔ + the distributive suffix -κας, as in ἀνδρακάς "man by man").) (M) IG 1437.37, SEG 23 207.40. See also ἕκαστα, ἐκάσταν, ἡεκάσταν, ἐκάστας, ἐκάστης, ἕκαστον, ἡέκαστον, ἡέκαστος, ἐκάστου, ἐκάστωι
- ἡέκαστος (ἕκαστος) A 37 b (H) I 148
- ἐκάστου (M) IG 1390.95
- ἐκάστωι (L) IG 1346.5. (M) SEG 12 371.16 -τω[ι]
- ἐκάτερος See ἐκατέρου, ἐκατέρω, ἐκατέρως
- ἐκατέρου (M) IG 1390.94
- ἐκατέρω (ἐκατέρου) A 74 a (H) I 91, (T) Philol. fr.5
- ἐκατέρωθεν (L) IG 538.17 ἐκα[τέ]ρ-
- ἐκατέρως (ἐκατέρους) A 74 b (M) IG V ii 419.14
- ἑκάτι (ἐκῆτι "by the will of". L&S says that this is 'probably an old case form used adverbially, but always with a genitive, which usually precedes it'. ἐκῶν is an old ppl from *ἑκ-, cf. Skt. uśánt-, Hitt. wek- etc. M. Leumann, Hom. Wörter p.252, suggests that from the Homeric expression (θεῶν) ἰότητι there developed a genitive with the opposite meaning, (θεῶν) ἀεχόντων, and so (θεῶν) ἀέκῆτι, and that from this there came ἐκῆτι.)* A 35 b, 95 I c Alc. 59 a 1 from Athen. XIII 600 F /Athen. E has ἑκάτι./
- ἡεκατόμβαι (ἑκατόμβη. In ancient times the ἑκατόμβη was a sacrifice, originally of 100 oxen, see Il. VI 115, and cf. 93 etc. The word derived from *ἑκατομβῆα, the second element of which came from the root giving βοῦς, βο(ῖ)ός, with zero vocalism and with the suffix α, cf. Skt. *śata-gva "possessing 100 cattle" (see Chantraine s.v. ἑκατόν and cf. also J Wackernagel IF 45.319). Later the term was extended to other forms of sacrifice as well. The god to whom the sacrifice was offered was ἑκατόμβαιος, usually Apollo although sometimes Zeus, but there are no known examples of him in Laconia. The month in which the sacrifice was made was ἑκατομβεύς, see foll. and ἑκατονβέος in WL.)* (L) IG 1120.3

- Ἑκατομβεύς Hesych. (ε 1272) μὴν παρὰ Λακεδαιμονίους, ἐν ᾧ τὰ Ἑκατύνθια
/Bischoff, RE X 1578, points out that there was also a month sacred to Apollo in Laconia called Hyacinthius, see IG 18 B 8 and possibly IG 1209.2 (Gythium) [Ἑκατύνθιου. Presumably this must have been another name for the same month./
- ἑκατομπέδω (ἑκατομπέδου from ἑκατόμπεδος - "100 foot long".) A 74 a (H) II 69. Cf. ἑκατομπέδω, ἑκατόνπεδον, ἑκατονπέδω
- ἑκατομπέδω (ἑκατομπέδου) A 37 b i, 74 a (H) II 24,31,38, cf. above
- ἑκατόν (From IE *kmtom, cf. Skt. śatām, Goth. hund, Lat. centum etc., and probably representing a collective of "ten" from *dkmt-om. The initial ε is only found in Greek. It could have arisen from δ, from *sm (cf. ἄκαξ etc.), with the change possibly due to dissimilation: or it could be the result of the influence of εἷν.) A 88 m (M) IG 1390.17&20&68, 1433.1&2&5&8&15&40 (see add.) &42, 1463.3, SEG 23 207.21&23&24&25&29&31&32. See also ἑκατόν as well as the compounds.
- ἑκατόν (ἑκατόν) A 37 b, 88 m (H) I 43, II 32,33,39,39
- Ἑκατονβέος (Ἑκατομβέως) A 25 c II i, 48 a ii, 81 a (L) IG 511 (SEG 790) 2 -ο[ς], cf. Ἑκατομβεύς and ἑκατόμβαι
- ἑκατόνπεδον (ἑκατόμπεδον) A 37 b i, 48 a ii (H) II 42 -κ[α]τ-47,54. Cf. ἑκατομπέδω
- ἑκατονπέδω (ἑκατομπέδου) A 48 a ii, 74 a (H) II 60. Cf. ἑκατομπέδω
- ἐκβαίνω See ἐκβῶντας
- ἐκβάλλω See ἐξέβαλεν
- ἐκβιβασθῆμεν (ἐκβιβασθῆναι from ἐκβιβάζω) A 109 b iii (M) IG 1432.8 -με[ν]
- ἐκβολήν (L) SEG 491.7
- ἐκβῶντας (ἐκβάντας from ἐκβαίνω - formed as if from βῶω, cf. ἔμβη and ἐκβῆ in WL, see Be II 310 and 350. Here α + ο > ω.) A 111 h Thuc. V 77.1
- ἐκγόνους A 70 d (L) IG 962.19, 1336.17, SEG 470.4 -ν[οις], 679.7 -γόν[οις]. (M) IG 1380.2 -ν[οις]
- ἐκγονον A 70 d (L) IG 471.2, 1172.3 -νο[ν], SEG 847.2. (M) IG 1449.3, 1452.10
- ἐκγονος A 70 d (L) IG 1220 a 2. See also ἔγγονε, -νοις, -νον, -νος, -νους, -νως, ἐγόνους, ἐκγόνους, ἐκγονον, -γόνους, -γόνων, -γόνως, ἐξγόνους

- ἐκγόνους A 70 d (L) IG 5.9, 935.12 [ἐκ]γ-, 961.11, 963.9, 966.18 [ἐ]κ-, SEG 468.16 -ν[ο]υς. (M) IG 1425.11-12
- ἐκγόνων A 70 d (L) IG 19.17, 587.13
- ἐκγόνως (ἐκγόνους) A 70 d, 74 b (L) IG 1312.4 -γό[ν]ως
- ἐκδαβῆι Hesych. (ε 1313) A 35 c, 70 d ἐκκαυθῆι. Λάκωνες /ἐκαυθη H:Ahrens. For the explanation of this word see δαβῆι in WL./
- ἐκδανεύζω See ἐγδανεύσασι
- ἐκδέχομαι See ἐγδεξάμενος, ἐγδεξαμένων
- ἐκδίδωμι See ἐγδιδομένου, ἐγδιδόντες, ἐγδιδόντω, ἐγδόμεν, ἐγδόντω, ἐγδότη, ἐγδότησαν
- ἐκδικάζω See ἐγδικαζάμενοι, ἐγδικαζῆται
- ἐκδικεῖν (From ἐκδικέω) A 70 d (L) SEG 923.17
- ἐκδόμεν (ἐκδοῦναι from ἐκδίδωμι) A 70 d, 109 b iii (L) IG 5.12
- ἐκδοτῆρα ("contractor") A 70 d, 114 c (L) IG 5.11 ἐκ[δο]τῆρα. Cf. ἐγδοτήρ
- ἐκεῖ (From the IE demonstrative particle *ke-/*ki-, cf. Lat. ce-do, hic, etc., with the locative ending in -eu.) See in κειθι, and cf. τηνεῖ. (Cf. also ἐκεῖνος)
- ἐκεῖθεν See κἀκεῖθεν
- ἐκεῖνος (Most etymologists take this, as ἐκεῖ, from the IE demonstrative particle *ke-/*ki. The initial ε could be another old demonstrative particle, as in Osc. e-tanto, Lat. e-quidem etc., and cf. also ἐ-χθές? The last element is from IE *eno, cf. ἔνη "the 3rd day", so that κε + ενος contracts to the spurious diphthong forms in Attic, but to the κῆνος forms in Doric. It is generally agreed that the τῆνος forms must have a different origin, although they are as yet unexplained.) A 11 a, 24 b I, 92 c See κήνας, κῆνος, τήναν, τήνας, τήνου, τήνω, τήνωι. (Note that Ap. Dysc. Pron. 74 a, i 58 Schn. reads ἐκεῖνος in a passage resembling that of Alc. 15, which reads κῆνος.)
- ἐκέλευσεν (ἐκέλευσε from κελεύω) A 71 b (L) IG 1147.11
- ἐκεχειρία (From the root of ἔχω + χειρας, with the suffix ια. The first χ > κ by dissimilation of the aspirated guttural.) A 11 e IV See ἐκεχειρίαν, -ίας, ἐκεχηρίαν

ἐκεχειρίαν	A 11 e IV (M) IG p. XI 130&140 -χ[ειρῶ]αν &143 ἐκε[χειρίαν]
ἐκεχειρίας	A 11 e IV, 43 (L) IG 18 B 10
ἐκεχηρίαν	(ἐκεχειρίαν) A 11 e IV (L) SEG 12 371.2-3
ἐκητι	See <i>φέκατι</i>
ἐκκ	(ἐκ - it is here followed by τῶν) A 66 b iii (L) IG 380.8
ἐκκληῖα	(ἐκκλησία) A 38 a ii (L) IG 1345.1
ἐκκλησία	(Cf. καλέω) See ἐκκληῖα, ἐκκλησίαι, ἐκκλησίαν. In literature see e.g. Plut. Lyc. 29.2, III.2 p.44.8; Plut. Ag. and Cleom. 9.1, III.1 p.360.19; 31 (10) 2, p.382.2; Thuc. I 87 1&6, V 77.1, VI 88.10; Xen. Hell. II 2.19, 4.38 (ἐκκλητοῖ), III 2.23, 3.8 (μικρῶν ἐ.), IV 6.3, V 2.11, 2.33 (ἐκκλητοῖ), VI 3.3 (ἐκκλητοῖ), 4.3. See also Appendix 3, p. 649
ἐκκλησίαι	(Dat.) (L) SEG 923.14, REG 90 1977 Bull. 203. (M) REG 86 1973 Bull. 199
ἐκκλησιάζω	See Paus. III 12.10, p.231.4
ἐκκλησίαν	(L) IG 8.4 -η[σίαν]
ἐκκλητοῖ	See ἐκκλησία references
ἐκκολλησαντ[...]	(From ἐκκολλάω. This is not given in L&S, but see REG 66 1953 Bull. 78, which quotes Wilhelm's ἐκκολλη-σαντ[α] "'retirer la plainte' (pour la transmettre ailleurs) du registre des magistrats" (κολληήματα is "roll of papyrus sheets glued together").) (L) IG 1208.30
ἐκκομιδάν	(ἐκκομιδήν. κομέω/κομίζω (for -ίζω see Buck Comp. p.261.360.2), is "take care, bear, carry", so ἐκκομίζω is "carry out" and ἐκκομιδή is specifically "the removal or burial of a corpse".)* (M) IG 1427.8
ἐκλέγω	("levy taxes or tribute") See ἐγλεγόντω
ἐκλείπω	See ἐκλιπεῖν, ἐκλιπῶα
+ἐκλιπεῖν	(From ἐκλείπω) (L) IG 727.3 ἐ[κλιπεῖν]
ἐκλιπῶα	(ἐκλύπουσα from ἐκλείπω) A 38 a ii, 108 Ar. Lys. 1296
ἐκλογεύς	("collector of taxes") See ἐγλογεῖς, ἐκλογέων
ἐκλογεύω	("collect taxes") See ἐγλογευόντοισ
ἐκλογέων	(From ἐκλογεύς) A 25 c VIII, 70 d (M) IG 1433.32

ἐκλογῇ	Hesych. (ε 1499) <u>A 25 a IV, 81 b</u> κάλαθον. Λάκωνες /ἐκλογήν H:Latte, suggesting that the basket is the "collector of the first fruits" (λέγω)./
ἐκλώσατο	(From κλώθω) (M) IG 1355.2
ἐκλωσεν	(ἐκλωσε from κλώθω) <u>A 71 b</u> (L) IG 727.3
ἐκμετρηθῆναι	(From ἐκμετρέω) (M) IG 1431.16
ἤκοντι	(ἤκοντι from ἤκω) <u>A 4 a (see also 37 b i)</u> (L) SEG 26-464 b 3 (11 652.6) [h]ἤκοντι
ἐκόσμησεν	(ἐκόσμησε from κοσμέω) <u>A 71 b</u> (L) IG 1146.7
ἐκουέστρης	(Lat. equester) L IG 1268.3
ἐκούφισαν	(From κουφίζω) (L) IG 1146.19
ἐκπετρίδδην	Hesych. (ε 1613) <u>A 11 a, 25 b I ii, 62 c, 109 a i</u> παχύνειν ἱμάτιον. Λάκωνες /ἐκπετριάδεῖν H:Valckenaer after Ahrens II p.96 (which gives ἐκπετρίδδειν). It is unexplained./
ἐκπέτωντι	(ἐκπέσωσι subj. from ἐκπίπτω. ἔπετον is probably the aorist of πίπτω in most dialects except Att.-Ion., where τ > σ under unusual conditions - see Buck p. 281 note 120.) <u>A 99 d i</u> (H) I 120,174
ἐκπλεον	(From ἔκπλεος, the equivalent of Attic ἔκπλεως, cf. πύμ-πλη-μι.) <u>A 25 c II iii, 26 a I</u> (H) II 31
ἐκποιέω	See ἐξεπόϊον
ἐκπρεπής	Alc. 1.46
ἐκρύναν	(From κρίνω (from *ἔκρινσα)) <u>A 56 a</u> (L) IG 1336.8
ἐκρυψε	(From κρύπτω) (L) IG 724.6
ἐκσπονδος	(L) SEG 922.7
ἑκτα	(ἐκτη)* <u>A 35 b</u> (H) II 106
ἐκτεισάτωσαν	(ἐκτεισάντων 3rd pl. imperat. of ἐκτύνω.) <u>A 101 b</u> (L) SEG 923.32
ἐκτείσει	(Fut. from ἐκτύνω) (L) IG 20 A 2
ἐκτελοῦντα	(From ἐκτελέω) (L) IG 555 a 7 & b 8
ἐκτενω̃ς	(Cf. τείνω) (L) IG 961.4, SEG 471 (IG 12) 10 ἐ[κ]τενω̃[ς]
ἐκτην	(L) SEG 923.11
ἐκτησιν	(ἔγκτησιν "possession", cf. κτάομαι.) <u>A 48 a iii, 70 d</u> (L) IG 1112.14 ἔκτ[ησιν]

- ἐκτύνει (ἐκτύνει subj. from ἐκτύνω.) A 106 c i (M) IG 1390.77
- ἐκτύνω See ἐκτελίσάτωσαν, ἐκτείσσει, ἐκτύνει
- ἔκτον (L) IG 971.6
- ἔκτος (From ἔξ + the suffix -το-, as in πρῶτος.) A 88 f
See *φέκτα*, ἔκτην, ἔκτον, ἔκτου
- ἐκτός (The opposite of ἐντός) (L) IG 813.4
- ἔκτου (M) IG 1390.116
- ἐκύρωσεν (ἐκύρωσε from κυρώ) A 71 b (L) IG 18 B 10
- ἐκφανής (L) REG 89 1976 Bull. 269 ἐ[κ]-
- ἐκφυγόντα (From ἐκφεύγω) (M) SEG 23 206.12
- ((ἐκχαρεών)) Hesych. (ε 1815) A 25 c VIII, 64 I b
μαγειρεῖον ("place where food is cooked, kitchen")
/μαγειρείων H:Latte. Schmidt, followed by Latte,
suggests that ἐκχαρεών is Lac. for ἐσχαρέων (ἐσχάρα
is "hearth, fireplace"), with -κχ- for -σχ-, cf.
Schw. GG I 216./
- ἐκχθρῶν (ἐχθρῶν) A 66 b iii (L) IG 727.9
- +ἐκχοῦρηξες Hesych. (ε 1820) A 64 I b ἐκχοιρηλωμένοι. Λάκωνες
/The cod. has ἐκχοῦρηξις· ἐκχοιρηλωμένος. Λ., which
Schmidt takes as 2 separate glosses, removing Λακ.
to ἐκχαρεών (see in WL), and he suggests that ἐκχοῦρ-
has some relation to ἔκχυσις. Latte, on the other
hand, tries ἐκχοινύξας (= ἐκχοιν.)· ἐκχοινολογήμενος,
remembering the λυκόφονας of Plut. Lyc. 16.13. But
these are nothing more than guesses, and as the gloss
is dubious it must remain unexplained./
- +ἔκχωνε Hesych. (ε 1825) A 44 iii (although cf. A 44 ii, 64
I a iii and b) ἔκκλινε. Λάκωνες
/Schmidt has ἔκχωνεν and ἔκκλινεν. Cf. ε 1833 ἐκώνη·
ἔστρεφεν, α 4392 ἀνακωνᾶν· ἀναστρέφειν, κ 4847 κωνᾶν·
περιδινεῖν and also περικωνῆσαι in WL. These suggest
an original ἐκκ- rather than ἐκχ-, ἐσχ- etc./
- ἐκών (L) IG 733.8
- ἐλ (ἐν in phrase ἐλ Λακεδαίμονι) A 70 a ii
(L) IG 4.13
- ἐλ (ἐς in phrase ἐλ Λακεδαίμονα) A 70 b (L) Schw. 19.8
- ἔλα Hesych. (ε 1835) [[ἐκρύναμεν. καὶ]] ἥλιος, αὐγή, καῦμα.
Λάκωνες. βάδιζε. λέγε
Cf. Eustath. 1573.44 Ὅτι δὲ τὴν εἴλην οἱ παλαιοὶ καὶ
ἔλην φασίν, ἐν ῥητορικοῖς δηλοῦται λεξικοῖς. ἔνθα
κεῖται καὶ ὅτι εἴλη καὶ ἔλη, ἡ τοῦ ἡλίου αὐγή. καὶ

- ἔλα cont. εἰληθερεῖν, τὸ ἡλιάζεσθαι, καὶ εἰλεῖν, τὸ ἐν ἡλίῳ
ξηραίνειν. καὶ εὐεῖλον χωρίον, τὸ εὐήλιον. καὶ
πρόσειλον, τὸ πρὸς μεσημβρίαν τετραμμένον. καὶ
εἰληθερεῖς ὕδωρ, τὸ ὑπὸ ἡλίου τεθερμασμένον.
/The cod. of Hesych. has βάδιζε. λέγε. Λάκωνες. Latte
transposes, comparing the gloss to βέλα (see in WL)
and ε 875 εἰλη· ἡ τοῦ ἡλίου αὐγή. [[ἐ. κ.]] is included
from a marginal note and belongs elsewhere./
- ἔλαβες (From λαμβάνω) A 55 (L) IG 728.6
- ἐλαία (This word was borrowed from the Mediterranean area.
It comes from *ἐλαῖᾱ, cf. Lat. *olaivā > oliva.)
See ἐλαίαν, ἐλαῖαν, ἐλαίας
- ἐλαίαν (H) I 123
- ἐλαῖαν (ἐλαῖων) A 72 a (H) I 115
- ἐλαίας (H) I 116, 116, 172, 174
- ἐλαϊκήν (L) IG 1208.10 [ἐλαϊκῇ]ν. See also foll.
- ἐλαϊκόν (L) IG 1208.22. Cf. above
- ἔλαιον (L) IG 20 A 7, 970.4 [ἔ]λ-, 1208.14, SEG 492.10.
(M) SEG 974.24. See also ἐλαίου, -αῖω, -αῖωι
- ἐλαίου (L) IG 1208.20, 1511.6 [ἐ]λ-
- ἐλαῖω (ἐλαίου) A 74 a (M) IG 1447.8&9
- ἐλαῖωι (L) SEG 22 308.5
- ἐλάσαμεν (ἐλάσαμεν from ἐλαύνω) A 99 c Plut. Apophth. Lac.
211 B 41, II p.120.13
- ἔλασσον A 58 (M) IG 1390.46
- ἐλάσσονας A 58 (L) IG 18 A 11
- ἐλάσσονος A 58 (M) SEG 23 201.5
- ἐλασσούμενος (From ἐλασσώω) A 58 (M) IG 1427.6
- ἐλάσσων (Derived from ἐλαχύς "small", from IE *l^hg^wh-u; cf.
Skt. laghúḥ, Lat. levis (*legh^w-) etc. *ἐλαχ-ων >
ἐλάσσων regularly, but ἐλάττων (with χ^ι > ττ) in
Attic.) A 58 See ἔλασσον, ἐλάσσονας, ἐλάσσονος,
ἐλάσσω, ἐλάττωνος, ἐλάττους
- ἐλάσσω (ἐλάσσους) A 28 b I, 58, 74 b Ar. Lys. 1260
- ((ἐλάται)) Hesych. (ε 1886) ἡλιοῦται
/Cf. βέλα and ((βελάσεται)) in WL./
- ἐλάττωνος (Cf. ἐλάσσονος) A 58 (L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 9

- ἐλάττους (With Attic -ττ-, cf. ἐλάσσων forms.) A 58 (L) IG 21 col. II 6
- ἐλαύνω (The root is ἐλα-, but the etymology is not fully understood. Chantraine mentions a possible relation with ἤλθον, Lat. amb-ulāre, Arm. eli "I went out" etc., and see also Benveniste, Origines p.112, who takes it from *ἐλα-φαρ, (with ἐλάω:*ἐλα-φαρ as he takes ἀλέω:*ἀλα-φαρ.) See ἐλάσαμεν
- ἐλαφρισθῆναι (From ἐλαφρίζω, which comes from IE *leng^Wh- (see ἐλάχιστον in WL).) (L) IG 1146.28
- +ἔλαχεν (ἔλαχε from λαγχάνω) (L) SEG 937 (IG 1222) 15-16
ἔ[λαχεν]
- ἐλάχιστον (The IE root appears to be *leng^Wh-, cf. Skt. laghú- "rapid, light, little", Lat. levis (IE *leg^Wh-), OHG lungar "rapid" etc. Before a suffix beginning with υ, the labiovelar gives χ, hence (with a prothetic vowel) ἐλαχύς. Before a suffix beginning with a consonant, the labiovelar gives φ, hence (again with a prothetic vowel) ἐλαφρός (cf. ἐλαφρισθῆναι in WL). Schwyzler, GG I 302, and others, however, assume that *ἐλαχφος (a thematic form of ἐλαχός, cf. Lith. leñgvas) gives *ἐλαφος, which is then reformed to ἐλαφρός.) (L) IG 1524.24. (M) IG 1390.66
- ἐλεάται A 25 a II Athen. vi 272 A has θεόπομπος δ' ἐν ζ' Ἑλληνικῶν (J II B 115.15) περὶ τῶν εἰλώτων λέγων ὅτι καὶ ἐλεάται καλοῦνται γράφει οὕτως· "τὸ δὲ τῶν εἰλώτων ἔθνος παντάπασιν ὡμῶς διάκειται καὶ πικρῶς· εἰσὶ γὰρ οὗτοι καταδεδουλωμένοι πολὺν ἤδη χρόνον ὑπὸ τῶν Σπαρτιατῶν, οἳ μὲν αὐτῶν ἐκ Μεσσήνης ὄντες, οἳ δ' ἐλεάται κατοικοῦντες πρότερον τὸ καλούμενον Ἔλος τῆς Λακωνικῆς".
/Cf. Εἰλωτες in WL, with notes./
- ἐλέγχω (The et. is uncertain) See ἐλένξαντος, ἐλένξηναι
- ἐλέησον (From ἐλεέω) (L) REG 90 1977 Bull. 203
- ἐλεῖα ἢ ἔλα Hesych. (ε 1969) ἡ τοῦ ἡλίου αὐγή. ἢ πόμα. ἢ ὕδωρ ἄλας ἔχον καὶ εἰδός τι μέλους. καὶ Ἡρα ἐν Κύπρῳ. καὶ Ἀρτεμις ἐν Μεσσήνῃ.
/Cod. H has Μεσίνη, and Latte quotes τ "ελη η τ. ηλ. αυγη και ελα η αυτη δωρικως και ελεια η λαμπηδων και η Αρτεμις". For the first part of the explanation see ἔλα and βέλα in WL./
- ἐλεμοσπέρμα Hesych. (ε 1990) ὅπερ ἐφῶντες Λάκωνες ἐσθίουσιν
/Latte brackets this because of ἔλυμος· σπέρμα κτλ. (see in WL), although he notes that Photius has a similar form. Cf. also ἐλύμαρ in WL./
- Ἐλένεια Hesych. (ε 1992) ἐορτὴ ἀγομένη ὑπὸ Λακῶνων
/Ελένεια H:Meineke. Cf. κ 675 Κάνναθρα· ἀστράβη ἢ

'Ελένεια cont.

ἄμαξα, πλέγματα ἔχουσα, ὑφ' ὧν πομπεύουσιν αἱ παρθένοι, ὅταν εἰς τὸ τῆς 'Ελένης ἀπύωσιν. ἔνιοι δὲ ἔχειν εἰδωλα ἐλάφων ἢ γυπῶν, cf. Plut. Ages. 19. She must have been a goddess of considerable importance in Laconia in early times. She appears on two recently discovered bronzes, see H.W. Catling and Helen Cavanagh, Kadmos 15 1976 145-157, "Two Inscribed Bronzes from the Menelaion, Sparta", on an aryballus of VII B.C. inscribed with *Ἑλέναι Μενελάφο*, and on a meat hook of VI B.C. with *τᾷ Ἑλέναι*. (There are also two doubtful inscriptions given in IG 234 [H]ελέ[ναι?] end of VI B.C. and 235 [Ἑλέ]ναι? 400 B.C.) The origin of her name is not certain, but C. de Simone, Glotta 56 (1978) 40-42, quoting the H forms such as the Corinthian *Ἑλένᾱ* etc., assumes an original **ḥn-* < IE **swē-* and suggests a link with Skt. *svárati* "shine", cf. Greek *ἐλάωνη* "torch of reeds".

At any rate she had a shrine at Sparta, near that of Heracles, see Paus. III 15.3, cf. 7.7 and Hdt. VI 61, and she and Menelaus were supposed to be buried at Therapnae, Paus. III 19.9, cf. Isocr. Helen 63, Tryphiodor. 518 and Aeneas Gazeus, Theophr. 646 Migne. In historical times her worship was the particular sphere of young girls, see Hesych. quoted above, Hdt. VI 61 etc. Wide, p.340 ff., has gathered together her literary references, and he also discusses her significance as a tree goddess, her association with Artemis and her relations with Menelaus, Heracles and the Dioscuri. See also M.P. Nilsson, I 2 p.211, 315,475, who associates her with an early Minoan vegetation goddess. Artistically she is represented beside the Dioscuri in SMC Nos. 201-3 and cf. also p.116 (she appears on her own also in No. 318 and possibly 362). On the throne of Amyclae there was depicted the rape of Helen by Theseus, see Paus. III 18.15, cf. Plut. Thes. 31, Hyg. Fab. 79, Isocr. Helen 23 etc./

ἐλένξαντος	(ἐλέγξαντος from ἐλέγχω) <u>A 48 a i</u> (L) IG 1208.36
ἐλένξηι	(ἐλέγξηι from ἐλέγχω) <u>A 48 a i</u> (L) IG 1208.32 ἐλ[ένξηι]
ἐλέσθαι	(From αἰρέω) (L) IG 27.6
ἐλευθέρας	(M) IG 1470.7
ἐλευθερίαν	(L) IG 1160.5 -ευ[θ]ερ-. Cf. foll.
ἐλευθερίης	(L) IG 729.4 -ύ[ης]. Cf. above
ἐλευθερίῳ	(ἐλευθερίῳ = title of Antonine) <u>A 9</u> (L) IG 403 and 407-445
ἐλευθέριον	(L) IG 1145.25
ἐλευθέριος	See ἐλευθερίῳ, ἐλευθέριον, 'Ελευθέριος Ζεὺς

- Ἐλευθέριος Ζεὺς** Hesych. (ε 2020) τὸν Μηδὸν ἐκφυγόντες ἰδρύσαντο τὸν Ἐλευθέριον Δία. τοῦτον δὲ ἔνιοι καὶ Σωτῆρά φασι. τιμᾶται δὲ καὶ ἐν Συρακούσαις καὶ παρὰ Ταραντίνους καὶ ἐν Πλαταιαῖς καὶ ἐν Καρίαι ὁ Ἐλευθέριος Ζεὺς. /Cf. Suid. Adler II 244 ε 804 who explains ὁ Ζεὺς διὰ τοῦτο ἐκλήθη, διὰ τὸ τοὺς ἐξελευθέρους τὴν στοᾶν οἰκοδομήσαι τὴν πλησίον αὐτοῦ, οὕτως μὲν Ὑπερίδης, although he also adds the explanation of Δίδυμος quoted by Hesychius. Similar glosses are found in Harpocration (Bekker p.70), EM 329.4 ff., Schol. Plato Eryx 392 a. In Laconia the emperor is called Ἐλευθέριος Ζεὺς in IG 403, 408-39, 440-5, SEG 766-7, 771 (IG 452) and there is a festival Ἐλευθέρια in IG 656 a and 657 a, which suggests that he was also worshipped there (see also Wide p.17). Note also the similar epithet Ἐκλυσαμένη, used of Artemis by the Tarentines, see in WL./
- ἐλευθέροις** (L) IG 1145.20
- ἐλεύθερον** (M) IG 1390.105&111 -θ(ε)ρον
- ἐλεύθερος** (Cf. Lat. *liber* (Buck Comp. p.89.92.2 a explains the change to *i* by dissimilation, with eu > oi > ei > i). The et. is not certain; possibly it is related to the Germanic etc. words for "people" (OHG *liut* etc.), or to an IE root "to increase", cf. Skt. *rudh-*, Goth. *liudan* etc.) (M) IG 1390.76&79. See also ἐλευθέρος, -θέροις, -θερον, -θέρους, -θέρων
- ἐλευθέρους** (M) IG 1390.102
- ἐλευθερώω** See ἡλευθέρωσαν
- ἐλευθέρων** (M) IG 1433.37
- Ἐλευσύνια** Hesych. (ε 2026) ἀγῶν θυμελικὸς ἀγόμενος Δήμητρι παρὰ Λάκωσιν. καὶ ἐν Συκελῖαι τιμᾶται Ἀρτεμις, καὶ Ζεὺς Ἐλευσύνιος παρ' Ἰωσιν. Cf. Schol. Paus. I 2.5; Suid. Adler II 244, ε 811 /θυμελικος H:Schol. Paus. Ἐλευσύνια also occurs in IG 607.30 and 1153.1 (Gythium); Ἐλευσύνια (A 6 b) in IG 364.6&7; Ἐλευθύνια (the σ forms may have been due to assibilation of an original θ) in SEG 667 a (add.); Ἐλευσία in IG 236.3, 867.2, 868.1, 1118.2, REG 92 1979 Bull. 197; Ἐλευθία in IG 1276.1 (Hippola IVth B.C.), 1345 a 2, 1445.1 (Messene II B.C.), SEG 682 a (Sparta VI B.C.), REG 92 1979 Bull. 197 (end VIIth B.C.). Also there was a festival Ἐλευθύνια in the Damonon inscription, IG 213.11&31, cf. κέλευθύνια in WL (A 38 a i). At Therai there was a shrine of Δήμητρος ἐπὶ κλησιν Ἐλευσινίας, Paus. III 20.5, and at Helos Paus. III 20.7 says ἐκ τούτου δὴ τοῦ Ἐλους ξόανον Κόρης τῆς Δήμητρος ἐν ἡμέραις ῥηταῖς ἀνάγουσιν ἐς τὸ Ἐλευσύνιον. EM 329.35 has Ἐλευσίς διὰ τὴν ἀπὸ Δημήτερος ἔλευσιν· ἐκεῖ γὰρ εὔρε τὸν καρπὸν ἐλθοῦσα. παρὰ τὸ

- Ἐλευσίνα ἑλεύθω ἑλεύσω. Ἐλευσίν· ἔστι δὲ πόλις πλησίον Ἀθηνῶν ἥ οὗτι παρ' αὐτῇ κατέλυσεν ἡ Δημήτηρ ἐπὶ ζήτησιν πορευομένη τῆς θυγατρὸς αὐτῆς. Ἡ ἀπὸ Ἐλευσίνου τοῦ Ἑρμοῦ. Καὶ Ἐλευσίνα ἑορτή. In fact the name is probably pre-Greek, although it is of uncertain origin. Chantraine guesses that it was a Mediterranean place name in the first place. For other forms of the name, Εἰλείθυια etc., and for other references to Demeter and Core see Wide 171-181 and 198-200./
- ἐλεώνιον A 25 c VIII (L) IG 1176.5
- ἐλθεῖν (From ἔρχομαι) Thuc. 79.4 (OCT has ἐλθῆν, but the codd. have ἐλθεῖν)
- ἐλθόντας (From ἔρχομαι) (M) SEG 972.10&13
- ἐλθών (" ") (L) IG 1186.22
- ἔλθωντι (ἔλθωσι from ἔρχομαι) A 99 d i (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 438.1
- ἐλύμαρ Hesych. (ε 2094) A 6 b, 39 κέγχρω ("millet") ὅμοιον [[ἐλινῆ]] ἢ μελύνῃ ("Italian millet") ὑπὸ Λακωνῶν /The cod. had 2 glosses, ἐλύμαρ and ἐλινῆ, but Schmidt and Latte join them, as given here. Cf. ἔλυμος and ἐλεμοσπέρμα in WL./
- ἐλινύειν EM 330.49
- ἔλιπεν (ἔλιπε from λείπω) A 71 b (M) IG 1431.6 -πε[v]
- ἐλιχρύσω (ἐλιχρύσου from ἐλύχρυσος "a gold flower", with ἐλι- as in ἔλιξ?) A 74 A Alc. 60.2 from Athen. xv 681 A
- ἐλκυστόν (A derivative of ἔλκω, which, like ὄλκος, comes from IE *selk-, cf. Lat. sulcus etc.) (L) SEG 492.11
- ἔλλα Hesych. (ε 2143) A 50 a καθέδρα. Λάκωνες. καὶ Διὸς ἱερόν ἐν Δωδώνῃ /From IE *sedla, cf. σέλλα "seat", so it has the same root as ἔζομαι and ἔδρα. Cf. also ((κασέλλα)) and κασελλατιάει in WL, (see Schw. GG I 323). This may also help to explain ἀπέλλααι./
- Ἐλλαδάρχην (L) IG 512.6 -δ[άρχην]
- Ἐλλαδάρχης (President of the κοινὸν τῶν Ἀχαιῶν) (M) IG 1455.3, 1455 a [Ἐ]λλ-. See also Ἐλλαδάρχην, -άρχου
- Ἐλλαδάρχου (M) IG 1451.10-11
- ἐλλανοδίκαι Xen. RL XIII 11 - ἦν δ' οὖν δίκης δεόμενός τις ἔλθῃ, πρὸς Ἐλλανοδίκας τοῦτον ὁ βασιλεὺς ἀποπέμπει.
- Ἐλλάνων (Ἐλλήνων)* Plut. Lyc. 20.8, III.2 p.32.12
- ἐλλείπουσα (From ἐλλείπω) (L) IG 1282.16 ἐλλ(ε)ύπ-

- ἐλλεύπω A 70 a ii See ἐλλεύπουσα, ἐλλεύπων, ἐλλεύφεται, ἐνλεύποντες, ἐνλεύπων
- ἐλλεύπων (From ἐλλεύπω) (L) IG 961.6, 963.5 [ἐλλεύ]πων, 965.4, 1145.19, 1226.6 ἐ[λ]λεύπω[ν], 1566.9 (Delphi)
- ἐλλεύφεται (From ἐλλεύπω) (M) SEG 974.33 -ε[ται]
- ἐλοῦσα (ἐλοῦσα from αἰρέω) A 108 Alc. 3.75 from P.Oxy. 2387
- ἐλόμενοι (From αἰρέω) (L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 11
- ἐλομένους (" ") (L) SEG 468.20 [ἐλο]μέν[ο]υς
- ἑλον[... (ἐλον[. from αἰρέω?) (L) IG 721.4
- ἔλος Hesych. (ε 2198) σύμφυτος ("wooded") τόπος (Il. XV 631). ἡ χεῦλος ποταμοῦ. καὶ ὁ τελματώδης ("marshy") τόπος. καὶ πόλις ἐν Λακεδαιμονίᾳ (Il. II 584). EM 332.51 has Ἐλος. Σημαίνει ὄνομα πόλεως Λακωνικῆς. ἐξ ἧς εἰλωτες οἱ πολῖται. Σημαίνει καὶ τὸν ὑγρὸν καὶ σύμφυτον τόπον. ... Ἐλος καλεῖται, ὁ ὁμαλὸς καὶ κάθυγρος τόπος. St. Byz. 269.5 has Ἐλος, πόλις Λακωνικῆς. "καὶ Πτελεῶν καὶ Ἐλος καὶ Δῶριον" (Il. II 584). παρὰ τὸ ἐν ἔλει εἶναι. οἱ πολῖται Εἰλωτες. τῇ ἐκτάσει καὶ τῷ γένει καὶ τῇ προσθέσει τοῦ εἰ διαφέρει. λέγονται καὶ Εἰλωταὶ καὶ Ἐλειοὶ καὶ Ἐλεῖται, καὶ ἡ χώρα Εἰλωτία, καὶ θηλυκὸν Εἰλωτίς, καὶ κτητικὸν Εἰλωτικὸς. /Ἐλεῖται M, Ἐλεῖται libri and Εἰλωτία, Εἰλωτεία AV. For other v.l. see Meineke. Similar in Eustath. 1405.47. The word comes from IE *selos, cf. Skt. sárasʹ/
- ἐλπύδα (L) IG 1524.31
- ἐλπύδω (L) IG 1524.20, REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.30 -π[ύδω]
- ἐλπύδος (L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.24
- ἐλπυς (IE *wel- > (f)ελ-π- and (f)ελ-δ-, cf. Lat. velle.) See ἐλπύδα, -ύδω, -ύδος
- ἐλση (ἐλθην. from ἔρχομαι) A 42 Ar. Lys. 105
- ἐλσοιμ' (ἐλθοιμι from ἔρχομαι) A 42 Ar. Lys. 118
- ἐλσών (ἐλθών from ἔρχομαι) A 42 Ar. Lys. 1081
- ἐλυμος Hesych. (ε 2229) A 6 b σπέρμα, ὃ ἔφοντες οἱ Λάκωνες ἐσθίουσιν EM 333.34 has Σπέρμα τι ὃ ἔφοντες οἱ Λάκωνες ἥσθιον. Ἀριστοφάνης Νήσοις (fr. 398 OCT) Παρὰ τὸ ἔλος, ἐλυμος· χαίρει γὰρ ἐν ὑγροῦς τόποις καὶ ἐν ἔλει φύεσθαι. /Ἐλυμος "millet" also occurs in Harp. 125.25 and Dioscurides II 98, and cf. Eustath. 1408.12. The origin of the word is unknown. Cf. ἐλεμοσπέρμα & ἐλύμαρ in WL./

- ἐμ (ἐν followed by a word starting with μ or π.) A 70 a i
(L) IG 26.7, 707.2, 708.3&4, 918.2, 961.5, 1125.2,
1519.1, 1566.12 (Delphi). (M) IG 1390.48, 1405.19,
SEG 972.11, 974.2, SEG 12 371.13&15, SEG 23 220
b 8. (H) I 41, II 24
- ἐμ' (ἐμέ) A 89 ii Alc. 171 from Et. Sym. = Cod. V ap. EM
116.22
/Page suggests that it could be μηδέ μ' for μηδ' ἐμ'./
- ἐμάνυον (ἐμήνυον from μηνύω)* (M) SEG 12 371.10
- ἐμαρήνατο (From μαράνω) (M) IG 1355.12-13
- ἐμαρτυρήθη (From μαρτύρομαι) (L) IG 37.17 [ἐ]μ-, 1503.4 -αρ[τυρήθη]
- ἐμᾶς (ἐμῆς)* A 90 i Alc. 1.52
- ἐμαυτοῦ A 91 a (L) IG 21.2 -το[ῦ]
- ἐμβαίνω See ἐμβεβακυῖαι, ἔμβη
- ἐμβαλεῖ (Future from ἐμβάλλω) A 102 b (H) I 115
- ἐμβαλεῖν Hesych. (ε 2281) κατακλῖναι. Λάκωνες
/Schmidt suggests ἐμβλεῖν· κατακλίνειν or some such
form, cf. κ 19 καβλέει· κατακλίνει. But Latte, more
plausibly, prefers ἐμβαλεῖν· κατακρῖναι "to throw into
chains", cf. Pollux 8.71 ἀπὸ δὲ δεσμοῦ δῆσαι, δεσμοῦ
προστιμῆσαι δεδέσθαι... καὶ ἐμβαλεῖν, ... εἴρξαι,
κατακλεῖσαι κτλ./
- ἐμβάλλω See ἐμβαλεῖ, ἐμβαλεῖν, ἐμβάλωντι
- ἐμβάλωντι (ἐμβαλῶσι from ἐμβάλλω) A 99 d i (M) IG 1390.87
- ἐμβεβακυῖαι (ἐμβεβηκυῖαι from ἐμβαίνω)* (M) IG 1390.31
- ἔμβη (ἔμβᾱ from ἐμβαίνω. The 2nd aorist of βαίνω usually
has an athematic inflection, like the -μι verbs
(G&G p.167.694), which gives the imperat. βῆθι. But
compounds also have a -βᾱ form, καταβᾱ or ἐμβᾱ (Ar.
Frogs 378), where α + ε > ᾱ. But here α + ε > η.)
A 24 b I, 111 h Ar. Lys. 1303
- ἐμβυσώ (IE *g^wi- gives βύς regularly, but in Heracleian the
labiovelar gives a δ form.) See ἐνδεδωκότα
- ἐμβολίμου (L) SEG 2 59.3 -μ[ου]
- ἔμβολος ("beak of a ship" - here it designates a family group
in contrast to a tribal division.) (H) I 166,182
- ἐμβραμένα Hesych. (ε 2310) A 49, 68 εἰμαρμένη (Sophr. fr. 119
Kaibel)
EM 334.10 has Ἐμβραμένα· Παρὰ Σώφρονι ἡ εἰμαρμένη,

- ἐμβραμένα cont. ὑπερθέσει τοῦ ρ· καὶ διὰ τὴν ἀσυνταξίαν, πλεονασμῷ τοῦ β. Καὶ Λάκωνες οὕτω λέγουσιν.
/Cf. 2313 ἔμβραται· εἴμαρται. For ρα < αρ see Be II 326, and for μρ > μβρ see Buck Comp. p.148.201.1./
- ἐμέ A 89 ii (L) IG 1107 I 1, 1208.55, 1564 a 4 (Olympia), SEG 922.14. Alc. 1.43; Alc. 48 from Ap. Dysc. Pron. 96 b, i 75 Schn. (but Hermann conjectures ἐν ε'.)
- ἐμεῖο (Poetic for ἐμοῦ. It developed from *ἐμεσῖο, which, in the historical period, lost ι in most dialects, and > ἐμέο/ἐμεῦ, Att. ἐμοῦ.) A 89 iii (L) IG 1249.23
- ἔμεν (ἤμεν or εἶναι from εἰμύ) A 4 a, 11 e I, 109 b iii, 113 f (L) IG V ii 159 (Tegea) A 4&6 (Buck no. 70), SEG 461.2 ἔ[μεν]
- ἐμέριξαν (ἐμέρισαν from μερίζω) A 103 (H) I 10, II 9
- ἐμετρήσαμες (ἐμετρήσαμεν from μετρέω/μετρόω) A 99 c, 111 h (H) II 37
- ἐμετρῶμες (ἐμετροῦμεν from μετρέω/μετρόω) A 3 b, 25 c VI, 99 c, 111 h (H) II 17,45,73
- ἐμή A 90 i (L) IG 735 (SEG 866) 4, SEG 922.20
- ἐμήν A 90 i (L) IG 1208.24
- ἐμήs A 90 i (L) IG 730.15, 1208.11 [ἐ]μ- &18&35 [ἐμ]ῆs &42&44&48 [ἐμ]ῆs
- ἐμύνη (ἐμοῦ dat. sing. from ἐγώ. This resembles the Doric form ἐμύν, with long -υν apparently by analogy with the plural endings of ἀμύν etc. To this there could have been added the ending -νη, with simplification of the double ν, so that ἐμυν-νη > ἐμύνη. But alternatively ἐμύνη could be thought of as a form ἐμυ- with the ending -νη.) A 89 introduction and iv (T) Apollon. De Pron. p.104 c, Kaibel p.187.13, ἡ ἐμύνη συνήθης Ταραντίνους· ἡ δὲ χρῆσις παρὰ 'Ρύνθωνι, cf. p.105 c σύζυγος τῆς ἐμύνη ἢ τύνη. ἡ ἔστι παρὰ Ταραντίνους.
- ἐμύο (ἐμοῦ. IE *eme-syo > Homeric ἐμεῖο, which, by the loss of intervocalic ι, > ἐμέο. And here ε before ο > ι, although in Attic ε + ο > ου, giving ἐμοῦ.) A 3 b, 89 iii (T) Apollon. De Pron. p.95 b, Kaibel p.187.13, ἡ μέντοι ἐμύο (εμεῖο cod.) καὶ [ἔτι] ἐμύω (ἐμείω cod.) καὶ ἔτι σὺν τῷ σ ἐμύως καὶ ἐμῶς διςυλλάβως παρὰ 'Ρύνθωνι.
- ἐμισθώθη (From μισθόω) (H) I 50, II 35,41,49,56,62,71,79,85, 92,105
- ἐμισθώσαντο (From μισθόω) (H) I 179

- ἐμῶ (ἐμοῦ. This developed from ἐμέο, cf. ἐμῶ in WL. Either ε > ι before ο as in ἐμῶ, and then ο > ω through the influence of the 2nd declension endings, or εο > ιω directly - see my A 25 c VI.)
A 3 b, 25 c VI, 89 iii (T) Apoll. de Pron. p.95 b (see quote under ἐμῶ in WL) and 96 c, Kaibel p.187.13 καὶ ἔτι ἡ τίς. ἡ μέντοι τίω καὶ τίως (τεως cod.), συζυγοῦσαι τῇ ἐμῶ (ἐμέω cod.) καὶ ἐμῶς (ἐμέως cod.) πάλιν παρὰ τῷ αὐτῷ 'Ρύνθωνι εἴρηνται.
- ἐμῶς (ἐμοῦ. This has -τω as in ἐμῶ, but with σ through the influence of Doric ἐμέος.) A 3 b, 25 c VI, 89 iii (T) Apollon. De Pron. p.95 b (see quote under ἐμῶ in WL) and 96 c (ἐμέως cod., but see quote under ἐμῶ in WL)
- ἐμμένωντι (ἐμμένωσι from ἐμμένω) A 99 d i (M) IG V ii 419.19 (Phigalea)
- ἐμνάσαντ' (ἐμνήσαντο from μμνήσκω)* Alc. 7.13
- ἐμνήσθη (From μμνήσκω) (L) SEG I 89.2
- ἔμῶ (ἔμῶ from ἔμῶς, cf. ἔμα Lex. Gort. 3.38 (Schw. 178) and Ion. εἶμα "clothing". See A.J. Beattie, CQ 1951 46 & 55.) A 11 e II, 74 a (L) SEG 475 a (IG 722) 1
- ἐμοῦ (From ἐγώ) A 89 iv (L) IG 1208.57
- ἐμουγε (From ἐγωγε) A 89 iv (L) IG 727.8
- ἐμολον (From βλώσκω) (L) IG 1222.3
- ἐμόν A 90 i (L) SEG 683.14
- ἐμός (From the stem of the personal pronoun + ος, cf. Lat. meus from *meyos.) A 90 i (L) SEG 26 456.7
See also ἐμᾶς, ἐμή, ἐμήν, ἐμῆς, ἐμόν, τοῦμοῦ
- ἐμοῦ (From ἐγώ) A 89 iii (L) IG 10.2, 813.4, 1208.51, SEG 922.16&19. (M) SEG 1025.4
- ((ἐμπαύττονται)) Hesych. (ε 2409) A 62 e ἐμπαίζουσιν ("mock, sport") /ἐμπαύττονται H:T. Hemsterhuis, Latte suggests a Lac. or Cret. origin because of ττ for ζ, but this is not necessarily so - see Buck p.71.84 (especially a)./
- +ἐμπασέντας Hesych. (ε 2420) A 112 f ἀρχεῖόν τι ἐν Λακεδαιμόνι /Schmidt emends to ἐμπασέντας = ἐγκτηθέντας, so relating it to the root πα- from IE *kwa-, cf. παμωχέω in WL. Latte prefers the emendation ἐμπασιδάστας. (Cod. H reads ἀρχίον, emended by Musurus.)/

- ἐμπειρότατον (Cf. πεῖρα) (L) IG 1244.6
- ἐμπεσεῖν (From ἐμπίπτω) (L) IG 931.16
- ἐμπύμπρημι See ἐμπρησόντι
- ἐμπιστευθεῖσαν (From ἐμπιστεύω) (M) IG 1432.22
- ἐμπνεῖσθαι Plut. Ag. and Cleom. 24 (3) 2, p.375.9 reads
..... ὄντος δ' αὐτῷ φίλου Ξενάρχους, ἐραστοῦ
γεγονότος - τοῦτο δ' ἐμπνεῖσθαι Λακεδαιμόνιοι καλοῦσιν
κτλ. Cf. εἰσπνεῖν and Εἰσπνήλης in WL
- ἐμπολωρός Hesych. (ε 2434)A 8 b, 34.20 ἀγορανόμος. Λάκωνες
/ἐμπέλωρος emended by Schmidt, who takes it from
ἐμπολή (et. uncertain, although probably related to
πέλομαι and πωλέω) + -ορος (ὄρομαι), cf. ῥαδανῶροι
(see in WL) etc. However, it is possible that ε
should be retained, for the order in the Lexicon
supports it, and ε could have come from ο, as in
γέργυρα, or be due to vowel gradation./
- ἐμπόρια (Cf. ἔμπορος "one on a voyage", so "merchant".)
(M) IG 1421.3
- ἐμπρησόντι (ἐμπρήσουσι fut. from ἐμπύμπρημι) A 99 d i, 102 c
(H) I 145
- ἐμπροσθα (ἐμπροσθε) A 3 d III, 95 I a (H) I 57,101
- ἐμπυρος See ἔνπυρον
- ἐμφανές (M) IG 1432.25
- ἐμφανιζόντων (From ἐμφανίζω) (M) IG 1432.13&37-8, SEG 972.3
- ἐμφανίζω See ἐμφανιζόντων, ἐνεφάνιζον, ἐνφανιζόντων
- ἐμφυσῆι (ἐμφυσᾷ subj. from ἐμφυσάω, where α + η > η.)
A 24 b IV (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 435.6
- ἐμῶς (ἐμοῦ. The ω probably developed through the influence
of the 2nd declension endings, as in ἐμῶ and ἐμῶς,
with the σ added through the influence of ἐμέος, as
in ἐμῶς.) A 89 iii (T) Apollon. de Pron. p.95 b,
Kaibel p.187.13 (for quote see ἐμῶ in WL)
- ἐν (From the old IE adverb *en, cf. Goth. in, Lat. en/in.)
Passim. See also ἐγ, ἐλ, ἐμ, ἐνί, κέν, κήν
- ἐν (From IE *sem) A 88 a (L) IG 18 A 4. (M) IG
1433.6&12&36
- ἐέν (ἐν) A 37 b, 88 a (H) I 136, II 34
- ἐνα A 88 a (L) IG 952.9, SEG 492.3. (M) IG 1390.91,
REG 83 1970 Bull. 286 passim

- ἑένα (ἔνα) A 37 b i, 88 a (H) I 54,157
- ἐναγισμόν ("offering to the dead", cf. ἄγος (A) in L&S.)
 (M) SEG 23 207.13
- ἐναγχος ("just now, lately", cf. ἄγχυ) (M) IG 1427.1 -γ[χος]
- ἐνακισχύλια A 11 e V, 13 a, 88 m, 95 I b i (M) IG 1433.30
- ἐνακοσιᾶν (ἐνακοσιῶν. For -κόσιοι forms see διακόσιοι in WL.)
A 40 b, 72 a, 88 m (L) IG 1146.10
- ἐναντίον (From IE *ant- "opposite", cf. Lat. ante, Skt. ānti etc.)
 (L) IG 18 A 9 ἐναν[[αν]]τί[ον], cf. τάναντία
- ἔναρ Hesych. (ε 2656)* A 39 εἰς τρίτην. Λάκωνες
 /Cf. Hesych. ε 2683 ἕνας· εἰς τρίτην and ἐπ' ἔναρ in WL.
 L&S gives *ἔνος-η-ον, found only in oblique cases of
 the fem., with the meaning = εἰς τρίτην "the day
 after tomorrow" (the same pronominal root *eno is
 found in ἐκεῖνος). The genitive ἔναρ is the
 equivalent of Attic ἔνης./
- ἐναργεστέρω (ἐναργεστέρου) A 74 a (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I
 438.8
- ἐναρίθμιον (L) IG 1514.1 -εῖθ[μιον]
- ἐνάρχους (From ἐναρχος "in office") (L) IG 931.36 -ου[ς]
- ἐνάται (ἐνάτη)* A 11 h (M) IG 1379.25 -τα[ι]
- ἑένατον (ἔνατον, the form with h is secondary.) A 11 h, 37 b ii
88 i (L) SEG 696.1
- ἔνατος (From *ἔνφατος, cf. Ion. εἕνατος, Arg. ἦνατος.)
A 11 h, 88 i See ἐνάται, ἑένατον, ἐνάτου
- ἐνάτου A 11 h, 88 i (M) IG 1392.3
- ἐνγαίους (ἐγγαίους "in land, consisting of land".) A 48 a i
 (L) IG 1208.13
- ἐνγυλόν (ἐγγυλόν) A 48 a i (M) IG 1390.126 gives τ[ὸ]ν γ' ἰόν,
 but SEG 25 434 quotes F. Sokolowski, Lois sacrées
 p.134, suggesting τ[ὸν ἐ]νγυλόν, from ἐγγύων "nearest".
 Cf. +ἰόν in WL
- ἐνδαμύαι (Dat. ἐνδημύαι)* (L) IG 4.19, 7.3 -δ[α]μύαι(ι).
 (M) IG 1360.14 [ἐ]νδαμύ[αι]
- ἐνδεδαμηκώς (ἐνδεδημηκώς from ἐνδημέω)* (M) SEG 974.11
- ἐνδεδλωκότα (ἐμβεβλωκότα from ἐμβλώω. By the general rule, the
 labiovelar g^w gave a dental before a front vowel, as
 here. But note that in this root, before ι, the
 labiovelar regularly gave β in most dialects, as in
 βίος, the form which was usually retained in its
 derivatives - see Buck p.61.68.1.) A 47 a (H) I 120

- ἐνδεκ' (ἐνδεκα "one and ten".) A 69 a I, 88 k (M) IG 1433.17. Cf. also (H) δέκα ἡέν
- ἐνδεκαδικόρ Hesych. (ε 2755) A 39 εἰδός τι φασκωλίου ("bag"). [Λάκωνες].
/Schmidt suggests ἐν δὲ καδίκ(κ)ορ (καδίσκος = φασκώλιον, cf. κάδοιχος), and takes Λάκωνες from ἐνδελεχεῖ (see in WL). Latte reads ἐνδεκαδικον from cod. S, with α and ν uncertain, but he suggests ἐνδεκαδοκόρ "which holds eleven". For this he is assuming -δοκος from δέχομαι as in μηλοδόκος, but there are no other similar 'capacity' words./
- ἐνδεκάτωι A 88 k (M) IG 1390.11
- [[ἐνδελεχεῖ]] Hesych. (ε 2757) πυκνάζει [[Λάκωνες]]
/Kaibel, Schmidt, Latte etc. take Λακ. with ἐνδεκαδικόρ (in WL). (ἐνδελεχής is a widespread word for "continual")/
- ἐνδεχόμενον (From ἐνδέχομαι) (L) IG 1336.9 [ἐνδ]εχ-
- ἐνδημέω See ἐνδεδαμηκώς
- ἐνδημία See ἐνδαμία
- ἐνδολιτωμένοις (From ἐνδολιτάομαι) A 24 c III (L) IG 6.4 -τ[ωμένοις]
- ἐνδικον (M) SEG 23 220 b 7
- ἐνδιον ("place of sojourn in the open air", a poetic word.) (L) IG 730.14
- ἐν Δριώνας Hesych. (ε 2823) δρόμος παρθένων ἐν Λακεδαίμονι /ἐνδριώνας and Λακεδαίμωνα in cod. H. Cf. Δριωδόνες (in WL), but the word is unexplained. Suggested origins include δρύς, glossed as δύναμις by Hesychius, or δρύος "copse", or it could even be δρύς if there was an ι/υ variation - see my A 20 c. The -ων in ἐν Δριώνας could represent an -ων place ending, as in Heracleian τοφιῶνας (see my A 114 e), but as -ιω- occurs in Δριωδόνες too, this is less likely. There are two other glosses with similar explanations, Διονυσιάδες (in WL) and τ 1477 τριῶλαξ· ἀγῶν παρθένων δρόμου. The latter is a very similar word, taking into account a possible τ/δ variation - see my A 45 a, and a ν/λ one - see my A 50 b ii. See also Wide p.241./
- ἐνηεβοῖαις (ἐνηβώσαις from ἐνηβάω) A 4 a, 9, 24 c III, 37 b i, 38 a i (L) IG 213.15&20&27&33&68&76&83&92
- ἐνεγκόντω (ἐνεγκόντων 3rd pl. imperat. from φέρω.) A 101 a (L) IG 26.16

- ἐνεκα (The origin is obscure. Possibly *ενφεκα > Att. ἐνεκα, Ion. εἶνεκα (from ἐν "one" or ἐν, aspirated by *φ* + a 2nd element related to (F)εκών "willing"?). But the Myc. form is thought to be e-ne-ka. For further discussion see Chantraine.) A 11 h (L) IG 466.5, 472.4, 491.7, 501.3, 525.7, 534.6, 543.15, 549.8, 565.6, 566.5, 586.10, 587.9, 599.10, 608.12 [ἐν]εκα, 954.4 [ἐν]εκα, 955.4, 1144.7, SEG 803.11 [ἐ]ν-, SEG 2 164. (M) SEG 986.5 [ἐ]νε[κ]α. See also εἶνεκ', εἶνεκα, εἶνεκεν, ἐνεκεν
- ἐνεκεν A 11 h (L) IG 469.6, 477.7 [ἐν]ε-, 480.6, 488.8, 513.3 [ἐ]ν]εκ[εν], 515.8, 517 (SEG 791) 8, 527.5, 546.4, 556.14, 560.6, 581.6, 595.4 [ἐ]ν-, 600.9, 601.12, 606.6, 652.3, 931.26, 957 a 4 & b 4, 1178.5, 1246.6, p. XIII 114 and XIV 24, SEG 470.14 [ἐνεκ]εν, SEG 761.4, 762.4. (M) IG 1353.4, 1395.4, 1428.19, 1432.19, 1453.3, 1457.3, p. XVII 74&89, SEG 974.28, SEG 23 208.21&25-6, 211.4, REG 84 1971 Bull. 321
- ἐνεκέχειρον (= ἐκέχειρον "travelling allowance for θεωροί who announce a sacred truce") A 11 e IV (M) SEG 12 371.17
- ἐνεκολάφθη (From ἐγκολάπτω. The IE root is *kolǵ-, cf. Lith. kalū "hammer, forge", Ch. Sl. klati, so it is related to Greek κλάω, κόλος "docked" etc.) (M) IG 1431.19&21
- ἐνεκόπη (From ἐγκόπτω) (M) IG 1431.12&14
- ἐνεκόψαμες (ἐνεκόψαμεν from ἐγκόπτω, although apparently the *ς* is never shown and there are no similar verbs in the inscription, so the reading must be considered dubious.) A 99 c (M) IG 1405.5 ἐνεκό[ψαμες] &6 [ἐν]εκόψαμε[ς] &10 [ἐ]νεκ[όψαμες] &18 [ἐνεκ]όψαμε[ς]
- ἐνενήκοντα (The origin of this word has been a matter of dispute and O.Szemerényi, Syncope 107-118, discusses it in detail. He takes it from the same original IE root as "nine", i.e. *newǵ, which, with a prothetic vowel, would normally have given *ένευ-. But for "90", this was influenced by the base form of "nine", *ένεφα, to give *ένεφαν-, to which was added -ήκοντα, as in πεντήκοντα. From the resulting *ένεφανηκοντα, by assimilation and loss of the 2nd ε, there arose *ένφενήκοντα.) A 88 1 (M) IG 1433.34&45. Cf. foll.
- ηνενήκοντα (ἐνενήκοντα) A 37 b ii, 88 1 (H) I 36, II 41. Cf. above
- ἐνεστακότες (ἐνεστηκότες from ἐνύστημι)* (L) IG 932.16
- ἐνέστω (From ἐνύστημι) (M) IG 1379.21
- +ἐνεστῶτες (" ") This is a conjecture given in SEG 13 258 for IG 1208.7 [ἐνεστῶ]τες

ἐνετύχομεν	(From ἐντυγχάνω) (M) IG 1361.7
ἐνετύχομες	(ἐνετύχομεν from ἐντυγχάνω) <u>A 99 c</u> (T) Arch. ap. Diog. Laer. VIII 80
ἐνέτυχον	(From ἐντυγχάνω) (L) IG 1146.28
ἐνεύχομαι	(L) IG 1208.50
ἐνεφάνιζον	(From ἐμφανίζω) (M) IG p. XI 117&126 -ά[νιζον]
ἐνέχυρα	("pledges, securities", cf. ἐχυρός "solid, sure", probably from IE *segh-.) (L) IG 15.2 [ἐν]έ- &3 [ἐνέ]χ-
ἐνηβάω	See ἐνῆεβοῦμαι
ἐνθα	(From ἐν-+ the old adverbial ending -θα.) <u>A 95 I a</u> (L) IG 822.7, SEG 26 456.16
ἐνθάδε	<u>A 95 I a</u> (L) IG 238 add. 5 [ἐνθά]δε, 731.2, 922.2, 1186.7, 1264.6 -θά[δε]. (M) IG 1368.4, 1494.1, SEG 966.1
ἐνθοῦσα	(ἐλθοῦσα from ἔρχομαι) <u>A 50 b i, 108</u> Alc. 1.73
ἐνύ	(Ep. ἐν cf. Leon. A.P. VII 665 etc.) (L) SEG 26 456.4
ἐνύ	<u>A 88 a</u> (L) IG 19.13
ἐνλαυσίαν	(M) IG 1429.8 [ἐνλαυ]σίαν
ἐνλαύτιος	<u>A 40 c</u> Suid. Adler IV 149.1, π 1768 s.v. πλήσιος· οἱ γὰρ Λάκωνες τὰ παρὰ μέλλοντα εἰς τὸ οὐ τρέπουσιν, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς τὸ σ· ἐνλαυτός, ἐνλαύσιος, ἐνλαύτιος λέγουσιν, ὑπόμνημα διδόντες τοῦ πρώτου τ· πλοῦτος, πλούσιος, πλούτιος· τὸ δὲ πλήσιος πλήτιος λέγουσιν. ὥστε οὐ παρὰ μέλλοντα. Similar in EM 156.17 ff. and cf. Herodian Gr. i 124.17
ἐνλαυτοῖς	(L) IG 732.1 ἐ[νλαυτοῖς]
ἐνλαυτόν	(L) IG 20 a, 26.4&7, 273.6, 283.4, 1145.31 [ἐνλ]αυ-, SEG 492.12, 594.3. (M) IG 1379.17, 1390.73&93&126, 1427.11, SEG 23 206.19, 207.5
ἐνλαυτός	(The first part comes from IE *eno-, cf. the forms δύνος, τετράενος, ἐπτάενος etc., and note also Hesych. ε 3257 ἔνος· ἐνλαυτός. The rest of the word is unexplained.) See ἐνλαυτοῖς, -αυτόν, -αυτοῦς, -αυτῶν, -αυτῶν, and cf. also ἐνλαύτιος
ἐνλαυτοῦς	(L) IG 1188.5 -τού[ς]
ἐνλαυτῶν	(L) IG 931.31 ἐνλ[αυτῶν], 965.18, 1146.8 [ἐ]νλ- &9&12&15&32&37. (M) IG 1379.30, SEG 23 207.13

- ένλαυτῶν (L) IG 728.13
- ένύκα (From νικάω) (L) IG 678.4, 1568.4 (Olympia)
- ένύκαθε (ένύκησε from νικάω)* A 38 a i (L) IG 213.6&35
- ένύκασαν (ένύκησαν from νικάω)* (L) IG 931.18
- ένύκῃ (ένύκῃ from νικάω, where α + ε > η.) A 4 a, 24 b I (L) IG 213.13&19 [έ]ν- &24&30&32&44&49&50&53&56&59 &62&67&71&73&75&79&80&82&86&91
- ένύκησαν (From νικάω) (L) SEG 493.3
- ένύκῳ (ένύκων from νικάω) A 9, 24 c III (L) IG 213.38
έν[ύκ]ῳ &43&89
- ένύους (From ἔνιοι) (L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.34 [έ]ν-
- ένύσποι See ἐπίσποι
- ένύστημι See ἐνεστακότες, ἐνέστω, ἐνεστῶτες
- ένκριθεύη (έγκριθείη from έγκρύνω) A 48 a i (L) IG 20 A 4
- ένκτησιν (έγκτησιν) A 48 a i (L) IG 965.9-10, 1336.15, 1312.8
- ένκτησις (έγκτησις) A 48 a i (L) IG 1145.41 έν[κτησις]
- ένκωμιογράφω (έγκωμιογράφω) A 48 a i (L) SEG 838.7
- ένλεύποντες (έλλεύποντες from έλλεύπω) A 70 a ii (L) IG 1146.5
- ένλεύπων (έλλεύπων from έλλεύπω) A 70 a ii (L) SEG 2 60.8
-λ[εύπων]. (M) SEG 23 206.8
- έννέ' (έννέα) A 69 a I, 88 i (M) IG 1433.13
- έννέα (This word is discussed in detail by O. Szemerényi, Syncope p.107-118. Armenian has inn and Greek starts έν-, but all the other languages have initial n, e.g. Lat. novem, nonus, nonaginta etc. So Szemerényi takes an original IE *new̥, *new̥nos and *new̥kont, understanding the initial ε as a prothetic vowel, a Greek innovation which was already present in Myc. times, cf. enewo(peza). *ενεφα > *έννεφα by doubling of the ν, which contrasts with the derivational forms in *ένφα-. In the ordinal *ένεφανος was transformed under the influence of *dek̥mtos or δέκατος 'to *ένφατος, and for "90" *ένεφανᾶκοντα > *ένφανᾶκοντα > *ένφενήκοντα.) A 25 a I, 88 i (L) IG 1 A 4 [ένν]έα, 1346.8. (M) IG 1433.3&5&8&12 &30&35&38&47. See also έννέ', ηεννέα
- ηεννέα (έννέα - the form with η is secondary.) A 25 a I, 37 b ii, 88 i (H) II 17,36,39,47,82

- ἐννήυσκλοι Hesych. (ε 3206) A 25 a III ὑποδήματα Λακωνικῶν ἐφήβων /ἐννήϊσκλοι H:I. Vossius, cf. ε 5571 ἔπτυσκλοι· ἀνδρεῖον ὑπόδημα and υ 827 ὕσκλοι· ἀγκύλαι ("sandal thong"), βρόχοι ("slip knot"), οὗς ἡμεῖς ὕσκλους τῶν ὑποδημάτων κτλ. ἐννη- comes from ἐννη, the Doric form of ἐννέα./
- ἐννυμι (From *φεσ-νῦ-μι. The Attic -νν- < -σν- is unusual, cf. Ion. εἴνυμι. Cf. also φημένα in WL and Lat. vestis.) See φεσσαμέναι, φημένα
- ἐνόπλια Athen. κιν 630 F reads πολεμικοῦ δ' εἰσὶν οἱ Λάκωνες, ὧν καὶ οἱ υἱοὶ τὰ ἐμβατήρια μέλη ἀναλαμβάνουσιν, ἅπερ καὶ ἐνόπλια καλεῖται.
- ἐνός A 88 a (L) IG 458.3, p. VIII 87
- ἡενός (ἐνός) A 37 b, 88 a (H) II 111 [ἡεν]ός
- ἐνπυρον (ἐμπυρον) A 48 a ii (L) IG 821.5
- ἐνσειτοι (ἐνσιτοι) A 7 (L) IG 65.26, 89.5, 128.14, 149.3, 1506.4, SEG 533 II b 1 [ἐνσ]ει-, 550.13 -το[ι]
- ἐνσειτος (ἐνσιτος) A 7 (L) SEG 598 (IG 151) 3
- ἐνσιτοι (L) IG 116.13 ἐν[σιτ]οι, 1507.3 [ἐν]σι[τοι]
- ἐνσιτος (The ἐνσιτοι (cf. σῦτος) were appended to lists of magistrates, to the ἔξοροι (IG 53), to the νομοφύλακες (IG 65) or to the ἀγορανόμοι (IG 129), and their numbers varied from 1 to 3. Whether they were the same as the σύσσιτοι is not certain, nor exactly what the position involved. It was probably an honorary office, one entitling the holder to join the φιλότιον of certain magistrates, possibly the reward for services given in a previous year. Le Bas-Foucart, Explic. 168 b suggests it was "those who, after the tenure of office, had by their services won the privilege of taking their meals with the magistrates of the college to which they had belonged during the previous year".) (L) IG 53.35, 64.14, 71 II 18, 129.4. See also ἐνσειτοι, ἐνσειτος, ἐνσιτοι. (See SMC p. 13)
- ἐν Τάραντι Hesych. (ε 3320) [[ἐν τόπων]] ἐν πόλει τῆς Σικελίας. [[καὶ]] εἰσέρχονται (Kaibel p.207.106) /Cod. H has ἐντάραντον. Latte says "Σικελία pro Magna Graecia ex usu Byzantino", for it certainly was "πόλις Ἰταλίας" - see Steph. Byz. 603.1 etc./
- ἐντασσιν (οὔσι from εἰμί. It is part of the athematic form ἐντες, with the dat. pl. ending from *ᾶσσι (cf. Skt. satsu).) A 34.21, 71 b, 76 b, 113 g (H) I 104
- ἐνταῦθα (ἐνθα + αὐτά > ἐνθαῦτα > ἐνταῦθα by metathesis.) A 95 I a (M) IG 1370.18

- ἐντες (ὄντες from εἰμύ, this is the athematic form - see Buck p.129.163.8.) A 34.21, 113 g (H) I 117,178
- ((ἐντεσα)) Hesych. (ε 3351) A 8 b, 42, 95 I a ἔσωθεν
/This is probably Laconian, for it represents an adverb in -θα, with σ for θ, cf. ἐξέσα in WL. Cf. also ε 3385 ἐντοσθεν· ἔσωθεν. This ἐντοσθεν has an alternative form ἐντοθεν, which, Schmidt claims, could > ἐντοθα > ἐντοσα > ἐντεσα. But Lejeune, p.329, thinks that ἐντεσα is formed simply by analogy with ἐξεσα. Cf. also Be II 359./
- ἐντεταμένως (Adverb, cf. ἐντεύνω) (L) IG 1208.10
- ἐντέτευχαν (ἐντέτευχα is an Ionic perfect, equivalent to Attic ἐντετύχηκα from ἐντυγχάνω. And the 3rd pl. perfect ending would regularly be -κασι.) A 99 d iii, 105 e iii (L) IG 1146.30
- ἐντετευχόσιν (ἐντετυχηκόσι from ἐντυγχάνω. This is the Ion. perf. pple form.) A 71 b, 105 e iii (L) IG 1566.8 (Delphi)
- ἐντετευχότας (ἐντετυχηκότας from ἐντυγχάνω. This is an Ion. perf. pple form, cf. above.) A 105 e iii (L) IG 1146.44
- ἐντί (εἰσύ from εἰμύ. W Greek form < *ἐντί, cf. Skt. sánti, Osc.-Umbr. sent etc., but with the smooth breathing by analogy with other forms.) A 40 a, 99 d ii, 113 a
Alc. 38.2 from Ap. Dysc. Pron. 121 b, i 95 Schn.; Thuc. V 77.7, 79.2; (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 432.1&3, 435.19, Philol. fr. 12
- ἐντολάς (M) IG p. XI 125
- ἐντυγχάνοντας (From ἐντυγχάνω) (L) IG 935.9 -τυ[γχανοντας]
- ἐντυγχάνουσιν (ἐντυγχάνουσι from ἐντυγχάνω) A 71 b (L) IG 4.7
1226.5 [ἐν]τυ[γχα]ν-
- ἐντυγχάνω See ἐνετύχομεν, -τύχομες, -τυχον, ἐντέτευχαν, -χόσιν, -χότας, ἐντυγχάνοντας, -χάνουσιν, ἐντυγχάνουσιν, ἐντυχόντες
- ἐντυγχάνουσιν (ἐντυγχάνουσι from ἐντυγχάνω) A 48 a i, 71 b (L) IG 1146.4
- ἐντυχόντες (From ἐντυγχάνω) (L) IG p. VIII 86
- ἐνύει Hesych. (ε 3438) A 94 a ἔνδον. Λάκωνες
/Ahrens Dialect II p.365 gives ἐντεῦ, which is approved by Schmidt. Schwyzler, GG I 622, has ἐνυῦ, taking -υι as the adverbial ending for "place whither" - see Buck p.103.132.4. But Latte claims that this ending is not joined to prepositions and suggests ἐντοι (for ἐνδοι, with a τ/δ variation, see my A 45 a)./

- + $\bar{\epsilon}\nu\upsilon\phi$]ασάσθ \bar{o} (This is a conjecture "let them weave in", the middle aorist imperative from $\bar{\epsilon}\nu\upsilon\phi\acute{\alpha}\omega$ = $\bar{\epsilon}\nu\upsilon\phi\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$. But it could equally be [$\bar{\alpha}\pi\omicron\delta$]ασάσθ \bar{o} or [$\bar{\epsilon}\pi\alpha\phi$]ασάσθ \bar{o} , see Beattie, CQ 1951 p.56.) A 9, 101 a, 111 h (L) SEG 475 a (IG 722) 2
- $\bar{\epsilon}\nu\phi\alpha\nu\iota\zeta\omicron\nu\tau\omega\nu$ ($\bar{\epsilon}\mu\phi\alpha\nu\iota\zeta\omicron\nu\tau\omega\nu$ from $\bar{\epsilon}\mu\phi\alpha\nu\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$) A 48 a ii (L) IG 8.6
- $\bar{\epsilon}\nu\chi\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}\xi\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$ ($\bar{\epsilon}\gamma\chi\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}\xi\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$ from $\bar{\epsilon}\gamma\chi\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\omega$) A 48 a i (L) SEG 923.40
- $\bar{\epsilon}\nu\chi\epsilon\iota\rho\iota\sigma\theta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\omega\nu$ ($\bar{\epsilon}\gamma\chi\epsilon\iota\rho\iota\sigma\theta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\omega\nu$ from $\bar{\epsilon}\gamma\chi\epsilon\iota\rho\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$) A 48 a i (M) IG 1427.5. Cf. foll.
- $\bar{\epsilon}\nu\chi\epsilon\iota\rho\iota\sigma\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\alpha\varsigma$ ($\bar{\epsilon}\gamma\chi\epsilon\iota\rho\iota\sigma\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\eta\varsigma$ from $\bar{\epsilon}\gamma\chi\epsilon\iota\rho\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$)* A 48 a i (L) IG 26.6. Cf. above
- $\bar{\epsilon}\nu\omega\mu\omicron\tau\acute{\alpha}\rho\chi\eta\varsigma$ See $\bar{\epsilon}\nu\omega\mu\omicron\tau\acute{\iota}\alpha$ in WL, especially the quote from EM. See also e.g. Xen. RL XI 8, XIII 9; Ba 223.8
- $\bar{\epsilon}\nu\omega\mu\omicron\tau\alpha\rho\chi\omicron\varsigma$ (Cf. $\bar{\epsilon}\nu\omega\mu\omicron\tau\acute{\iota}\alpha$) See Xen. RL XI 4&6; Thuc. V 66.3
- $\bar{\epsilon}\nu\omega\mu\omicron\tau\acute{\iota}\alpha$ EM 345.10 Τάξις τῆς στρατιωτικῆ παρὰ Λακεδαιμονίους. Εἴρηται δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ ὀμνύσαι αὐτοὺς μὴ λείπειν τὴν τάξιν. Ἐνωμοτάρχης· τάξεως τινὸς στρατιωτικῆς ἀρχῶν παρὰ Λακεδαιμονίους. Similar in Suid. Adler II 289. 12&14, ε 1407&8. See also Suid. Adler III 230 6&7; Hdt. I 65.5; Xen. RL XI 4&8, XIII 9.3; Thuc. V 66.3, 68.3; Xen. Hell. VI 4.12
- $\acute{\epsilon}\xi$ (This occurs before vowels, where $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa$ is found before consonants) A 70 d (L) IG 455.11, 1114.13, P. VIII 87, p. XIII 142, SEG 475.4, 634 (IG 177) 5, 923.16, 949.13, SEG 2 60.2 $\acute{\epsilon}(\xi)$, SEG 22 308.5. (M) IG 1390.93 $\acute{\epsilon}[\xi]$ &130. (H) I 108. Alc. 1.90
- $\acute{\epsilon}\xi$ (For $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\theta\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$, so retains ξ form even before consonants e.g. $\acute{\epsilon}\xi$ II. IG 209.22.) (L) IG 209.22&31&33, 212.46&58, 1038.1
- $\check{\epsilon}\xi$ (IE *sweks > *h $\check{f}\epsilon\xi$ > $\check{f}\acute{\epsilon}\xi$ > $\check{\epsilon}\xi$, cf. Lat. sex, Skt. śásṣ; Goth. saīhs etc.) A 88 f (L) IG 816.4, 1208.39. (M) IG 1359.3, 1433.2&20&36&37&38&40 a (see add.) &42&43. See also $\check{\epsilon}\kappa$, $\check{f}\acute{\epsilon}\xi$
- $\check{f}\acute{\epsilon}\xi$ ($\check{\epsilon}\xi$, this Heracleian form is also found in Cret. and Delph.) A 35 b, 88 f (H) I 20,42,143, II 34,40,50, 55,59,77,79,84,91,92,97
- $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\acute{\alpha}\gamma\eta$ ($\acute{\epsilon}\xi\acute{\alpha}\gamma\eta\iota$ subj. from $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omega$) A 106 a (M) IG 1421.7 (according to Buck p.119.149 - IG gives $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\acute{\alpha}\gamma\eta\iota$)
- $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\alpha\gamma\omicron\nu\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$ ($\acute{\epsilon}\xi\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$ pple from $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omega$) A 77 (L) IG 1111.33 $\acute{\epsilon}[\xi\alpha]\gamma-$, 1336.14
- $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omega$ See $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\alpha\gamma\eta$, $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\alpha\gamma\omicron\nu\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$ and see also foll.

ἐξάγω χωλὸν τραγίσκον	Hesych. (ε 3502) παιδιᾶς εἶδος παρὰ Ταραντίνους /'Εξαγώχων H:Musurus, τραγίσκον H:Salmasius./
((ἐξαιρέταρ))	Hesych. (ε 3514)* <u>A 39</u> ἄρπάγη, ἥ ἄρπαξ ὁ πρὸς τὰ ἀντλήματα ("bucket for draining water") /Cf. Suid. Adler II 303.22, ε 1580 ἐξαιρεῖται. ἀφαιρεῖται. Rhotacism suggests a Lac. or Elean origin./
ἐξαιρέτους	(L) SEG 922.18
ἐξαιρέω	See ἐξέληται
ἐξαίτησάμενοι	(From ἐξαίτέω) (L) IG 1146.15
φεξακάτλαι	(ἐξακόσλαι) <u>A 35 b, 40 b, 88 m</u> (H) I 19
ἐξακάτλοι	(ἐξακόσλοι) <u>A 40 b, 88 m</u> (L) Schw. 19.9
φεξακατῶν	(ἐξακοσῶν) <u>A 35 b, 40 b, 88 m</u> (H) II 41,56,62,71
ἐξακισχύλια	<u>A 11 e V, 13 a, 88 m, 95 I b i</u> (L) IG 1208.33&35 [ἐ]ξ-. Cf. foll.
ἐξακισχιλίας	<u>A 11 e V, 13 a, 88 m, 95 I b i</u> (M) IG 1390.53. Cf. above
ἐξακόσλοι	(Cf. διακόσλοι) <u>A 40 b, 88 m</u> See φεξακάτλαι, ἐξακάτλοι, φεξακατῶν
ἐξαναλώσει	(From ἐξαναλύσκω) (L) IG 364.9 ἐ[ξ]α[ν]α[λ]ώσει
ἐξαπεσταλκέναι	(From ἐξαποστέλλω) (L) SEG 472.7 -κέν[αι] (but IG 14 reads ἐξαπέσταλκεν instead)
ἐξαπύνης	(Its origin is obscure, but it may be related to ἐξάφνης.) (L) IG 728.6
ἐξαπορουμέναν	(ἐξαπορουμένην from ἐξαπορέω)* (L) IG 1145.29 [ἐξαπορου]μ-
ἐξαποστεῦλαι	(From ἐξαποστέλλω) (L) SEG 468.1 [ἐξ]αποσ[τεῦ]λα[ι]
ἐξαποστέλλω	See ἐξαπεσταλκέναι, ἐξαποστεῦλαι
ἐξαριθμηθέν	(From ἐξαριθμέω) (M) IG 1390.93
ἐξάχαλκοι	("coins of 6 χαλκοῦ in value") (M) IG 1433.29
ἐξγόνους	(ἐκγόνους) <u>A 70 d</u> (L) IG 1114.27
ἐξέβαλεν	(ἐξέβαλε from ἐκβάλλω) <u>A 71 b</u> (L) IG 16.7
ἐξέδρα	("arcade") (L) SEG 22 305.2 -δ[ρα]
ἔξει	(From ἔχω) (L) IG 20 A 7

- ἐξεῦ Hesych. (ε 3646) A 94 a ἔξω. Λάκωνες /-ει is a West Greek adverbial ending for place "where", the equivalent of Attic -ου, see Schwyzer GG I 549 and Buck p. 105.133.5./
- ἡξεῦ (ἔξει fut. from ἔχω) A 37 b i, 102 b (H) I 130
- ἐξευλέω See ἐγφηληθῶντι
- ἔξειμι See ἐξίημι
- ἔξειν (From ἔχω) (M) IG 1390.3&27&92
- φεξεῖκοντα (ἐξήκοντα) A 4 a, 35 b, 88 1 (L) IG 1 A 21 -εῖ[κοντα]
- ἐξελεγχθεὺς (From ἐξελέγχω) (L) SEG 923.14 -ε[γ]χθεὺς
- +ἔξελ' ἐμένα Hesych. (ε 3822) A 69 a I χωρὶς ἐμοῦ. Λάκωνες /Cod. H has ἐξεχέμενα. For a discussion of this gloss see Latte p.810. Early suggestions included ἔξεχ' ἐμεύνη (the genitive pronoun with the suffix -νη, and with ἔξεχα for ἔξωθα), or perhaps the second part involved the accusative pronoun ἐμένη, again with the suffix -νη. Schwyzer, GG I 606.4, tried ἔξεχε μένε, while other more recent attempts also include parts of ἐξέχειν. Latte rejects this because it has no idea of drawing away and it cannot be used transitively. He tries ἔξελε (in spite of the order in the Lexicon), with an accusative noun ἐμένα, cf. Mod. Gr. ἐμένα, or ἐμένε, cf. ὄ-νε. But all these are nothing more than conjectures; the word remains unexplained./
- ἐξέληται (Subj. from ἐξαίρῶ) (M) IG 1421.3
- ἐξεπόϋον (ἐξεποίου from ἐκποιέω, where ε + ο > ο before final ν - see Buck p.40.42.5 d,) A 25 c IV (H) II 19
- ἔξεσα Hesych. (ε 3765) A 8 b, 42, 95 I a ἔξωθεν. Λάκωνες /ἔξεσας H: Hemsterhuis, cf. ἐντεσα in WL. The σ represents θ, and the preceding ε may have come from ο. M. Lejeune, Les Adverbes Grecs en -θεν p.329, also notes the similar form of ε 3959 ἔξουθα· ἐκτός./
- ἔξεστι See ἐξέστω, ἐξήμεν, ἔστι
- ἐξέστω (From ἔξεστι) (L) IG 1146.50, SEG 923.17&32. (M) IG 1390.83-4, 1432.17
- ἐξεχέμενα See ἔξελ' ἐμένα
- ἐξηγητής (L) IG 554.14
- ἐξήκοντα (-ήκοντα as in ἐβδόμηκοντα etc.) A 88 1 (L) IG 1146.10, 1235.1. (M) IG 1433.6&30. See also φεξεῖκοντα, φεξήκοντα

φεξήκοντα	(ἐξήκοντα - see ἔξ in WL.) <u>A 35 b, 88 1</u> (H) II 36,53, 59,67,76,78,85,89,102
ἐξηκονταετῇ	<u>A 24 b I, 25 a III, 79 b, 88 1</u> (L) IG 578.11
ἐξηκοστοῦ	<u>A 88 1</u> (M) IG 1359.2
+ἐξηλήμβωρ	Hesych. (ε 3848) <u>A 39</u> ἔβλεπε. Λάκωνες /Schmidt reads ἐξηλήμβωρ. He notes the possible connection with β 1395 βῶροι· ὀφθαλμοῦ, but this is not certain and the word remains unexplained./
ἐξῆμεν	(ἐξεῖναι from ἔξεστι) <u>A 11 e I, 109 b iii, 113 f</u> (H) I 152
ἐξηπέτριπται	Hesych. (ε 3871) δεδαπάνηται. Λάκωνες /Schmidt tried to relate this to ἑατράκης, but improbably. Meineke, followed by Latte, suggested ἐξεπιτέτριπται, in which case Λακ. would not belong here. But this is not certain./
ἐξῆς	(This must be related to ἔχω. It is apparently gen. in form, in contrast to Doric ἐξαν (accent unknown), an acc. An original noun *ἐξα or adj. *ἐξός have been suggested, but these take no account of Homeric ἐξεύης, and cf. also Hesych. ἔξεια· τᾷ ἐξῆς.) (L) IG 71 III 35, 254.4, 666.4 [ἐ]ξῆ(ς)
ἐξέηλε	(From ἔξειλε) (L) SEG 923.23
ἐξέημε	See ἡέξησεν
ἐξοδισάζοντω	(ἐξοδισάζοντων 3rd pl. imperat. from ἐξοδισάζω.) <u>A 101 a</u> (M) IG 1390.55 -όντ[ω]
ἐξοδισάζω	See ἐξοδισάζοντω, -λασάντω, -λασάντων, -λάσει, -λασθήμεν, ἐξωδίσασεν
ἐξοδισάντω	(ἐξοδισάντων 3rd pl. imperat. from ἐξοδισάζω.) <u>A 101 a</u> (M) IG 1390.52
ἐξοδισάντων	(From ἐξοδισάζω) (L) IG 1178.8-9
ἐξοδισάσει	(ἐξοδισάσει subj. from ἐξοδισάζω) <u>A 106 b</u> (M) IG 1390.62
ἐξοδισαθήμεν	(ἐξοδισαθήμεναι from ἐξοδισάζω) <u>A 109 b iii</u> (M) IG 1432.20
ἔξοδον	(L) IG 1114.12, 1144.6, SEG 948 (IG 1331) 13. (M) IG 1390.50, SEG 23 207.12
ἔξοδος	(L) IG 1114.14. See also ἔξοδον
ἔξομεν	(From ἔχω) (L) IG p. VIII 91

- ἡεξόντι (ἔξουσι fut. from ἔχω) A 37 b i, 99 d i, 102 c
(H) I 120
- ἐξορκίσειν (From ἐξορκίζω) (M) IG 1390.5
- ἐξουσία (Developed from the ppl of εἰμύ) See ἐξουσίαν, -ίας
- ἐξουσίαν (L) IG 19.13, 1144.29. (M) IG 1390.26
- ἐξουσίας (L) IG 374.7 -ου[σίας], 691.3 [ἐ]ξ-, 1238.14, 1239.7, 1240.8, SEG 922.12. (M) IG 1361.6&17, 1449.5 -ία[s], 1450.8
- ἔξουσιν (ἔξουσι from ἔχω) A 71 b (L) IG 21 col. II 7
- ἔξοχα (Adverb) (L) IG 724.4
- ἔξοχον Alc. 1.7
- ἔξοχος (From the same root as ἔχω, but with an o vocalism, i.e. from *sogh-.) See ἔξοχον, and also the adv. ἔξοχα
- ἐξοχώτερος (L) SEG 13 261.4 ἐξ[ο]χ-
- ἐξωβάδισα Hesych. (ε 3985) A 34.35, 35 c, 45 a ἐνώτια. Λάκωνες /i.e. ἐξωβάδισα with β < φ. It comes from the same root as οὖς - see in WL. Szemerényi would take it from *ofata, in which case the long ω would have to be explained, perhaps by analogy with ἐνώτιον. But Beekes prefers the laryngeal root *ʔous-, but with a long vowel. For the δ/τ variation cf. Attic ἐνώδιον, which is the equivalent of ἐνώτιον. See also Schwyzer GG I 520./
- ἐξωδάσεν (ἐξωδάσε from ἐξοδάζω) A 71 b (L) IG 1167.11
- ἔολχα (From the root *felh-, as is εἰκῶν. This is a perfect form *(f)έ(f)ολχα.) See ἔολκεν, οἷκας
- +ἔολκεν (ἔολκε from ἔολχα) A 71 b Alc. 5 fr. 2 col. 1.17 from P.Oxy. Commentarii Fragmenta 2390 (The reading is dubious, but Lobel suggests ἔο[υ]κεν on page 54.)
- ἐόν (ἐών from εἰμύ) A 9, 25 c VIII, 34.21, 113 g
(L) IG 1120.5
- έόντες (From εἰμύ) A 25 c II iii, 34.21, 113 g (M) SEG 12 371.7
- ἐορτά (ἐορτή - the et. is uncertain, but it may be related to ἔρανος or Hesych. ἔροτιν.)* Alc. 56.2 from Athen. XI 499 A. Cf. foll.
- ἐορταῖς (L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 7. Cf. above

ἐπ'	(ἐπύ) A 69 a I (L) IG 10.2, 14.5 [ἐ]π', 730.8, 952.20, 1143.2, 1186.8&22, SEG 1 89.4, REG 86 1973 Bu11. 196.20 [ἐ]π'. (M) IG 1390.23&49, 1430.12, 1432.24&25. Alc. 58.2 from Hephaest. Ench. XIII 6, p.42 Consbr. (similar in Apostol. Cent. IV 62 b, ii 322 L.); Alc. 84 from Eust. Il. 110.35 (cf. Hdn. II 356.7, 645.20, 748.23 L.)
ἐπαγγείλαντο	(From ἐπαγγέλλω) (M) SEG 12 371.19
ἐπαγγείλατο	(" ") (L) IG 962.10 -α[το]
ἐπαγγέλλοντι	(ἐπαγγέλλουσι from ἐπαγγέλλω) <u>A 99 d i</u> (M) SEG 12 371.9
ἐπαγγελλόντοισ	(ἐπαγγέλλουσι from ἐπαγγέλλω) <u>A 77</u> (M) IG p. XI 143&145
ἐπαγγέλλω	See ἐπαγγείλαντο, -αγγείλατο, -αγγέλλοντι, -αγγελλόντοισ, -ανγειαμένους, -ανγειαμένων, -ανγείλατο, -ανγέλλεται, -ανγελλομένους
ἐπάγω	See ἐπάξαμες
ἐπαθλα	(L) IG 18 A 8 -αθλ[α], 257.5
ἐπάϊκλα	Athen. iv 140 C-D has αἰκλον δ' οὐ λέγουσιν οἱ Λάκωνες τὴν μετὰ τὸ δεῦπνον μοῦραν, ἀλλ' οὐδὲ τὰ διδόμενα τοῖς φιλόταις μετὰ τὸ δεῦπνον. ἄρτος γάρ ἐστι καὶ κρέας. ἀλλ' ἐπάϊκλα μὲν λέγεται ταῦτα, ὄντα οἶον ἐπιχορηγήματα τοῦ συντεταγμένου τοῖς φιλόταις αἰκλου. παρὰ γὰρ τοῦτο οἶμαι τὴν φωνὴν πεποιῆσθαι. καὶ ἐστὶν ἡ παρασκευὴ τῶν λεγομένων ἐπαϊκλῶν οὐχ ἀπλῆ, καθάπερ ὁ Πολέμων ὑπεύληφεν, ἀλλὰ διττὴ. ἦν μὲν γὰρ τοῖς παισὶ παρέχουσι, πάνυ τις εὐκολός ἐστι καὶ εὐτελής. ἄλφιτα γάρ ἐστιν ἐλαίω δεδευμένα, ἃ φησι Νικοκλῆς ὁ Λάκων (J III B 587.1) κάπτειν αὐτοὺς μετὰ τὸ δεῦπνον ἐν φύλλοις δάφνης, παρὸ καὶ καμματίδας μὲν προσαγορεύεσθαι τὰ φύλλα, κτλ. and at E-F 'Ο δὲ Μόλπις (J III B 590.2) καὶ ματτύην φησὶ προσαγορεύεσθαι τὰ ἐπάϊκλα. περὶ δὲ τῶν ἐπαϊκλῶν Περσαῖος ἐν τῇ Λακωνικῇ πολιτείᾳ (J III B 584 F 2) οὕτως γράφει. "καὶ εὐθύς τοὺς μὲν εὐπόρους ζημιότεις ἐπάϊκλα. ταῦτα δὲ ἐστὶν μετὰ δεῦπνον τραγήματα. τοῖς δ' ἀπόροις ἐπιτάττει κάλαμον ἢ στιβάδα ἢ φύλλα δάφνης φέρειν, ὅπως ἔχῃ τὰ ἐπάϊκλα κάπτειν μετὰ δεῦπνον. γίνεται γὰρ ἄλφιτα ἐλαίω ἐρραμένα. τὸ δ' ὅλον ὥσπερ πολύτευμά τι τοῦτο δὲ συνίσταται μικρόν. καὶ γὰρ ὄντινα δεῦ πρῶτον κατακεῖσθαι ἢ δεύτερον ἢ ἐπὶ τοῦ σκιμποδίου καθῆσθαι, πάντα τοιαῦτα ποιοῦσιν εἰς ἐπάϊκλα." (cf. αἰκλον in WL). Cf. also 141 C-E (quoting Dicæarchus FHG ii 242, Sphaerus FHG iii 20 and Molpis J III B 590.2)
ἐπαΐκλεια	(Cf. above) See Athen. xiv 664 E (Molpis J III B 590.2)
ἐπαινεῖ	(From ἐπαινέω) Alc. 1.81

- ἐπαινεῖν (From ἐπαινέω) (M) IG 1432.41, SEG 23 207.36
- ἐπαινέσαι (" ") (L) IG 4.19, 7.2 -αι[νέσαι], 26.8&17, 931.25, 935.7 -ν[έσαι], 936.8 -αι[νέσαι], 952.11 -ν[έσαι] &14 -νέ[σαι], 1114.23 -αι[νέ]σαι, 1146.41, 1523.5, SEG 468.4, 948 (IG 1331) 4. (M) IG 1360.13, 1432.14 -νέ[σ]αι &42, SEG 974.15, SEG 23 207.37, 208.15
- ἐπαινέω (A deriv. of αἶνος, but its et. is uncertain.)
See ἐπαινεῖ, -νεῖν, -νέσαι, -νήν, -νίω, -νοῦντας, -νῶν, ἐπήνεσεν
- ἐπαινῆν (ἐπαινεῖν from ἐπαινέω, where ε + η > η.)
A 11 a, 25 b VI ii, 109 a i Alc. 1.43
- ἐπαινύω (ἐπαινέω) A 3 b, 25 c VIII Ar. Lys. 198
- ἐπαινον (M) IG 1370.3
- ἐπαινος See ἐπαινον, ἐπαίνους
- ἐπαινοῦντας (From ἐπαινέω) (L) REG 86 1973 Bul. 196.37 [ἐπα]ιν-
- ἐπαίνους (L) IG 1524.39
- ἐπαινῶν (From ἐπαινέω) (L) SEG 922.17
- ἐπάκω (ἐπηκόω/ἐπήκω - dual from ἐπήκοος)* A 9, 28 d I, 84
(L) IG 1228.7, 1229.6 -άκ[ω], 1231.9
- ἐπάκοε (As above, but with ε, the 3rd declension ending, as is found frequently in -οος nouns - see Buck p.270 No. 73 note.)* A 28 b III, 84 (L) IG 1232.10
- ἐπακούω See Alc. SLG 3.3
- ἐπακόω (Cf. ἐπάκω)* A 28 d II, 84 (L) IG 1230.6
- ἐπάκω (Cf. ἐπάκω in WL)* A 28 d I, 84 (L) IG 1233.4
- ἐπαλε (ἐπηλε from πάλλω)* Alc. 65 from Schol. A (Bk p.22 has ἐπαλεν), D. Gen. (p.9 Nicole has ἐπαλαν), Hom. Il. i 222. (almost the same in Cramer iv 409.14 and An. Matrangla 409.23, but both have ἐπαλλε).
- ἐπαλείψασα (From ἐπαλείφω) Alc. 80.2 from Schol. T Hom. Il. 16. 236
/Page rejects ἐπάλ-, but he refers to ἀτάλλων in Hes. Op. 131. Heyne conjectures ἐπαλειψε(ν)(ἐπή-)./
- ἐπαμώχη (ἐπαμώχει from παμωχέω "possess" (see in WL). Here ε + ε > η.) A 24 c III, 25 b I iii, 112 f
(H) I 14

ἐπάν	(ἐπήν, formed from ἐπεύ + ἄν)* Plut. Ag. and Cleom. 43(22) 7, III.1 p.396.11
ἐπανανκασάτωσαν	(ἐπαναγκασάντων from ἐπαναγκάζω) <u>A 48 a i</u> , 101 b (L) SEG 923.30. Cf. foll.
ἐπανανκάσουσι	(ἐπαναγκάσουσι from ἐπαναγκάζω) <u>A 48 a i</u> (L) SEG 923.31. Cf. above
ἐπανγελαιμένους	(ἐπαγγελαιμένους from ἐπαγγέλλω) <u>A 48 a i</u> (M) SEG 23 203.9 -μ[ένους]
ἐπανγελαιμένων	(ἐπαγγελαιμένων from ἐπαγγέλλω) <u>A 48 a i</u> (M) SEG 23 203.5
ἐπανγείλατο	(ἐπαγγείλατο from ἐπαγγέλλω) <u>A 48 a i</u> (L) IG 1145.29 -ανγ[είλατο]
[[ἐπανγελίαν]]	(In IG 1208.28, but see ε[ῖς]ανγελί[αν])
ἐπανγέλλεται	(ἐπαγγέλλεται from ἐπαγγέλλω) <u>A 48 a i</u> (M) SEG 974.23
ἐπανγελλομένους	(ἐπαγγελλομένους from ἐπαγγέλλω) <u>A 48 a i</u> (M) SEG 23 207.9&37-8 -αλ[λο]μ-
ἐπανερχόμενος	(ἐπανερχόμενος from ἐπανέρχομαι) <u>A 50 a</u> (L) IG 816.10
ἐπανθεῦ	(From ἐπανθέω) Alc. 1.53
ἐπανορθωτή	("corrector", a title found elsewhere too, at Epidaurus etc.) (L) IG 541.21 -θω[τή]
ἐπάνω	<u>A 94 f</u> (M) IG 1379.33, 1390.59 .
ἐπάξαμες	(ἐπηγάγομεν from ἐπαγω)* <u>A 99 c</u> , 104 c ii (H) I 78, II 28
ἐπαρκέσαι	(Ep. aor. infin. of ἐπαρκέω) (L) IG 730.18
ἐπαρχείαν	(ἐπαρχίαν) <u>A 6 c</u> (M) SEG 23 206.9
ἐπαρχείας	(ἐπαρχίας) (L) IG 533.11, 1172.11 [ἐπαρχεία]ς
ἐπαρχία[...]	("province") (L) IG 1503.1. See also ἐπαρχείαν, -είας
ἐπαρχον	(M) IG p. XVII 77
ἐπαρχος	("commander of province") See ἐπαρχον, -άρχου, -άρχων
ἐπάρχου	(L) IG 538.10 [ἐπ]ά-
ἐπάρχων	(L) IG 538.7
+ [ἐπαφ]ασάσθῃ	(A conjecture from ἐπαφάω "touch on the surface, touch lightly".) See [ἐνυφ]ασάσθῃ
ἐπέβαν	(ἐπέβησαν from ἐπιβαίνω.) <u>A 99 e</u> Alc. 1.91

ἐπεγγελῶν	(From ἐπεγγελάω) <u>A 24 c III</u> (L) IG 727.11
ἐπεγράφη	(From ἐπιγράφω) (M) IG 1431.8 -φ[η] &29 [ἐπεγρ]ά- &34 [ἐπ]ε- &36&37
ἐπεγράψαντο	(From ἐπιγράφω) (M) IG 1433.16
ἐπεδαφιλεύσατο	(From ἐπιδαφιλεύομαι "be abundant, abound".) (M) SEG 23 206.15
ἐπεδείξατο	(From ἐπιδείκνυμι) (L) IG 530.6
ἐπεδέξατο	(From ἐπιδέχομαι) (L) SEG 679.3 -δέξ[ατο]
ἐπεδήμησεν	(ἐπεδήμησε from ἐπιδημέω) <u>A 71 b</u> (L) IG 32 A 10 SEG 492.6&9
ἐπεύ	<u>A 94 j</u> (L) IG 5.4, 11.5, 26.4, 727.3, 1114.2, 1146.1, 1312.5, 1566.5 (Delphi), IG V ii 159 (Tegea) A 4 & B 5 (Buck No. 70). (M) IG 1392.4, 1421.3, 1432.22, 1433.14, SEG 974.21, SEG 2 60.2, SEG 23 206.2, 208.6
ἐπεύγουσιν	(ἐπεύγουσι from ἐπεύγω) <u>A 71 b</u> (L) SEG 492.16
ἐπειδὴ	<u>A 94 j</u> (L) IG 6.1 [ἐ]π-, 961.1, 962.1, 963.1, 965.1, 966.1, 975.1, 1143.1, 1282.11, 1336.1 [ἐπ]ει-, SEG 2 161.5 -ε[ιδή]. (M) IG 1359.4, 1370.1, p. XI 115, SEG 12 371.7
ἐπειλημμένος	(From ἐπιλαμβάνω) (L) IG p. VIII 93
ἐπεισαγέτω	(From ἐπεισάγω) (L) SEG 923.18
ἐπεισαν	(From πείθω) (L) IG 1146.14
ἐπεισενέγκη	(From ἐπεισφέρω) (L) SEG 13 261.9
ἐπειτα	(This is the Attic form, cf. Doric ἔπειτεν. It comes from ἐπ(ύ) + εἴτα (from εἰ + the adverbial element -τα, τε(ν)).) <u>A 94 i</u> (M) IG 1390.29
ἔπειτεν	(Doric for ἔπειτα, cf. above) <u>A 94 i</u> (M) IG 1390.28 &31&32
ἐπέκριναν	(ἐπέκριναν from ἐπικρίνω) <u>A 7</u> (M) IG 1370.1
ἐπέκριναν	(From ἐπικρίνω) (L) IG 11.5
ἐπελάσθω	(This is the 3rd pl. imperat. from ἐπελάω = ἐπελαύνω, which in Heracleian has the meaning "collect" or "enforce (fines etc.)". Note the long α, extended to the present from the other tenses, see Buck p.124.159. The ending -ασθω developed from -α-όνσθω, where α + ο > α.) <u>A 24 c IV, 56 b, 101 a, 111 h</u> (H) I 127

ἐπελθόντος	(From ἐπέρχομαι) (L) IG 4.3
ἐπεμελήθη	(From ἐπιμελέομαι) (L) IG 116.8, 1243.7. Cf. foll.
ἐπεμελήθημες	(ἐπεμελήθημεν from ἐπιμελέομαι) <u>A 99 c</u> (T) Arch. ap. Diog. Laer. VIII 80. Cf. above
ἐπ' ἕναρ	Hesych. (ε 4403)* <u>A 39, 69 a I</u> εἰς τετάρτην. Λάκωνες /Schmidt reads ἐπέναρ, but cf. ἕναρ in WL and also ε 1116 εἰς ἕνην· εἰς τρίτην. So Latte suggests τρίτην or ὑστάτην./
ἐπένευσε	(From ἐπινεύω) (L) IG 1186.14 -σ[ε]
ἐπεποιήντο	(Plupf. from ἐπιποιέω) (H) II 22,25
ἐπέρχομαι	See ἐπελθόντος
ἔπεσι	(From ἔπος) (L) IG 257.9
ἐπεσκευακώς	(From ἐπισκευάζω) (L) IG 1114.19
ἐπεσκεύασε	(" ") (M) SEG 23 207.11
ἐπεσκεύασεν	(ἐπεσκεύασε from ἐπισκευάζω) <u>A 71 b</u> (M) IG 1460.1, 1462.1
ἐπέστειλαν	(From ἐπιστέλλω) (L) IG 485.14
ἐπεστεύλατε	(" ") (M) IG 1361.7 -στεύ[λατε]
+ἐπεσφάσσεται	Hesych. (ε 6192) <u>A 60, 61 c</u> λαθεῖν. Λάκωνες /Unexplained. Latte suggests ἐσεφρήσατο· λαθῶν [εἰσῆλθεν]. (εἰσφρέω is "let oneself in")/
ἐπέταξαν	(From ἐπιτάσσω) (L) SEG 466.5
ἐπέτυχον	(From ἐπιτυγχάνω) (L) IG 1146.29
ἐπεύνακται	(See foll.) Diod. Sic. 8 Fr. 21
ἐπεύνακτοι	Athen. vi 271 C-D has περὶ δὲ τῶν παρὰ Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐπευνάκτων καλουμένων (δοῦλοι δ' εἰσὶ καὶ οὗτοι) σαφῶς ἐκτίθεται θεόπομπος ..(J II B 115.171) .. λέγων οὕτως· "ἀποθανόντων πολλῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἐν τῷ πρὸς Μεσσηνίους πολέμῳ οἱ περιλειφθέντες εὐλαβηθέντες μὴ καταφανεῖς γένωνται τοῖς ἐχθροῖς ἐρημωθέντες ἀνεβίβασαν τῶν εἰλώτων ἐφ' ἐκάστην στιβάδα τῶν τετελευτηκότων τινὰς· οὓς καὶ πολῖτας ὕστερον ποιήσαντες προσηγόρευσαν ἐπευνάκτους, ὅτι κατετάχθησαν ἀντὶ τῶν τετελευτηκότων ἐπὶ τὰς στιβάδας." ὁ δ' αὐτὸς ἱστορεῖ ..(J. 115.176) παρὰ Σικυωνίοις κατωνακοφόρους καλεῖσθαι δούλους τινὰς παραπλησίους ὄντας τοῖς ἐπευνάκτοις. The word is of course a deriv. of εὐνάζεσθαι "receive into one's bed". See also ἐπεύνακται, παρθενίαι and -ιοι in WL.
ἐπέων	<u>A 25 c VIII</u> Alc. fr. 11 from P.Oxy. 2389 fr. 35 col. 1.14

- ῥεπέων** (ἐπέων) A 25 c VIII, 35 b Alc. 27.2 from Hephaest. Ench. VII 4, p.22 Consbr. (ἐπέων). Similar in Syrian. Comment. in Hermog. i 61.17 Rabe (ἐπῶν) and Arsen. = Apostol. XI 94 a, ii 540 L.-S. (ἐπέων).
- ῥέπη** A 25 a III, 35 b, 78 Alc. 39.1 from Athen. IX 390 A /ῥεπη γε δε Athen., ῥεπη τάδε Bergk./
- ἐπηγλάῳσαν** (From ἐπαγλαῳζω "honour, grace", and in the middle "pride oneself in, glory in", cf. ἀγλαός/ἀγλαφός.) (L) IG 455.4
- ἐπήκοος** (A compound derived from ἀκούω, where the initial vowel in the second element of the compound has been lengthened - see Buck p.134.167 a.) See ἐπάκο, ἐπάκοε, ἐπακόω, ἐπάκω, ἐπηκόω
- ἐπηκόω** A 28 d II (L) IG 1150.4. (M) SEG 981.2
- ἐπηνέχθησαν** (From ἐπιφέρω) (M) IG 1432.10 -νή[χ]θ- &39
- ἐπήλυεσεν** (ἐπήλυεσε from ἐπαλνέω) A 71 b (L) IG 734.2
- ἐπί** Passim. See also ἐπ', ἐφ', κάπι[.], κήπι
- ἐπίαζε** (A late form, cf. the earlier ἐπίεζε, from πιέζω - see Be II 307, Thumb p.83.92.2 c and Wackernagel IF 45 336.) Alc. 120 from Herodian π.μ.λ. β 44, II 949.25 L (but it is very corrupt)
- ἐπιβαίνω** See ἐπέβαν, ἐπιβῆν
- ἐπιβάλλει** (From ἐπιβάλλω) (L) IG 1145.27 [ἐπιβ]ά-
- ἐπιβάλλον** (L) IG 1146.26
- ἐπιβάλλω** See ἐπιβάλλει, ἐπιβάλλον, ἐπιβαλόντω
- ἐπιβαλόντω** (ἐπιβαλόντων 3rd pl. imperat. from ἐπιβάλλω.) A 101 a (M) IG 1390.71
- ἐπιβῆν** (ἐπιβῆν. This comes from a 2nd aorist form of ἐπιβαίνω, as if from ἐπιβάω, see G&G p.167.694. It occurs in αἱ δε τίς κα ἐπιβῆν ἢ νέμει ἢ φέρει τε κτλ., i.e. it is either a long vowel subjunctive where α + η > η (see my A 24 b iii), or it is another subjunctive in ει (see my A 106 c i) where α + ει > ηι (see my 24 b ii).) A 24 b II or IV, 106 c i, 111 h (H) I 128
- ἐπιγαμῖαν** (L) IG 961.13. (M) IG V ii 419.11 -α[ν]
- ἐπιγεγραμμένως** (ἐπιγεγραμμένους from ἐπιγράφω) A 74 b (H) I 66,67, 74,75
- ἐπιγελαστάς** Hesych. (ε 4673)* ὁ καταγελῶν. Λάκωνες /ἐπιγελαστικά H:Meineke, Phil. 13 542, who saw that it arose from entry A ./
ἐπιγελαστHC

ἐπιγελῶν	(From ἐπιγελάω) (L) IG 727.9 ἐπ[ιγελῶν]
ἐπιγυγνώσκω	See ἐπιγυγνόντες, ἐπιγυγνούς
ἐπιγυγνομένοις	(ἐπιγυγνομένοις from ἐπιγυγνομαι) <u>A 64 I d</u> (L) IG 723.4 [ἐπ]ι-
ἐπιγυγνόντες	(From ἐπιγυγνώσκω) (M) IG 1432.36
ἐπιγυγνούς	(" ") (M) SEG 23 206.10
ἐπίγραμμα	See τοῦπίγραμμα
ἐπιγραφή	(ἐπιγραφῆ)* (M) SEG 23 207.41. Cf. foll.
ἐπιγραφῆν	(L) IG 1524.43 [ἐπι]γ-. (M) IG 1431.9. Cf. above
ἐπιγράφω	See ἐπεγράφη, ἐπεγράψαντο, ἐπιγεγραμμένως, ἐπιγράψαι, ἐπιγράψαντες, ἐπιγράψουσι
ἐπὶ γραφῶν	See γραφῶν
ἐπιγράψαι	(From ἐπιγράφω) (M) IG 1427.10 -ά[ψαι], 1432.18, SEG 23 208.19
ἐπιγράψαντες	(From ἐπιγράφω) (M) SEG 974.26
ἐπιγράψουσι	(" ") (L) IG 19.14
ἐπιδαμήσας	(ἐπιδημήσας from ἐπιδημέω)* (L) IG 1290.5 [ἐπ]ιδαμή[σας]
ἐπιδαμῖαν	(ἐπιδημῖαν)* (L) IG 1523.4 -δ[α]μ- & 7 [ἐπιδαμῖ]αν
ἐπιδαμιουργόν	(ἐπιδημιουργόν (*δαμιλο-fergos) - an official as at Delphi, Ithaca etc. For as Tillyard, BSA 12 p.444, notes, after 188 B.C. the Spartans were forced to abandon their ancestral constitution and adopt that of the Achaean League. In this inscription the ἐπιδαμιουργός is ordered to find money for the stone slab.)* <u>A 28 b II, 34.15&18</u> (L) IG 5.18
Ἐπίδαυρος ἢ Λιμερά	Steph. Byz. 273.7 has Ἐπίδαυρος, πόλις πρὸς τῷ Ἄργει, and at 274.1, τινὲς δὲ Λιμηρὰν Λακωνικὴν λέγουσι, μίαν τῶν ἑκατόν, διὰ τὸ πολλοὺς ἔχειν λιμένας. /Λιμηρὰν B, Λειμηρὴν A, Λιμηρὴν R, Λειμηρόν V, Λιμηρά is found in e.g. Paus. III 21.7. Situated on the east coast of the Peloponnese, it took its name from the Argive Epidaurus, see Paus. III 23.6 ff., while Strabo VIII 6.1, p.368 says λιμηρὰν ὡς ἂν λιμενηρὰν. It possessed temples of Artemis, Asclepius, Athena and Zeus Soter (Paus. III 23.10). It is not mentioned frequently in history, although it is found in e.g. Thuc. IV 56, VI 105 etc./
ἐπιδέδωκαν	(ἐπιδεδώκασιν from ἐπιδίδωμι) <u>A 99 d iii</u> (L) IG 1144.16

ἐπιδείκνυμι	See ἐπεδείξατο, ἐπιδεικνυόντω, -δείκνυται, -δειξάτω
ἐπιδεικνυόντω	(ἐπιδεικνυόντων 3rd pl. imperat. from ἐπιδεικνύω/-υμι.) <u>A 101 a, 110</u> (M) IG 1390.114
ἐπιδείκνυται	(From ἐπιδείκνυμι) (M) SEG 23 206.7
ἐπιδειξάτω	(" ") (M) IG 1390.70
ἐπιδεξαμένων	(From ἐπιδέχομαι) (L) IG 1296.5 ἐπ[ι]δ-
ἐπιδεξαμένου	(" ") (L) IG 609.3 ἐπ[ι]δ[εξαμένου]
ἐπιδέξωνται	(" ") (M) SEG 927.7
ἐπιδέχομαι	See ἐπεδέξατο, ἐπιδέξατο, -δεξαμένων, -δεξαμένου, -δέξωνται
ἐπιδημέω	See ἐπεδήμησεν, ἐπιδαμήσας
ἐπιδημία	See ἐπιδαμίαν, ἐπιδημία
ἐπιδημία	(Dat. sing.) (L) IG 486.9, SEG 468.12
ἐπιδίδωμι	See ἐπιδέδωκαν, ἐπιδοθῆναι
ἐπιδικατῶν	(ἐπιδικατῶν "those to whom property is adjudged". L&S quotes only this reference, but ἐπιδικάζω is common.) <u>A 9</u> (L) IG V ii 159 A 6 (Tegea) (Buck No. 70)
ἐπιδοθῆναι	(From ἐπιδίδωμι) (M) IG 1370.5 -δοθ[ῆν]αι
ἐπίδοσιν	(L) IG 1321 b 2
Ἐπιδώτας	Hesych. (ε 4750)* Ζεὺς ἐν Λακεδαίμονι /ἐπιδότας H:Salmasius. The name is also found in Paus. III 17.9 (a daemon), II 10.2 (of Sleep), II 27.6 (of gods not further defined) and VIII 9.2 (of Zeus at Mantinea). Cf. also Plut. Mor. 1102 E (VI.2 p.73.4) etc./
+ἐπὶ ἐπιτοῦτο	Hesych. (ε 4763) +ὑπέρθεσις. +Λάκωνες /This is all very dubious. Schmidt follows Meineke, transferring Λακ. to the following gloss, which reads ἐπίεσαν (he understands = ἐπείεσαντο). ἐπήρχοντο. Latte does not agree with this, preferring ἐπήεσαν for ἐπίεσαν, and he leaves Λακ. here. So the gloss remains unexplained./
ἐπιζάμια	(ἐπιζήμια)* (H) I 127
ἐπιζάμιον	(ἐπιζήμιον)* (M) IG 1498.10-11
ἐπιζαμιωμάτων	(ἐπιζημιωμάτων)* <u>A 114 d</u> (H) I 155
ἐπιζήμιος	See as substantive ἐπιζάμια, and also ἐπιζάμιον

ἐπιζημίωμα	A 114 d See ἐπιζαμιωμάτων
ἐπιθέντω	(ἐπιθέντων 3rd pl. imperat. from ἐπιτίθημι) <u>A 101 a</u> (M) IG 1390.92
+ἐπιθέσθαι	Alc. 118 from Eust. Od. 1787.45 (very corrupt)
ἐπιθυέτωσαν	(ἐπιθυούντων from ἐπιθύω) <u>A 101 b</u> (L) SEG 923.6 [ἐπι]θυ-
ἐπιθυμήσοντας	(From ἐπιθυμέω) (L) SEG 949.9 -ήσ[οντας]
ἐπιθύω	See ἐπιθυέτωσαν
ἐπικαθῆσθαι	(From ἐπικάθημαι. This is a deriv. of ἡμαι, 3rd sing. ἥσται, cf. Skt. āste etc. from IE *es.) (L) IG 1146.50
ἐπικαθιξεῖται	(ἐπικαθίξεται fut. from ἐπικαθικνέομαι.) <u>A 102 e</u> (M) IG 1421.15 [ἐπ]ι-
ἐπικαθίστημι	See ἐπικατασταθέντοις
ἐπικαλεῖ	(ἐπικαλῆ subj. from ἐπικαλέω) <u>A 106 c i</u> (M) IG 1379.29
ἐπικαλεσομένοις	(From ἐπικαλέω) (L) IG 21 col. II 8
ἐπικαλεῖσθαι	(" ") (L) IG 21 col. II 8
ἐπικαλέω	See ἐπικαλεῖ, -καλεσομένοις, -καλεῖσθαι
ἐπικαρπίαν	("produce, crop, harvest rights, revenue from property".) (H) I 106,108,152
ἐπικαταβα(λί)- οντι	(ἐπικαταβαλοῦσι from ἐπικαταβάλλω "impose a fine on".) <u>A 3 b, 50 b ii, 99 d i</u> (H) I 134 (The cod. has N, which Buck, No. 79, takes as ΛΙ. But it could be another example of an υ/λ variation - see my A 50 b ii. L&S wrongly say that this is a participle, for it is a 3rd pl. indic. fut.)
ἐπικατασταθέν- τοις	(ἐπικατασταθεῖσι from ἐπικαθίστημι) <u>A 77</u> (M) IG 1390.12
ἐπικείμενα	(From ἐπύκειμαι) (M) IG 1390.30 -μενα[[ς]]
ἐπικείσθω	(" ") (L) SEG 923.5
ἐπικλήσεις	(L) IG 21 col. II 9
ἐπικλήσεων	<u>A 25 c VIII</u> (L) IG 21 col. II 2 [ἐπι]κ-
ἐπύκλησις	See ἐπικλήσεις, ἐπικλήσεων

+ἐπικόκκουρος	Hesych. (ε 4877) ὁ παρατηρητῆς ("observer, scrutinizer") ἐν σταδίῳ παρὰ Λάκωσιν /The reading is dubious and the word is unexplained. Schmidt quotes Meineke's conjecture, Phil. 13 p.543, ἐπικορίσκουρος, i.e. ἐπίκουρος κορίσκων "guardian of persons". Latte suggests ἐπικομματώρως, from the young fighting men's custom of wearing their hair long, (see Plut. Lyc. 22.1 etc.). ἐπισκοπέω might be a possibility, but then ἐπικόκκουρος would be the "watcher of the watcher", which is unlikely./
ἐπικῶρεν	(ἐπικουρεῖν from ἐπικουρέω. This is an isolated word in Greek, possibly from *ἐπίκορσος, cf. Lat. curro from *krs-o.) A 4 a, 9, 11 a, 11 f V, 25 b VI ii, <u>109 a i</u> (L) SEG 26 461.18 -κο[ρεν] & 22
Ἐπικρήναια	Hesych. (ε 4898) ἑορτὴ Δήμητρος παρὰ Λάκωσιν /ἐπικρῆναι H:Meineke. This was a festival held "near a spring", as frequently was the case./
ἐπικριθέν	(From ἐπικρίνω) (M) IG 1433.16
ἐπικριθέντων	(" ") (M) SEG 972.9
ἐπικρίμασιν	(ἐπικρίμασι) <u>A 71 b</u> (L) IG 1503.4
ἐπικρινέτω	(From ἐπικρίνω) (M) IG 1390.82-3
ἐπικρίνω	See ἐπέκρειναν, ἐπέκριναν, ἐπικριθέν, -κρινθέντων, -κρινέτω, -κρίνωντι
ἐπικρίνωντι	(ἐπικρίνωσι from ἐπικρίνω) <u>A 99 d i</u> (M) IG 1390.79
ἐπιλαμβάνω	See ἐπειλημμένος
Ἐπιλυσάμενη	Hesych. (ε 4950) ἐλευθερία. καὶ μία τῶν Εἰλειθυῶν. καὶ ἐπώνυμον Δήμητρος, παρὰ Ταραντίνους καὶ Συρακουσίου. /See Preller-Robert p.781.3, and cf. Ἐλευθέριος Ζεύς and Ἐλευσίνα in WL. (Cf. also Kaibel No. 108)./
ἐπιμαρτυρήσωντι	(ἐπιμαρτυρήσωσι from ἐπιμαρτυρέω) <u>A 99 d i</u> (H) I 156
ἐπιμέλεια	(L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.23. See also ἐπιμελείαι, -ειαν, -είας
ἐπιμελείαι	(M) IG 1432.14-15&43
ἐπιμέλειαν	(L) IG 1144.32. (M) IG 1390.3&27&32&42&85&89&90&100 &103&106&138-9, 1432.9-10&24
ἐπιμελείας	(L) IG 547.4
ἐπιμελεῖσθαι	(From ἐπιμελέομαι) (L) SEG 464.3 -εῖσθ[αι]
ἐπιμελείσθω	(" ") (L) SEG 923.12

ἐπιμελέομαι	See ἐπεμελήθη, ἐπεμελήθημες, ἐπιμελεῖσθαι, -μελείσθω, -μεληθέντος, -μελησαμένου, -μελήσονται, -μελησόνται, -μελουμένης, -μελούμενοι, -μελουμένου, -μελωμένω
ἐπιμεληθέντος	(From ἐπιμελέομαι) (L) IG 971.14
ἐπιμελησαμένου	(" ") (L) IG 1318.5
ἐπιμελήσονται	(" ") (L) IG 18 B 8
ἐπιμελησόνται	(ἐπιμελήσονται fut. from ἐπιμελέομαι) <u>A 102 F</u> (H) I 119
ἐπιμεληταῖ	(L) IG 7.5 -μελ[η]ταῖ
ἐπιμελητᾶι	(ἐπιμελητῆι)* (M) IG 1390.49&58
ἐπιμελητᾶν	(ἐπιμελητῶν) <u>A 72 a</u> (M) SEG 23 208.3&22
ἐπιμελητάς	(ἐπιμελητής)* (L) IG 135.2 -μελ[η]τάς
ἐπιμελητεύσας	(From ἐπιμελητεύω) (L) IG 133.1 -εύ[σ]ας. Cf. foll.
ἐπιμελητεύων	(" ") (L) IG 134.1 ἐπ[ι]μ-. Cf. above
ἐπιμελητῆν	(L) IG 495.4, 515.2, 541.12, 542.7 [ἐπιμελητ]ῆν
ἐπιμελητής	(This title, derived from ἐπιμελέομαι "be in charge of", was common throughout Greece, although the province of the administration varied from place to place and from time to time. The ἐπιμελητής could be in charge of military matters (Polyb. III 79.4), of sacred matters (Lys. 7.29), of financial matters (at Athens, IG 1 65.46), of the market, of the gymnasium etc. In Demosthenes 21.13 he was the chief of the tribes, and at Epidaurus, 'Αρχ. 'Εφ. 1918 177, 2 B.C., he was a magistrate. At Sparta too the word could also refer to a variety of functions, e.g. IG 20 A 1 has οἱ ἐπιμελούμενοι τοῦ ἀγῶνος, and 495.4 has an ἐπιμελητῆν [τῶν θεματικῶ]ν χρημάτων. The title appears on tiles, e.g. IG 1515 g 2, and in Xen. Hell. III 2.11 Dercylidas, after bringing Atarneus to terms in 398 B.C., appointed Dracon of Pellene as ἐπιμελητής over it, while he continued his campaign in Asia. But there was also a college of ἐπιμεληταῖ at Sparta, for IG 135, from a year in the first century B.C., names an ἐπιμελητής together with five σύναρχοι, and cf. also IG 133, 134 etc. Sometimes an ἐπιμελητής was distinguished by a particular title, e.g. IG 32 A 2-3 has an ἐπιμελητῆς πόλιος, cf. the ἐπιμελητῆς Κορωνείας in IG 34.8 and 36 B 23,

ἐπιμελητής cont. and there is an ἐπιμελητής Ἀμυκ[λῶν] in IG 515.2. However, in IG 36 B 21 the phrase ἐπιμελητ[ῆς συνδύ]κων occurs, and in IG 541.12 there is an ἐπιμελητὴν τῆς θεοῦ Λυκούργου πατρονο[μίας], cf. similar descriptions in IG 311.2, 312.9, 541.16, 683.5 etc. And from the Roman period there are also some ἐπιμεληταὶ τοῦ Ῥωμαίου (= Καίσηςρος θεοῦ), IG 7.5.

The function of all these officials is sometimes obvious, e.g. the military commanders and those in charge of contests. But the six members of the college, those named in relation to particular cities - Amyclae etc. - and those in charge of the patronomia of Lycurgus, had a less obvious purpose. However it is a reasonable guess to suppose that they had some religious significance.

(L) IG 32 A 4, 36 A 15 -τ[ῆς], 36 B 21 -τ[ῆς] & 23 -η[τῆς], 538.30 [ἐπι]μελ-, SEG 494.1, 495.5-6, 497.3. See also ἐπιμεληταί, -ητᾶι, -ητᾶν, -ητάς, -ητήν, -ητοῦ. Cf. also e.g. Xen. Hell. III 2.11

ἐπιμελητοῦ (L) IG 1241.8, 1515 (tiles) g 2 ἐπ[ιμελητοῦ], SEG 781.5 ἐπι[μελητοῦ]

ἐπιμέλιαν (L) IG 541.16, 1524.22 [ἐ]πι-

ἐπιμελουμένης (From ἐπιμελέομαι) (L) IG 489.5-6 (BSA 73 p.250) [ἐπι]μελ-

ἐπιμελούμενοι (From ἐπιμελέομαι) (L) IG 20 A 1

ἐπιμελουμένου (" ") (L) IG 683.5

ἐπιμελωμένω (ἐπιμελουμένου from ἐπιμελέομαι) A 25 c I, 74 a
(L) IG 311.2, 312.9

ἐπιμελῶς (L) IG 1503.3

ἐπιμέρωι (ἐπίμερος probably = ἐφύμερος "desired, delightful", see L&S supplement.) A 44 Alc. 1.101

ἐπινεύω (Frisk took from *νευσ-, but Chantraine prefers to relate it to Lat. abnuo etc. from *newo.)
See ἐπένευσε

ἐπινοίαι (Dat.) (L) IG 18 A 2

ἐπινομίαν ("right to pasture or graze") (L) IG 961.13, 962.22, 965.10, 976.2 -ί[αν], 1112.15 [ἐ]πι-, 1226.13, 1312.8-9, 1336.14, SEG 470.4

ἐπιξυλίαν ("right of cutting timber") (L) SEG 470.4

ἐπιολκοδομαῖς	(ἐποικοδομῆς "superstructure", L&S quote only this example.)* (H) I 150
ἐπιπαιδεύειν	Hesych. (ε 5038) τὸ μὴ [ἐν καιρῶι] θύειν φρατρίαν. Λάκωνες /Cod. H has ἐπιπαύζειν, which Schmidt kept, although he transferred Λάκωνες to his 5058 (5042 in Latte) - which he reads as ἐπι(πα)ματύδα· τὴν ἐπύκληρον. but Latte keeps Λάκωνες here, and emends the gloss to ἐπιπαιδεύειν, justifying his reading on his p.811. He refers to the sacrifice which was brought to the phratria on behalf of the sons of the members, a sacrifice called μεῖον among the Athenians (see the "Demotionidae inscription", Ditt. Syll. III 921), but the παιδοῖον among the Labyadae (see Buck No. 52 A 25). Latte suggests that ἐπιπαιδεύειν could be a verb derived from this παιδοῖον, where the ἐπι- could indicate that the gift was brought later than the appointed time, the reason why he also inserts [ἐν καιρῶι]./
ἐπιποιέω	See ἐπεποιήντο
Ἐπιπολαία	Hesych. (ε 5080) οὕτως ἐν Λακεδαίμονι ἡ Δημήτηρ ἰδρυμένη τιμᾶται /Cod. H has Ἐπιπολλά, emended to Ἐπιπόλα "on the top" by Meineke. But Latte emends to Ἐπιπολαία "bearing a πόλον ('head-dress of goddesses')", probably correctly./
ἐπιπρεπεία	<u>A 25 a I, 79 b</u> (M) SEG 23 220 b 6
ἐπίσαμον	(ἐπίσημον)* (L) IG 1289.3
ἐπίσημα	(L) IG 364.17 [ἐ]πίση[μ]α
ἐπίσημος	See ἐπίσαμον, ἐπισήμων
ἐπισήμων	(L) IG 1281.7, 1524.7
ἐπισκευαζόμενα	(From ἐπισκευάζω) (M) IG 1390.55-6 -σκε[υα]ζ-
ἐπισκευάζω	See ἐπεσκευακώς, -σκεύασε, -σκεύασεν, -σκευακώς, -σκεύασεν, ἐπισκευαζόμενα, ἐπισκευάσειν, -σκευάσουσιν, -σκευάσωσιν
ἐπισκευάν	(ἐπισκευήν)* (M) IG 1390.59&63, 1462.3, 1463.2, SEG 23 207.9&10&27-8
ἐπισκευάσειν	(From ἐπισκευάζω) (M) SEG 23 207.19&20&33&34
ἐπισκευάσουσιν	(ἐπισκευάσουσι from ἐπισκευάζω) <u>A 71 b</u> (L) IG 1144.5 -σο[υσ]ιν
ἐπισκευάσωσιν	(ἐπισκευάσωσι from ἐπισκευάζω) <u>A 71 b</u> (L) IG 1144.2
ἐπισκευή	(L) IG 1224.2. See also ἐπισκευάν

Ἐπίσκηνα	Hesych. (ε 5177) ἐορτὴ ἐν Λακεδαιμόνῳ /Λακεδαιμονίοις H:G.Dindorf. Cf. Athen. iv 141 F, which gives a description of the Carneian festival, celebrated in nine σκιάδες, so called because of σκηναῖς ἔχοντες παραπλήσιόν τι./
ἐπισκυθίζω	Hdt. VI 84 explains that Cleomenes' madness was attributed by some to his drinking too much strong wine in company with the Scythians, and adds "ἐκ τε τόσου, ὥς αὐτοῖς λέγουσι, ἐπεὶ ζωρότερον βούλωνται πιεῖν, 'Ἐπισκύθισον' λέγουσι". Athen. x 427 b refers to this passage. and he also quotes Chamaeleon of Heracleia who gives a similar explanation. Cf. also Athen. x 427 c, quoting Achaëus (9 TGF p.748 Nauck), who uses the phrase Σκύθηι πιεῖν.
+ἐπίσκοι	Alc. 104 from Ap. Dysc. Adv. 566, i 156 Schn. /Page reads this highly dubious phrase as "τίς ἂν τίς ποκα ῥαῖ ἄλλα νόον ἀνδρὸς ἐπίσκοι", emended by Bergk/Bekker to "τίς κα, τίς ποκα ῥαῖ ἄλλω νόον ἀνδρὸς ἐνέσκοι". So ἐνέσκοι probably comes from ἐνέπω "tell", cf. ἔπος./
ἐπίσταμαι	(Lit. "stand on", so "understand") See ἐπίσταται, ἐπισταμένους, and possibly ἐπιστατ[...]
ἐπισταμένους	(ἐπιστημένους from ἐπίσταμαι)* (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 437.14, 438.2
ἐπιστάμονα	(ἐπιστήμονα)* (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 437.2&5
ἐπιστατ[...]	(M) SEG 23 201.14 ἐπ[ι]στατ[α...]
ἐπιστάται	(L) IG 146.2 [ἐπιστ]ά-, 164 (SEG 622) 3 ἐπ[ι]στ-
ἐπίσταται	(From ἐπίσταμαι) (L) IG 1290.4 -σ[ταται]
ἐπιστάτας	(ἐπιστάτης)* (M) IG 1432.20-21
ἐπιστατέων	<u>A 25 c VIII</u> (L) IG 493.17
ἐπιστάτην	(L) IG 659.8 ἐπ[ισ]τ-
ἐπιστάτης	("one set over, chief") (L) IG 179.4 -τη[ς]. See also ἐπιστάται, -στάτας, -στατέων, -στάτην and possibly ἐπιστατ[...]
ἐπιστέλλω	See ἐπέστειλαν, ἐπεστεύλατε
ἐπιστεφούσαι	(ἐπιστέφουσαι from ἐπιστέφω "be full".) <u>A 108</u> Alc. 19.2 from Athen. iii 111 A (Teubner accents ἐπιστέφουσαι. Codd. CE have ἐπιστεφεῖς σελύνωι rather than ἐπιστεφούσαι λύνω.)

ἐπιστήμων	("knowing") See ἐπιστάμονα
ἐπιστολαῖ	(ἐπιστολή)* Plut. Apophth. Lac. 211 c 41, II p.120.15
ἐπιστολάν	(ἐπιστολήν)* (M) SEG 974.30 [ἐπιστολᾶ]ν
ἐπιστολάς	(L) IG p. VIII 92
ἐπιστολεύς	(Elsewhere "secretary", but at Sparta "vice-admiral" (in Xen. Hell. I 1.23 he was the one carrying the dispatch).) See e.g. Plut. Lys. 7.3, III.2 p.100.5; Xen. Hell. I 1.23, II 1.7, IV 8.11, VI.5&6
ἐπιστολή	See ἐπιστολαῖ, -λαν, -λας
ἐπιστολιᾶφόρος	("bearer of dispatches", cf. above.) Xen. Hell. VI 2.25
ἐπιστύλιον	("architrave, cross piece on upright pole or pillar", but here it designates the family group of a man, as against his tribe.) (H) I 6,98
ἐπιταγᾶν	(ἐπιταγῶν) <u>A 72 a</u> (M) IG 1432.30
ἐπιταγή	See ἐπιταγᾶν, ἐπιταγήν
ἐπιταγήν	(L) IG 245.2
ἐπίταγμα	(M) IG 1432.8
ἐπιταδεύματι	(ἐπιτηδεύματι)* (L) IG 1523.6
ἐπιταδεύματος	(ἐπιτηδεύματος)* (L) IG 1523.2&8 [ἐπιταδεύ]μ-
ἐπιτακτά	(M) IG 1432.4 -τα[κτᾶ]
ἐπιτάξαντος	(From ἐπιτάσσω) (L) IG 1146.25
ἐπιτασσόμενα	(" ") <u>A 58</u> (L) IG 1146.18
ἐπιτάσσω (-ττω)	<u>A 58</u> See ἐπέταξαν, ἐπιτάξαντος, -τασσόμενα, -τεταγμένων
ἐπιτάφιον	(L) IG 660.4 -ι[ον]
ἐπιτελεῖν	(From ἐπιτελέω) (M) IG 1390.9
ἐπιτελεῖσθαι	(" ") (M) IG 1390.144
ἐπιτελείσθω	(" ") (M) IG 1390.176-7
ἐπιτελεῖται	(" ") (M) IG 1390.2-3 ἐπιτ[ελε]ῖται
ἐπιτελεσθεῖ	(ἐπιτελεσθῆι subj. from ἐπιτελέω.) <u>A 106 c iv</u> (M) IG 1390.48&60&63 ἐπι[[σ]]τελεσθεῖ
ἐπιτελέω	See ἐπιτελεῖν, -τελεῖσθαι, -τελείσθω, -τελεῖται, -τελεσθεῖ, -τελουμέναις, -τελούντοισι, -τελεύντω

ἐπιτελουμέναις	(From ἐπιτελέω) (L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 7
ἐπιτελούντοισ	(ἐπιτελοῦσι from ἐπιτελέω) <u>A 77</u> (M) IG 1390.41
ἐπιτελούντω	(ἐπιτελούντων 3rd pl. imperat. from ἐπιτελέω.) <u>A 101 a</u> (M) IG 1390.10&159
ἐπιτεταγμένων	(From ἐπιτάσσω) (M) IG 1390.28
ἐπιτήδευμα	("pursuit, business, custom", from ἐπιτηδές "by design, to this end", of obscure origin.) See ἐπιταδεύματι, -ταδεύματος
ἐπιτηδεύσεις	(From ἐπιτήδευσις) (L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.17 -δ[εύσεις]
ἐπιτιθέτω	(From ἐπιτίθημι) (L) SEG 923.1
ἐπιτίθημι	See ἐπιθέντω, ἐπιθέσθαι, ἐπιτιθέτω. For ἐπὶ ...τίθη see τίθη
ἐπιτιμίας	(L) IG 21 col. II 7
ἐπιτίμιον	(M) IG 1390.77, SEG 23 201.3. Cf. foll.
ἐπιτιμίου	(M) IG 1390.51&82. Cf. above
ἐπίτοκα	(σὺν ἐ. is "one near childbirth". This is probably a heteroclitic form arising from a confusion between ἐπίτεκα from ἐπίτεξ and ἐπιτόκον from ἐπιτόκος. Cf. τύκτω.) <u>A 34.22</u> (M) IG 1390.33&68 (Ditt. Syll. ³ 736 note 29 thought that perhaps an ε occurred in the nominative, while ο was the old legitimate form in the oblique cases, but that later such discriminations vanished. But there is no evidence for this.)
ἐπιτολᾶν	(ἐπιτολῶν from ἐπιτολή "rising of a star".) <u>A 72 a</u> (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 432.5
ἐπιτρεπέτω	(From ἐπιτρέπω) (M) IG 1390.25
ἐπιτρεπόντω	(ἐπιτρεπόντων 3rd pl. imperat. from ἐπιτρέπω.) <u>A 101 a</u> (M) IG 1390.9&34&38-9
ἐπιτρέπω	See ἐπιτρεπέτω, -τρεπόντω, -τρέπω, -τρέφειν
ἐπιτρέπω	(ἐπιτρέπω - presumably -ωι was an error of the stone-mason, cf. κωλύωι in the same inscr.) (L) IG 21 col. II 9
ἐπιτρέφειν	(From ἐπιτρέπω) (M) IG 1390.4
ἐπίτροπον	("one to whom the charge of anything is entrusted, administrator, governor".) (L) IG 501.2, 546.2 ἐπι[τροπον], SEG 778.5 [ἐ]π[ύ]τ-

ἐπιτρύσσειν	Hesych. (ε 5366) A 58 ἐπίμεινον. Λάκωνες /Cf. ε 7253 εὐτρώσσεσθαι· ἐπιστρέφεισθαι. Πάφλιος? O. Hoffmann, Gr. Dial. I 286 explains as ἐπιμένειν./
ἐπιτυγχάνομεν	(From ἐπιτυγχάνω) (L) IG 1524.16
ἐπιτυγχάνω	See ἐπέτυχον, ἐπιτυγχάνομεν, -τυχών, -τυχῶσα
ἐπιτυχών	(From ἐπιτυγχάνω) (M) IG 1390.79
ἐπιτυχῶσα	(ἐπιτυχοῦσα from ἐπιτυγχάνω) A 108 (M) IG 1498.7
ἐπιφάνειαν	(M) IG p. XI 127
ἐπιφανεῖς	(L) SEG 679.1
ἐπιφανεστάτην	(L) SEG 925 add. 3-4
ἐπιφανεστάτης	(L) IG 602.4 -φ[ανε]σ-
ἐπιφανεστάτοις	(L) SEG 850.1 [ἐπι]φαν-
ἐπιφανέστατον	(L) IG 450.2, 451.4 ἐπ[ι]φανέστ[α]το[ν], 969.4, 1145.6 ἐ[πι]φανέστα[τον] & 46 [ἐπιφανέστα]τον, SEG 468.24. (M) IG 1428.13 [ἐπιφα]ν-
ἐπιφανέστατος	See ἐπιφανεστάτην, -εστάτης, -εστάτοις, -έστατον, -εστάτωι, -εστάτων
ἐπιφανεστάτωι	(L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 12
ἐπιφανεστάτων	(L) IG 1179.8. (M) IG 1420.7 -τ[ων]
ἐπιφανῶρ	(ἐπιφανῶς) A 39 (L) IG 653 a 8. Cf. foll.
ἐπιφανῶς	(L) SEG 784 (IG 468) 9 -ν[ῶς]. Cf. above
ἐπιφέρω	See ἐπηνέχθησαν
ἐπίφορον	Hesych. (ε 5392) τὴν φέρουσιν σὺν, ἔγκυον. Λάκωνες. καὶ ἀμπέλου ὄνομα /Cod. H has φέρουσιν σύγγονον. H. Ruhnken suggested φέρουσιν· ἔγκυον, καὶ Λάκωνες ἀμπέλου ὄνομα. Schmidt suggested σὺν, and I give Latte's version./
((ἐπιχαλκίδα))	Hesych. (ε 5409) τὴν τὸ κανοῦν ("basket of reed") φέρουσιν εἰς τὰς θυσίας θεράπαιναν /ἐπιχαλᾷ H:Latte, referring to Athen. VI 267 d, for which see χαλκίδας in WL. Also θεραπαῖνας H:Musurus./
ἐπιχωρίων	(H) I 119
ἐπλετο	(From πέλω/πέλομαι) (M) SEG 23 220 b 7
ἐπληροῦντο	(From πληρόω) (M) SEG 23 205.8

ἐπόησε	(ἐποῖησε from πολέω) <u>A 15</u> (L) IG 1123.1, 1564 a 6 (Olympia), 1565.3 (Delphi)
ἐπούε	(ἐπούει from πολέω) <u>A 25 b IV, 29</u> (L) SEG 2 68.1, 170.3 ἐπο[ύε]
ἐπούε̄ηε	(ἐποῖησε from πολέω) <u>A 4 a, 38 a i</u> (L) IG 696.1, 697.3 [ἐπούε̄]ηε, SEG 25 424
ἐπούει	(From πολέω) (L) IG 523.4, 538.35, 567.3, 698.4, tiles 916.2, SEG 948 (IG 1331) 21, SEG 25 424.4. (M) REG 74 1961 Bull. 326
ἐπολεῖτο	(From πολέω) (M) IG 1432.23
ἐπούη	(ἐπούει from πολέω, where ε + ε > η.) <u>A 25 b I iii</u> (T) SGDI 4617.1
ἐπούηάν	(ἐποῖησαν from πολέω) <u>A 38 a ii</u> (L) SEG 856.4 -ᾱ[v]
ἐπολήθη	(From πολέω) (L) SEG 851.5 ἐπο[λήθη]
ἐπούησα	(" ") (L) SEG 491.7
ἐπολήσαμες	(ἐπολήσαμεν from πολέω) <u>A 99 c</u> (H) II 29.42. Plut. Apophth. Lac. 211 B 41, III.2 p.120.14
ἐπολησάμην	(From πολέω) (M) SEG 1025.5
ἐπούησαν	(" ") (L) IG 233.4, SEG 22 310.3
ἐπολήσαντο	(" ") (L) IG 1144.1 [ἐκ]οι-, SEG 468.7 [ἐπολή]σ-
ἐπολήσατο	(" ") (M) IG 1432.24
ἐπολήσε	(" ") (L) IG 1145.18 [ἐποῖησ]ε, 1568.3 (Olympia). (M) SEG 972.53 [ἐπού]ησ[ε], SEG 23 227.1
ἐπούησεν	(ἐποῖησε from πολέω) <u>A 71 b</u> (L) IG 539.17 ἐπού[η]σ[εν] 774.1. (M) SEG 23 225.2, 226.2 -σ[εν]
ἐπούκλια	(τὰ ἐ. "outhouse, farmstead") (H) I 146
ἐπούουν	(From πολέω) (M) IG 1461.6 -ου[v]
ἐποιοῦντο	(" ") (L) IG 1146.8 -οῦν[το]
ἐπολέμεον	(ἐπολέμουν from πολεμέω. ε is retained before ο rather than changing to υ because the inscription is late, just after 479 B.C. But no contraction has occurred.) <u>A 25 c II iii</u> Buck No. 69.3
ἡεπομένους	(ἐπομένους from ἔπομαι. IE *sek ^w - > ἐπ-, cf. Lat. sequor, Skt. sac-, Lith. sekũ.) <u>A 9, 37 b i, 74 b</u> (L) SEG 26 461.4-5 [ἡεπομ]ένους
ἔπος	(From IE *wek ^w -, cf. Lat. vox, Skt. vācas.) See ἔπεσι, ἐπέων, φεπέων, φέπη

- ἐποψάομαι ("eat as an ὄψον". L&S quote only Plut. Lyc., but cf. ἐπόψημα and similar words.) See Plut. Lyc. 12.13, III.2 p.19.4; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 237 A 2, II p. 204.12
- ἐπραξε (From πράσσω) (M) IG 1429.11
- ἐπτ' (ἐπτά) A 69 a I, 88 g (M) IG 1433.15
- ἐπτά (From IE *septm, cf. Lat. septem, Skt. saptā etc.) A 88 g (L) IG 547.6, 922.1 [ἐ]πτά. (M) IG 1433.19&25&34&37&42&45. Alc. 19.1 from Athen. iii 111 A. See also ἐπτ', ἑπτά
- ἑπτά (ἐπτά) A 37 b i, 88 g (L) SEG 752.5 [ἑ]πτά. (H) I 30,45,89,92,180, II 14,48,61,61,70,103,104,105
- ἑπτακάτιαι (ἐπτακόσια) A 37 b i, 40 b, 88 m (H) I 47
- ἑπτάκιν (ἐπτάκιν) A 37 b i, 95 I b i (L) IG 213.16
- ἐπτακόσια A 40 b, 88 m (M) IG 1433.34&44
- ἐπτακόσιοι (For the -κόσιοι forms see διακόσιοι in WL.) A 40 b, 88 m See ἑπτακάτιαι, ἐπτακόσια
- ἐπώνυμος (L) IG 1249.1 -ν[υμ]ος
- ἐπωπίδες Hesych. (ε 5592) ἐπίσκοποι. ἀκόλουθοι. παρὰ Λακεδαιμονίους
Schol. Lycophr. 1176, EM 368.32
/The root must be ὀπ-, as in ὀπιλλοι and ὀπωπα - see in WL. But Latte thinks that π. Λακ. does not belong here./
- ἐραστής "lover". Aelian VH III 12 reads Οὐκ εἰσι θρυπτικοὶ πρὸς τοὺς ἐραστὰς οἱ ἐν Λακεδαίμονι καλοὶ οὐδὲ ἀλαζόνες, ἐπεὶ τούναντιον ἢ παρὰ τοῖς ἄλλοις ὥραϊσι τὰ ἐκ τούτων καταμαθεῖν ἐστίν. αὐτοὶ γοῦν δέονται τῶν ἐραστῶν εἰσπνεῖν αὐτοῖς. Λακεδαιμονίων δέ ἐστιν αὕτη ἡ φωνή, ἐρᾶν δεῖν λέγουσα. Σπαρτιάτης δὲ ἔρως αἰσχροῦ οὐκ οἶδεν· εἴτε γὰρ μειράκιον ἐτόλμησεν ὑβριν ὑπομεῖναι εἴτε ἐραστῆς ὑβρίσαι, κτλ. Contrast εἰσπνήλης and αὔτιας (fem. of αὔτις), both of which are in the WL and mean ἐρώμενος.
Examples of this relationship are found in e.g. Plut. Lys. 22.6, III.2 p.119.17; Plut. Ages. 2.1, p.194.14; 11.2&6, p.206.11 and 207.4 f.; 20.9, p. 219.7; 25.1-5, p.225.20-226.4; Plut. Lyc. 17.1, p.27.13; 18.8, p.29.21&23; 25.1, p.38.11; Plut. Ag. and Cleom. 24(3) 2, III.1 p.375.10; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 220 B 6, II p.148.9 f. and 222 B 2, p.154.17 and 237 B 7, p.205.18 f.; Xen. RL II 12&13; Aelian VH 3.12, p.44.25 and 3.10, p.43.7 ff.; Diodorus Sic. VIII 21. (Professor Beattie points out that such a relationship is parodied in Theocr. XII.)

ἐρατά	(ἐρατή)* Alc. 1.76
ἐρατᾱς	(ἐρατῆς)* Alc. 1.91 -τ[ᾱ]ς
ἐρατεινῆς	(M) IG 1399.8
ἐρατῆς	(L) IG 960.12
ἐρατόν	(L) IG 960.5
ἐρατός	See ἐρατά, -τᾱς, -τῆς, -τόν, -τῶν, κῆρατῶ, κῆρατῶς
ἐρατῶν	(L) IG 455.11. Alc. 27.2 from Hephaest. Ench. vii 4, p.22 Consbr. (ἐρατ' cod. D). (Similar in Syrian. Comment. in Hermog. i 61.17 Rabe and Arsen. = Apostol. XI 94 a, ii 540 L.-S.)
ἐράω	(Et. unknown) See ἐρῶ, ἡράσθη
ἔργα	(L) IG 599.20, 960.6&15. (M) IG 1390.81
φέργα	(ἔργα) <u>A 35 b</u> Alc. 1.35 (but ἔργα in codd.)
ἐργάζομαι	<u>A 35 a</u> See ἐργαζῆται, ἐργαζόνται
ἐργαλεῖον	Hesych. (ε 5651) <u>A 50 b ii</u> ἐργαστήριον ("place where work is done") παρὰ Ταραντύνους (Kaibel No.109) /Elsewhere ἐργαλεῖον means "tool, instrument", e.g. Φεργαλεῖα in Schwyzer 180.5 (Crete). Schmidt suggests ἔργανεῖον, cf. 5650 ἔργανα· ἐργαλεῖα, σκεύη χειρῶν, (with an λ/ν variation?)/
Φεργανᾶν	(ἐργανῶν) <u>A 35 b, 72 a</u> (L) SEG 1 82 [Φε]ργανᾶν
ἐργαζῆται	(ἐργάσεται fut. from ἐργάζομαι, see Buck p.115.141 b.) <u>A 25 c IV, 102 d, 103</u> (H) I 168,169
ἐργαζόνται	(ἐργάσονται fut. from ἐργάζομαι, see Buck p.115.141 b.) <u>A 25 c IV, 102 f, 103</u> (H) I 113
Ἐργάτια	Hesych. (ε 5655) ἐορτὴ Ἡρακλεῦ τελουμένη παρὰ Λάκωσιν /"Festival in honour of the labourer". Meineke and Schmidt read Ἐργάτ(ε)ια./
ἐργολαβήσας	(From ἐργολαβέω "contract for the execution of work".) (L) IG 1145.15
ἔργον	(From IE *wrg- /werg-, cf. Av. varəzem, OHG werc etc.) See ἔργα, Φέργα, ἔργωι, ἔργων
ἔργωι	(M) IG 1370.10 ἔ[ργ]ωι
ἔργων	(M) IG p. XVII 87, SEG 23 206.7
ἐργῶνα	^{A 73 b} (ἐργῶνου) On <u>bricks</u> in IG 913 d (Class IV), IG 880.3 (Class VI), also in Class VII ἐργῶ[να]. On <u>tiles</u> of the city wall type in IG 886.2, 891 b 2, 900.2, 901 c 2, 902.2, 904.2. - of the parathesis type in

- ἐργώνα cont. IG 870.3, 872.3, 873.2, 874.2, 875.2, 876.3, BSA 13 40 D 3, E 3, 41 B 2, E 3, F 3, H 2. - of miscellaneous and new type in SEG 881 A-C, E-G, REG 78 1965 Bull. 174
- ἐργώνας (ἐργώνης)* On bricks in IG 878, 879 (Class I) 2 ἐρ(γώνας), Class V 6
- ἐργώνης ("contractor") See ἐργώνα, ἐργώνας, ἐργωνῶν
- ἐργωνῶν On tiles IG 889.3
- ἐρειπομένην (From ἐρείπω. This comes from IE *reip-, cf. Lat. rīpa etc.) (L) SEG 773.9
- ἐρέταις (From ἐρέτης "rower", from IE *erə-, cf. Skt. ari-tár.) (M) IG 1433.39
- ἐρημωθέντων (From ἐρημόω, cf. ἐρήμος) (L) SEG 851.2 [ἐρημ]ωθέντι[ων]
- Ἐριδάντας Hesych. (ε 5814)* Ἡρακλῆς παρὰ Ταραντίνους /Ἐριδανάτας H:Schmidt, cf. ἐριδαίνω "wrangle, quarrel". The word is also found in Plut. Mor. 614 E (Democritus) and Diog. Laer. II 107, both of a legal wrangler. See also Kaibel No. 110./
- ἐρίζω See ἐρίζαντες
- ἐρικυδέος (ἐρικυδοῦς. This comes from ἐρι-, an inseparable particle acting as a strengthening suffix, + κυδής.) A 25 c II i, 79 a (L) IG 456.1
- ἔριον (M) SEG 23 206.15
- ἐρίζαντες (ἐρίζαντες from ἐρίζω) A 103 (H) II 26
- ἔρις (Et. unknown) See ἔριον
- ἐριφήματα Hesych. (ε 5905) A 114 d ἔριφοι. Λάκωνες /ἐριφιήματα H:Latte, who compares the type with that of καρυήματα (in WL)./
- Ἐρίφιλος Hesych. (ε 1000) s.v. Εἰραφιώτες· ὁ Διόνυσος παρὰ τὸ ἐρράφθαι ἐν τῷ μηρῷ τοῦ Διός. καὶ Ἐρίφιλος παρὰ Λάκωνιν
/As far as Διός also occurs in Suid. Adler II 532.2, εἰ 177 as in EM 302.53 (D), although EM adds several explanations, one of which is ἡ παρὰ τὸ ἔριφος· φασὶ γὰρ αὐτὸν ὑπὸ ἐρίφων ἀνατραφῆναι. Cod. H of Hesych. gives ἔριφος, which Wide, p.168, wants to keep, although ε 5906 is Ἐρίφιλος· ὁ Διόνυσος, cf. Steph. Byz. 64.2-4 (quoting Apollodorus) saying of Dionysus ἐκαλεῖτο ... παρὰ δὲ Μεταποντίνους Ἐρίφιλος. ἔριφος is probably the correct origin of the name (although F. Wieseler, Philol.10 p.701, suggested that Dionysus' other name, εἰραφιώτης, derived from ἔρραος "ram")./

- ἔρμα (Et. uncertain, possibly borrowed, perhaps related to the river Ἐρμος, Hdt. I 55.) (L) IG 1524.13
- ἔρνεσιν (ἔρνεσι) A 71 b (M) IG 1355.15
- ἔρνος (The root is ἐρ- (cf. ὄρνυμι?)+ the suffix -νος.) Alc. 3.68 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii. See also ἔρνεσιν
- ἐρογλεφάροι ("love dwells in their glance", with -γλεφάροι for -βλεφάροι.) A 47 a Alc. 1.21
- ἔρπει (From ἔρπω) Alc. 41 from Plut. Lyc. 21.6, III.2 p.34.19 /Teub. gives ῥέπει, ἔρπει is a conjecture by Scaliger. The same passage is also quoted in Plut. de Alex. Fort. aut Virt. II 335 A./
- +ἐρπέτ' (Possibly ἐρπετά from ἐρπετός, an adjective, cf. ἐρπετόν "beast going on all fours" (cf. ἔρπω).) Alc. 89.3 from Apollon. Soph. Lex. s.v. κνώδαλον, p.488 ff. de Villosion /The cod. has τε ἐρπετά θ' ὄσα, for which Page reads τ' ἐρπέτ' ὄσα, but the word must be treated with caution, especially, as Page notes, because the adjective ἐρπετός is unknown elsewhere./
- ἔρπω (From IE *serp-, cf. Lat. serpō, Skt. sárpati.) See ἔρπει, ἐρφεῖ
- ἔρρει (From ἔρρω "to be clean gone".) Xen. Hell. I 1.23 "Ε. τὰ κἄλα "the ships are gone"
- ἐρρηγείας ("cultivated lands". This is a fem. form of the perf. pple ἐρρηγώς/-υῖα, assimilated to the fem. of the γλυκός type. Note that ἐρρηγώς has the e grade of vowel in contrast to Attic ἐρρωγυῖα, but cf. ἄρρηκτος. It is a reduplicated form from ῥήγνυμι, where IE *we-wrēg- > *fē-fρηγ-, and fρ followed by a vowel > ρρ, see Buck p.51.55 a.) A 34.7, 35 f ii, 105 a and d (H) I 18,23,28,33,36,39,42,44
- ἐρρύσασθε (From ἐρύω (B) in L&S) A 55 (L) IG 943.5
- ἔρρω See ἔρρει
- ἔρρωσθε (From ῥώννυμι) (L) IG 1524.4 ἔρ[ρωσθε]
- ἔρσεν (Ionic and Doric for ἄρσεν, ἄρρεν - see ἄρσεν in WL.) A 34.19, 57 b (M) IG 1447.3
- ἐρύκει (From ἐρύκω, which has the same root as ἐρύω, but with the suffix -κω.) (L) SEG 773.7
- ἐρυκτῆρες ("freed slaves" at Sparta) A 114 c Athen. vi 271 F Μύρων δὲ ὁ Πριηνεὺς ἐν δευτέρῳ Μεσσηνιακῶν (FHG IV 461) "πολλάκις, φησύν, ἡλευθέρωσαν Λακεδαιμόνιοι δούλους καὶ οὓς μὲν ἀφέτας ἐκάλεσαν, οὓς δὲ ἀδεσπότες, οὓς δὲ ἐρυκτῆρας, κτλ."

- ἐρύκω See ἐρύκει
- ἐρύω/-ομαι ("protect, guard". This is one of a large family of words whose et. is uncertain. *feru-/fr̥u- has been suggested, cf. Skt. varu-tár "protector", Goth. warjan etc. Or it could come from *seru-/sr̥u-, cf. Lat. servare.)
See ἐρρύσασθε, ἐρύσατο, ῥυόμενος
- ἐρύσατο (From ἐρύω) (L) IG 1328.12 [ἐ]ρ-
- ἔρχομαι (All the examples come from the root of ἐλθεῖν, sometimes with σ for θ, or νθ for λθ (Buck p.64.72). The et. of both ἔρχομαι and ἐλθεῖν is uncertain.)
See ἐλθῆν, ἐλθόντας, ἐλθών, ἔλσηι, ἔλσοιμ', ἐλσών, ἐνθοῖσα, ἦλθα, ἦλθον, ἦλυθον, ἦνθεν
- ἐρφεῖ (Doric future from ἔρπω, cf. the Attic compound ἐφέρπει.)
A 102 b (M) IG 1498.2
- ἐρῶ (From ἐράω) Alc. 1.88
- ἐρώτιον Hesych. (ε 6155) A 115 ἐρώμενον. Ταραντίνους /Perhaps it should be [παρᾶ] T. or Kaibel suggests [οἴκεῖον] T., cf. γολύριον in WL. ἐρώτιον is a dimin. of ἔρως./
- ἐς (εἰς) A 11 i V, 56 d iii (L) IG 455.9, 599.28, p. XI 128, SEG 652.11, REG 89 1976 Bull. 267. (M) IG 1370.28, 1405.17, SEG 966 III 10. (H) I 17,22,27,33, 38,56,59,61,62,66,73,74,88,102,115,115,126,146,146, 146,147, II 23,45,47,52,66,72,81,88,94,100. Alc. 1.16&73; Alc. 174 from Hephaest. Ench. iv 3, p.14 Consbr.; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 241 E, II p.221.5; Thuc. V 79.4; (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 433.10&11, 434. 15&17, 435.7, Philol. fr. 6
- ἐσάγηι (εἰσαγηι from εἰσάγω) A 56 d iii (M) SEG 1026.7 (IG 1421)
- ἐσαθρήσας (εἰσαθρήσας from εἰσαθρέω) A 56 d iii (L) SEG 683.15
- ἐσάμεθα Hesych. (ε 6162) A 42, 24 c IV ἐθεωροῦμεν. Λάκωνες /ἔσαμεν H:Ahrens, Dial. II p.68.342. Here σ < θ, and ἐθάμεθα comes from θαέομαι (see in WL), a Doric form cf. Attic θαέομαι and Ep. and Ion. θηέομαι. Also α is a contraction of α + ε + ο./
- [[ἔσβηνες and ἐς βόθυνον]] Hesych. (ε 6173 and 6174)
/Schmidt, as cod. H, reads ἔσβηνες· εἶδος ποτηρίου Ταραντίνους and ἐς βόθυνον· εἶδος παιδιᾶς, but Latte transfers Ταραντίνους and emends it, so that the two glosses read ἔσβηνες· εἶδος ποταρίου and ἐς βόθυνον· εἶδος παιδιᾶς παρὰ Κρατύνωι. This would mean that it had no relevance for the Tarentines./
- ἔσεσθαι (From εἰμύ) (L) IG 21 col. I 7, SEG 922.5

- ἔσηκε (ἔθηκε from τέθημι) A 42 Alc. 20.1 from Athen. X 416 D
- ἔσθει (From ἔσθω, a poetic form of ἐσθίω) A 111 h Alc. 17.6 from Athen. x 416 C /But Hartung conjectures ἐσθίει./
- ἐσθήσιν (ἐσθήσι from ἐσθής) A 71 b (L) SEG 923.28
- ἐσθύν (ἐσθύνειν from ἐσθίω) A 11 a, 25 b I ii, 109 a i Alc. 20.4 from Athen. x 416 D /The cod. has εσθειν, emended by Grotefend, Fiorillo (ἐσθύνειν), Porson (ἐσθύν)./
- ἐσθίω (From IE *ed-, cf. Hitt. ed-mi, Skt. ád-mi and Lat. (with long vocalism) est, and cf. also Greek Epic ἔδω.) See ἔδμεναι, ἐσθύν
- ἐσθλόν (L) IG 599.20, 732.3
- ἐσθλός (The et. is uncertain. For a summary of suggestions see O. Szemerényi, JHS 94 1974 p.153. He himself takes it from Hitt. hastali- "brave, heroic".) See ἐσθλόν, ἐσθλοῦ
- ἐσθλοῦ (M) SEG 23 220 b 3
- ἔσθω (Poetic ἐσθίω) See ἔσθει
- ἐσίχναι Hesych. (ε 6222) A 38 a ii, 56 d iii συγχάραξαι καὶ συμπηκτεῦσαι. Λάκωνες /συμπυκτεῦσαι H:Musurus, for πυκτ- would be related to boxing, while σύμπηκτος is "put together". συγχάρασσω is "lacerate at the same time" or, more probably here, "mark". So Schmidt conjectured ἐσιχνάαι (= ἐσιχνάσαι), which Latte explains as εἰς ἕχνη ἀρμόσαι./
- +ἐσκίδαμαν Hesych. (ε 6234) ἐπέτυχον. Λάκωνες /Unexplained. Schmidt suggests ἐσκιδνάμαν, from σκίδνημι "disperse", but this does not agree with ἐπέτυχον./
- ἔσο (ἔσθι from εἰμί. The regular Attic form ἔσθι developed from *σ-θι, but Ep. and Lyr. had ἔσσο from the IE secondary ending -so, whence the late prose ἔσο (with simplification of the -σσ-).) A 101 c (cf. 67 b) Plut. Apophth. Lac. 241 A, D, F, II p.219.9, p.220.20, p. 222.5
- ἐσόδους (εἰσόδους) A 56 d iii (M) IG 1390.64
- ἐσομένης (From εἰμί) (L) IG 18 B 7
- ἐσόμενον (" ") (M) IG 1428.9
- ἔσονται (" ") A 61 a (L) IG 18 B 13

Ἑσπερίδων μήλα	Hesych. (ε 6320) ἐν Λακεδαιμόνι ἄβρωτά τινα μήλα Cf. Athen. III 82 D-E Ἑσπερίδων δὲ μήλα οὕτως καλεῖσθαι· τινὰ φησι Τιμαχίδας ἐν δ' Δείπνων. καὶ ἐν Λακεδαίμονι δὲ παρατίθεσθαι τοῖς θεοῖς φησι Πάμφιλος ταῦτα· εὖοςμα δὲ εἶναι καὶ ἄβρωτα, καλεῖσθαι δ' Ἑσπερίδων μήλα. Ἀριστοκράτης γοῦν ἐν δ' Λακωνικῶν. "ἔτι δὲ μήλα καὶ μηλέας τὰς λεγομένας ἑσπερίδας." And cf. also III 83 C.
ἔσσα	(οὔσα fem. pple from εἰμύ) <u>A 60, 113 g</u> (T) Philol. 6
ἔσαι	(οὔσαι fem. pple from εἰμύ) <u>A 60, 113 g</u> (T) Philol. 6
ἑσσαμέναι	(From ἔννυμι)* <u>A 35 b, 61 a</u> Alc. 53 from Schol. T Hom. Il. 21 485, vi 364 Maass. /The cod. reads ἑσσαμέναι (ἐπαμέναι apogr. Vat.). Page suggests that it should perhaps be -μενα. The double -σσ- form is the one more frequently found in compounds and often in poetry./
ἑσσεῖσθαι	(ἔσσεσθαι from εἰμύ. The original -σσ- is retained and the future is of the Doric type.) <u>A 61 a, 102 h</u> (M) SEG 12 371.19
ἑσσεῖται	(ἔσται, fut. from εἰμύ (Doric fut., cf. above, with ε + ε > ει),) <u>A 61 a, 102 e</u> (T) Philol. fr. 3
ἑσσηται	(ἔσται fut. as above, but with ε + ε > η.) <u>A 61 a 102 d</u> (H) I 138, 151, 160, 163, 177
ἑσσύ	(εἶ from εἰμύ. ἑσσύ, found also in Homer, came from IE *essi, with the original primary ending -si. Contrast εἶ from *esi, cf. Skt. ási, and Homeric εἶς, where a final s is added by analogy with φέρεις etc.) <u>A 61 a, 99 a</u> Plut. Ages. 21.8, III.2 p.220.11; Plut. Aporphth. Lac. 212 F 57, II p.125.3, 233 A 15, p.191.7
ἑσσύονται	<u>A 3 b</u> See ἑσσοῦνται
ἑσσόμεσθα	(ἑσόμεθα from εἰμύ) <u>A 61 a, 100</u> Plut. Lyc. 21.3, III.2 p.34.3; Plut. Aporphth. Lac. 238 B 15, II p.208.17
ἑσσόνται	(ἔσσονται fut. from εἰμύ) <u>A 61 a, 102 f</u> (H) I 112, 145, 179
ἑσσοῦνται	(ἔσονται from εἰμύ) <u>A 61 a, 102 g</u> Thuc. V 77.7, 79.2 /Some codd. have ἑσοῦνται, OCT has ἑσσύονται./
+ἔστ'	(ἔστί from εἰμύ) (L) IG 727.6 ἐσ[τ']
ἔσται	(From εἰμύ) (L) IG 18 B 6, 20 A 2, 1144.13
ἔσταλκεν	(ἔσταλκε from στέλλω) <u>A 71 b</u> (L) IG 1524.30 [ἔσ]τ-
ἐς τὰ λωπία	Hesych. (ε 6363) <u>A 56 d iii</u> ἡ τῶν ἱματίων ἀγορά, ὑπὸ Ταραντίνων /Cod. H has ἐσταλωπία, in the incorrect position alphabetically in the Lexicon, although the order

- ἐς τὰ λωπία cont. is confused here and some of the readings are doubtful. Reiske, followed by Meineke and Latte, read as given, cf. λώπη "covering robe, mantle" (λέπω). Schmidt disagrees, on the grounds that Tarentine would have ἐν τὰ or ἐπὶ τὰ λώπια, and he suggests ἐστοπώλια, cf. ε 6356 ἔστα· ἐνδύματα. This conjecture is quite plausible but, as Schmidt is wrong to reject ἐς in Heracleian, (ἐν for ἐς being characteristic rather of Northwest Greek - see Buck p.107.135.4 and see (H) I 38 ἐς τὰν etc.), it is probably better to accept a form derived from λώπη./
- ἐστάσαμες (ἐστήσαμεν from ἴστημι)* A 99 c (H) I 53,58,60,63, 69,88
- ἔστασε (ἔστησε from ἴστημι)* (L) IG 1564 a 3 (Olympia)
- ἔστείαν (ἐστίαν) A 6 c (L) IG 589.14
- ἔστεμμένων (From στέφω) (L) SEG 923.26
- ἔστεπται (From στέφω) (M) IG p. XVII 71
- ἔστεφάνιξα (From στεφανύζω, cf. Attic aor. στεφανύσαι.) A 103, 111 c Ar. Eq. 1225
- ἔστεφανωμένος (From στεφανώω) (L) IG 658.10
- ἔστεψε (From στέφω) (L) IG 257.7
- +ἔστηρημένον (ἔστηριγμένον from στηρίζω?) (L) IG 1524.19 -η[μένον?]
- ἔστησάμεθα (From ἴστημι) (L) IG 1282.9 [ἐ]στ-
- ἔστησαν (" ") (L) IG 735.4
- ἔστησεν (ἔστησε from ἴστημι) A 71 b (L) SEG 810.5
- ἔστί (From εἰμί (from IE *esti, cf. Skt. ásti, Lat. est).) (L) IG 1186.6. (M) IG 1390.60&63&67&143&181, 1432.7 &40, p. XI 135, SEG 23 207.34. (H) II 50 [ἐ]στί, 80. Alc. 1.36; Alc. 58.1 from Hephaest. Ench. iii 6, p.42 Consbr. (= Apostol. Cent. IV 62 b, ii 322 L.-S.)
- ἔστυ (= ἔξεστυ) Alc. 20.5 from Athen. x 416 D; Alc. 118 from Eust. Od. 1787.44
- ἔστία (Hesychius has γιστία and Arcadian has φιστίας (IG V (2) 271), cf. Lat. vesta? perhaps from IE *wes- "burn"? but it is not entirely certain that the *φ* is original. If ἔστία were related to ἐσχάρα, *φ* might be secondary.) (L) IG 116.9. See also ἔστείαν, ἔστίαν
- ἔστίαν (L) IG 4.23, 583.5, 586.4, 593.3, 608.9 -ύ[αν], 961.18, 964.3 ἐσ[τίαν], 965.14, 976.9 [ἐ]σ-, SEG 468.14, 812 add. 4 (IG 584)

- ἐστύν (ἐστί from εἰμί) A 71 b (L) IG 493.16, 723.3, 1144.10, p. VIII 88&92&92. (M) IG 1359.3, 1431.15&26&32&38, 1433.11&14 -ύ[ν]
- ἔστ' ὄκα Hesych. (ε 6415) A 3 d III, 69 a I, 94 i and j ἐνίοτε παρὰ Ταραντίνους (Kaibel p.208.114) /ἔστοκα H:Salmasius, cf. 6211 ἔσθ' ὅτε· ἔστιν ὅτε. ἢ ἴσως, ἐνίοτε. πολλάκις, as well as ἔσθ' ὅτε in Pindar Fr. 180.2, Soph. Aj. 56 etc. Other κ forms are found in e.g. ο 469 ὄκ' ἦλ· ὅτε ἦλ and 472 ὄκκα σάζηλ (σάπτω)· ὅταν στοιβάζει etc./
- ἐστοῦς (From ἐστώ) (T) Philol. fr. 6
- ἐστρατευμένος (From στρατεύω) (L) IG 116.18 -τε(υ)μένος
- ἐστύκαντι (ἐστύκασι from στύω "make stiff, erect". It comes from the same root as ἴστημι, *st(h)eǵ-, with zero vocalism.) A 99 d iii Ar. Lys. 996
- ἔστω (From εἰμί) A 113 d (L) IG 1144.36, 1145.53, 1146.56, 1208.31&35, SEG 922.7, 923.16. (M) IG 1390.26&39&61 &78&80&82&88&102&106&111&191&193, 1432.20 [ἔ]στω, 1447.13 ἔ[στω], IG V ii 419.20 ἔ[στω] (Phigalea), SEG 970.11
- ἐστώ (Dor. for οὐσία "substance") (T) Philol. fr. 6. See also ἐστοῦς
- ἔστωσαν (The equivalent of Ion. ἔστων, Att. ὄντων, 3rd pl. imperat. from εἰμί.) A 101 b, 113 c (L) IG 1145.51. (M) IG 1390.15&41&51&58
- ἔσχατον (L) REG 89 1976 Bull. 269 -α[τον]
- ἔσχες (From ἔχω) (L) IG 599.22
- ἔσχηκαν (ἐσχήκασι from ἔχω) A 99 d iii (M) SEG 23 207.36
- ((ἐσωρηαί)) Hesych. (ε 6474) A 38 a ii, 56 d iii ὑπουργῆσαι τοὺς αὐτοὺς.... /τοὺς αὐτοὺς probably means τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους (Latte conjectures [λέγειν φασι]), because of ἐσ for εἰς and the rough breathing for σ. Cf. ω 318 ὠρεῖν· φυλάττειν, ὅθεν καὶ ὁ θυρωρὸς λέγεται (ᾠρα "care, concern", as in ὀλιγωρέω etc./
- ἔτ' (ἔτι) (L) IG 599.24
- Ἐταλεῖς Steph. Byz. 283.6 διὰ διφθόγγου, ὡς Διπαλεῖς. ἔστι δὲ πόλις Λακωνική. τὸ ἐθνικὸν ὁμοίως. /Ἐταλεῖς libri. Διπαλεῖς BH, Διπεδλεῖς AV, πεδεῖς R./
- ἐταίρων (The original masculine form was ἑταρος. But the feminine ἐταίρᾱ < *ἐταίρα < *ἐταρ-γα, and the masculine ἐταῖρος was adapted from this.) Alc. 80.1 from Schol. T Hom. Il. 16.236, vi 177 Maass (ἐτάρων in cod.)
- ἐτάμομες (ἐτέμομεν from τέμνω) A 34.17, 99 c (H) II 43,66

- ἐτάρφθεν (Epic perf. from τέρπω, cf. ἐτέρφθεν, which is also rare in prose.) A 34.24 Alc. 7.5 from P.Oxy. 2389 Commentarii Fragmenta
- ἔτας (From ἔτης "private citizen", derived from the IE pronominal root *swe-, cf. El. *φέτας*.) * Thuc. V 79.4 (ἔταις or ἔτταις in the codd.)
- φέτεα (ἔτη) A 25 a I, 35 b, 78 (L) IG V ii 159 A 4 & B 5 (Tegea) (Buck No. 70)
- ἐτέθη (From τίθημι) (M) IG 1431.9
- ἔτει (M) IG 1390.11&52&54 ἔτε[ι] &90, 1449.10
- φέτει (ἔτει) A 35 b (L) IG 1316.3. (H) I 121
- φέτεος (ἔτους) A^{3b} 25 c II i, 35 b, 78 (H) I 109, 110, 121, 124, 134, 177
- ἔτεινα (From τεύνω) (M) SEG 23 220 b 5
- ἐτέλεσαν (From τελέω) (M) IG 1360.5 [ἐ]τέλε[σ]αν
- ἐτέλεσε (" ") A 61 a (M) SEG 23 206.7
- ἐτελεύτησεν (ἐτελεύτησε from τελευτάω) A 71 b (L) IG 816.12
- ἐτέρα (L) IG 21 col. I 7
- ἐτέρμαξαν (From τερμάζω = τερματίζω, with the ξ aorist.) A 103, 111 h (H) I 10, II 9
- ἐτέροις (L) IG 1144.15
- ἕτερον (L) SEG 492.4, SEG 13 261.10 [ἕτε]ρ[ο]ν
- ἕτερος (The original form was ἄ-τερος, from IE *sm̥- (cf. the copulative suffix ἄ-, and also εἰς < *sem-) + the differential suffix -tero (cf. Skt. eka-tara "one of two, other").) See ἄτερα, ἄτεραν, ἄτερος, ἐτέρα, ἐτέροις, ἕτερον, θατέρω
- ἐτέρως (L) IG 1249.14
- ἐτετύματο (From τυμάω) (M) IG 1433.26
- ἔτευξεν (ἔτευξε from τεύχω) A 71 b (L) IG 1188.4
- ἐτέων (ἐτῶν) A 25 c VIII (L) IG 732.1, 1188.5
- φετέων (ἐτῶν) A 25 c VIII, 35 b (H) I 103, 104, 117, 178
- ἔτη A 25 a III, 78 (L) IG 732 a 2, 733.1, 748.5, 753.3, 762.4, 764.3, 765.2, 767.3, 769.2 [ἔτ]η, 771.4 [ἔ]τη, 775.3, 781.3, 784.2, 785.3, 788.3, 789.3, 794.2,

- ἔτη cont. 795.3, 797.2, 798.1, 799.2&5, 801.5, 802 b 3, 803.2, 815 a 3, 816.2, 817.7, 922.1, 931.29, 1186.7, 1187.3, 1190.6, 1192.3, 1201.2&5, 1215.1, 1253.3, 1254.3, 1264.5 ἔτ[η], 1303.3, 1307.1, 1308.2 ἔτ[η], 1309.1, 1593.1&4, SEG 676.4, 677.5, 865.5, SEG 2 159.2, 179.2, SEG 24 282.3, REG 83 1970 Bull. 281. (M) IG 1481.3, 1494.5
- φέτη (ἔτη) A 25 a III, 35 b, 78 (H) I 111
- ἔτης See ἔτας
- ἐτήτυμον (This has the same root as ἔτεός and ἔτυμος, with reduplication and lengthening of ε to η.) (L) IG 599.22
- ἔτε (From the IE adverb *eti, cf. Skt. áti, Lat. et etc.) (L) IG 726.1, 733.3, 922.1, 1245.8, 1282.19. (M) IG 1390.56, SEG 966 III 11. Alc. 17.3 from Athen. x 416 C; Alc. 26.1 from Antigon. Caryst. Mir. xxiii (27), p.8 Keller /οὐ μὲν τε in Antig. in contrast to Page's οὐ μ' ἔτε./
- ἐτύμα (From τυμάω) (L) IG 724.3
- ἐτυμάθη (ἐτυμήθη from τυμάω)* (M) IG 1432.35
- ἔτνεος (From ἔτνος, et. unknown) A 25 c II i, 78 Alc. 17.4 from Athen. x 416 C
- ἔτος (From IE *wet-, cf. Alb. vit, Lat. vetus "old".) (L) IG 18 a 7 ἔ[τ]ος, 18 B 7, 19.5, 1208.16&19&39, 1346.4, SEG 464.9, 923.16. (M) SEG 995.1, SEG 23 208.22. See also φέτα, ἔτε, φέτε, φέτεος, ἐτέων, φετέων, ἔτη, φέτη, φέτος, ἔτους, ἐτῶν
- φέτος (ἔτος) A 35 b (H) I 51,53,101
- ἔτους (L) IG 1347.3 -ο[υς]. (M) IG 1359.2, 1375.1, 1392.3, 1398.1, 1467.1 -ου[ς], 1468.2, 1469.1, SEG 23 208.3 [ἔτ]ους, REG 83 1970 Bull. 286
- ἔτρεφεν (ἔτρεφε from τρέφω) A 34.24, 71 b (L) IG 724.2
- ἔτρεφε (From τρέφω) A 34.24 (L) SEG 26 456.9 ἔ[τ]ρεφε
- ἐτύμως (Cf. ἐτήτυμον) (L) SEG 15 218 (IG 729) 8
- ἐτύγχανον (ἐτύγχανον from τυγχάνω) A 48 a i (L) IG 1111.7 ἐτύν[χανον]
- ἐτύρησας (From τυρέω, which = τυρώ/τυρεύω "make cheese". This is the only example of this -εω form quoted by L&S.) A 111 g Alc. 56.6 from Athen. xi 498 F

ἐτῶν	(L) IG 725.8, 757.5, 758.4, 761.4, 779.3, 783.2, 790.3, 796.6, 946.2, 950 a 2, 1186.1&21, 1220 a 3&5, 1235.2, 1280.7&14, 1300.2, 1324.2, SEG 493.3, 839.6. (M) IG 1390.123, SEG 966 I 2
εὖ	(L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 17. (M) SEG 23 208.7
εὐαγῶς	(L) IG 583.6
εὐανδρίαν	(L) IG 17.7. Cf. foll.
εὐάνδρον	("abounding in good men") (L) SEG 773.8
εὐβαλκεῦ	(See foll.) A 18, 35 c, 85 (L) IG 267.4 -κ[εῦ], 268.6, 334.6 -αλ[κεῦ] (in all these AO accents -βάλκει)
εὐβαλκής	(This must be the same word as the rare adjective εὐάλκης "robust", found as a name Εὐάλκης in (L) IG 1124 (on the tomb of a man who fell at Mantinea), and as Εὐβάλκης in (L) IG 210.17. Here the inscription reads Εὐβάλκης Ὀλυμπιονύκας[ς], where it could also be a name. But in the phrase ἐν τῷ εὐβάλκει (examples listed under εὐβαλκεῦ in WL) it must be the name of a contest, not, as Tillyard originally thought, that of the eponymous magistrate. Woodward, AO p.289, suggests that the name is a synonym for another contest, perhaps an early name for the καρτερίας ἀγών. If it is, it might also be the explanation for εὐβαλκής Ὀλυμπιονύκας[ς] here. At any rate, Buck, p.34.36, shows that an antevocalic εὐ had the natural glide between the u and the following vowel expressed by ϝ, here represented by β.) A 18, 35 c (L) IG 649 b
εὐγενείας	(L) SEG 812 add.(IG 584) 8 εὐ[γενείας], SEG add. 812 a 9 -εῖας[ς]. (M) IG 1458.6 -γε[νείας]
εὐγενεστάτην	(L) IG 589.3, 590.2, 599.4
εὐγενεστάτης	(L) IG 1224.2
εὐγενέστατον	(L) IG 468.2 -έσ[τα]τον, 530.3, 653.3, 1168.2, 1179.5 [ε]ύ-, 1328.2 ε[ύ]γ-, SEG 825.2
εὐγενέστατος	See εὐγενεστάτην, -εστάτης, -εστάτου, -εστάτων
εὐγενεστάτου	(L) IG 595.5 -γε[νεστάτ]ου, 598.6
εὐγενεστάτων	(L) IG 591.7
εὐγενέτις	(The rare fem. form from εὐγενέτης "well born".) (L) IG 259.4 -γε[νέτις]
εὐγενῆ	(From εὐγενής) A 25 a III, 79 b (L) IG 1524.23
εὐγνωμοσύναν	(εὐγνωμοσύνην)* (L) IG 1332.5 [εὐ]γνω[μο]σ-
εὐγνωστος	(L) IG 1208.47, SEG 26 456.4

ευδε[...]	Alc. 3.117 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. iii
εὐδοκέω	See εὐδοκοῦντες, εὐδοκῶ
εὐδοκλήσαντα	(From εὐδοκλέω) (L) IG 538.8 [εὐδοκλή]-
εὐδοκλωτάτων	(L) IG 595.7
εὐδοκοῦντες	(From εὐδοκέω) (L) IG 1111.13 -τε[ς]
εὐδοκῶ	(εὐδοκέω) (L) IG 1208.61
εὐδουσι	(From εὐδω. Benveniste, Orig. p.156 suggests an IE *seu- with the suffix d, so *seu-d-, which is related to *sw-ep-, giving Skt. svapiti and ὕπνος (with the reduced grade). But this explanation is not accepted by all etymologists.) Alc. 89.1&6 from Apoll. Soph. Lex. s.v. κνώδαλον, p.488 ff de Villosion
εὐεργεσία	See εὐεργεσίας, εὐεργεσίας, εὐεργεσιῶν
εὐεργεσίας	(Acc. pl.) (L) IG 27.10 [ε]ὐ-, 578.6, SEG 948 (IG 1331) 4 [εὐερ]γ-
εὐεργεσίας	(Gen. sing.) (L) SEG 471 (IG 12) 13
εὐεργεσιῶν	(L) SEG 922.20
εὐεργέται	(L) IG 1146.2
εὐεργέταις	(L) IG 931.24, 935.15 -ερ[γέ]τ-, 962.30, 1111.31 ε[ὐ]εργ-, 1112.18, 1145.43 -τα[ις], 1146.47, 1226.16 -ται[ς], 1227.1 [εὐ]ε[ργέ]τ-, 1312.11 ε[ὐερ]γέτ[α]ις, SEG 470.6, 949.4. (M) IG 1429.23 [εὐ]εργ-
εὐεργέταν	(εὐεργέτην)* (L) IG 375.2, 405.5 -γέ[ταν], 453.3 [εὐεργ]έταν, 935.11, 961.10, 962.16 -τ[αν], 963.8, 965.7, 970.3 -γέ[τ]αν, 971.13, 1112.12 [εὐερ]γ-, 1113.4, 1145.40, 1166.2 -γέ[ταν], 1169.4, 1226.10 [ε]ὐεργέτα[ν], SEG 470.3. (M) IG 1395.3, 1425.9 -τα[ν], 1454.4, SEG 985.5 -ερ[γέταν], SEG 23 211.4 ε[ὐεργέταν], REG 84 1971 Bull. 322
εὐεργετᾶν	(εὐεργετῶν) <u>A 72 a</u> (M) SEG 974.10
εὐεργέτας	(Acc. pl.) (L) IG 962.27&39, 966.17 [εὐ]εργ-, 1145.49, 1312.3, 1336.10, SEG 468.15 ε[ὐερ]γ-, 948 (IG 1331) 10
εὐεργετεῖν	(From εὐεργετέω) (L) IG 931.22 εὐ[εργετεῖν], 1144.17-18 ε[ὐ]εργ-
εὐεργετέω	See εὐεργετεῖν, -τούμενοι, -τοῦντες
εὐεργέτην	(L) IG 953.3
εὐεργέτημα	(M) IG 1559.1 [εὐεργέ]τ-. See also εὐεργετήμασι

εὐεργετήμασι	(M) SEG 23 208.17
εὐεργέτην	(L) IG 516.6 -τη[ν], 538.32 [εὐερ]γ-, 958.8, 1240.11 -ερ[γέτην], 1243.5, 1346.13, 1347.4, SEG 808.11 [εὐε]ργέ[την?], 810.2, 924.9. (M) IG 1383.2 [εὐ]εργέτ[ην]
εὐεργέτης	(M) IG 1370.13-14 ε[ὐε]ργ-. See also εὐεργέται, -γέταις, -γέταν, -γετᾶν, -γέτας, -γέτην, -γέτου
εὐεργέτιν	(L) IG 959.8, 1174.4. (M) IG 1353.3-4, SEG 23 213.3, REG 84 1971 Bull. 322
εὐεργετικώτατα	(M) IG 1427.3 [εὐεργ]ετ-
εὐεργέτου	(L) IG 395.4 -γ[έ]του, 1174.6, SEG 923.20
εὐεργετούμενοι	(From εὐεργετέω) (L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 15. (M) SEG 23 208.20
εὐεργετοῦντες	(From εὐεργετέω) (L) IG 1312.6 εὐ[ερ]γ-, SEG 948 (IG 1331) 14
εὐθείας	(From εὐθύς, sc. γραμμῆς, so "straight line".) (M) IG 1430.2 [εὐ]θ- & 12&20 -εῖα[ς]
εὐθέτους	(From εὐθετος) (M) IG 1390.74&154-5
εὐθετωτάτους	(M) IG 1390.148
εὐθέως	(M) IG 1432.23
εὐθύς	(The et. is uncertain. Probably it developed from the Homeric and Ion. ἑθύς, with ε > εἰ, possibly through the influence of εἴθεο, and εἰ > εὑ by assimilation.) See εὐθείας
εὐθυτοκίαν	("simple interest") (L) IG 1146.37
εὐθυωρεάν	(εὐθυωρίαν "straight direction or course". From εὐθύς + ὄρος ("boundary"), with ω because the initial vowel of the second member of a compound is frequently lengthened - see Buck p.134.167 a.) <u>A 6 c</u> (H) I 65,72
εὐτέρα	(From εὐτέρος "fit for sacrifice, holy".) (M) IG 1390.70
Εὐϋος	See Εὐοί
εὐκαλοῦντας	(From εὐκαλέω) (L) IG 11.8
εὐκαίρως	(L) IG 1186.16
εὐκαταφρόνητον	(M) IG 1370.13

- εὐκλεῖας (A deriv. of εὐκλεής) (L) IG 977.11
- εὐκλεῶν (From εὐκλεής, a deriv. of εὐ + κλέος.) A 25 c VIII
(L) SEG 26 456.5
- εὐκοσμίαν (Derived from εὐ + κόσμος) (M) IG 1498.1 [εὐ]κ-.
Cf. foll.
- εὐκοσμίας (L) SEG 923.12. Cf. above
- εὐκρατον ("tempered, luke-warm", a compound from the root κρᾱ-,
related to κεράννυμι (for IE *ker-ǵ₁-/*kr-eǵ₁- >
κερα-/κρᾱ-).) (M) IG 1390.107&108
- εὐκτιμένης (A deriv. of εὐ + κτίζω. The IE root means "inhabit",
cf. Skt. ksé-ti, Myc. ki-ti-me-no etc., but in Greek,
from the aorist ἔκτισα, there developed the sense
"to found".) (L) SEG 773.5
- εὐλογεῖ (From εὐλογέω) (L) SEG 949.10 [εὐλο]γεῖ
- εὐλογητοῦ (L) IG 822.2 -η(τοῦ)
- εὐμοίρῳ (L) IG 1186.4
- εὐνοια See εὐνοίαι, -νοιαν, -νοίας
- εὐνοίαι (L) IG 561.8, 935.8, 1146.44. (M) SEG 23 206.4
207.37
- εὐνοιαν (L) IG 544.19, 933.7 [ε]ῦ-, SEG 948 (IG 1331) 3
-ν[οιαν]. (M) IG 1370.10 -ν[ο]ιαν, SEG 974.32, SEG
12 371.10 -α[ν]
- εὐνοίας (L) IG 486.10, 501.3, 505.3, 530.4, 534.8, 537.10,
539.9, 546.4, 552.5, 556.14, 572.8, 616.3, 955.6,
1145.33, 1146.25, 1175.7 εὐ[νοίας], 1178.6, 1245.8,
1247.7, p. XIII 115, p. XIV 24, SEG 470.14, 471 (IG 12)
13, 761.5, 762.5, 778.7 εὐ[νοίας], 894 add. d 2, SEG
II 164 [εὐνοι]ας. (M) IG 1353.4-5, 1395.4, 1432.19,
1453.4 [εὐνο]ίας & 9 -νο[ίας], p. XVII 74&89, SEG
970.6, 974.28, REG 84 1971 Bull. 321
- Εὐνομος (The name of one of the early Eurypontid kings. All
the early entries are suspect and a name so closely
related to the Lycurgan Εὐνομία (see Hdt. I 65, Alc.
64.1 etc.) must be particularly so.) Hdt. VIII 131.2;
Paus. II 36.4, III 7.2, IV 4.4; Plut. Lyc. 1(2) 8,
III.2 p.2.11 ff.
- εὐνομω[...] (From εὐνομος? "under good laws".) (Alc.) 10 (a) 10
from P.Oxy. xxix Comment. in Melicos fr. 1 col. III
- εὐνοοι A 28 e (L) IG 966.4
- εὐνοουν (L) IG 1145.36 -νο[ουν]

- εὖνους A 28 c I (L) IG 6.2, 961.2, 962.2, 963.2, 965.2, 975.2 [ε]ϋ-, SEG 2 60.4 -νο[υς]. See also εὖνοοι, -νουν
- εὐνόως A 28 d II (L) IG 1566.6 (Delphi)
- εὐξάμενος (From εὐχομαι) (L) SEG 13 264.1
- Εὐοί A 38 a ii EM 391 12 s.v. Εὐῖος καὶ εὐσιος· Ὁ Διόνυσος· καὶ τὸ εἰς αὐτὸν ἐπίφθεγμα, Εὐσοι καὶ Εὐοί, κατὰ Λάκωνας· Δωρικῇ γὰρ διαλέκτῳ μεταγενεστέραί κατ' ἔνδειαν τοῦ σ φασὶ γεγενῆσθαι εὐῖος· καὶ Εὐιοί καὶ Εὐάν. Ἔθος δὲ ἔχουσι Δωριέων τινές· ὥς γὰρ [οί] Ἀργεῖοι καὶ Λάκωνες καὶ Παμφύλιοι καὶ Ἐρετριεῖς καὶ Ὠρώπιοι, ἔνδειαν τοῦ σ ποιοῦντες, δασεῖαν χαράττουσι τοῖς ἐπιφερομένοις φωνήεσιν, ὥς ἐπὶ τοῦ ποιῆσαι ποίῃαι· καὶ Βουσόα, βούόα· καὶ μουσικᾶ, μωῖκά. κτλ. (cf. εὐαζω "to cry εὐαύ", an onomatopoetic word based on religious ritual.)
- εὐορκοῦντι (Dat. pple from εὐορκέω) (M) IG 1390.5
- εὐπειθείαι (εὐπειθείαι) A 13 a (L) IG 548.8
- εὐπειθῶς (L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.29 -θ[ῶς]
- +εὐπλεα (εὐπλοια - see this in WL.) A 15, 25 a I (M) IG 1542.1, 1548.1, 1549.1, SEG 1024.1
- +εὐπλειαν (εὐπλοιαν - see εὐπλοια in WL) A 14 b (M) IG 1551.2
- +εὐπλοια (These are all from inscriptions cut into the sea cliffs at Prote. They were carved by seafarers, asking the gods for a safe passage, and are nearly all very fragmentary and cut very roughly. Reference should also be made to Valmin, Bull. Soc. R. Lettres Lund. 1928-29 and 1933-5.) (M) IG 1539.1, 1540.1, 1543.1, 1544.1, 1545.1 [εὐ]πλοι[α], 1546.1, 1547.1, 1550.1, 1554.1 -π(λ)οια, 1555.1, SEG 1010.1, 1011.1, 1012.1, 1014.1, 1015.1, 1016.1, 1022.1, 1023.1. See also εὐπλεα, εὐπλειαν, εὐπλοιαν, εὐπλωια
- +εὐπλοιαν (See εὐπλοια in WL) (M) IG 1538.3, 1552.3 -οι[αν], 1553.1 -α[ν]
- +εὐπλωια (εὐπλοια - see in WL) A 14 c (M) IG 1541.1
- εὐπύργω (εὐπύργου) A 74 a Alc. 14 (b) from Priscian De Metr. Terent. 24, Gramm. Lat. iii 428 Keil. /ευτυρτων Prisc. cod. A, but cf. πύργος "tower", pl. "city walls", and also Πύργοι, Steph. Byz. 541.6 πόλις Μεσσήνης./
- εὐραμεν (εὐρομεν from εὐρίσκω) A 104 a (L) IG 17.7 ε(ϋ)ρ-
- εὔρε (From εὐρίσκω) Alc. 39 from Athen. ix 389 F /εὔρετε Athen. emended by Meineke./

- εὐρεθῆναι (From εὐρίσχω) (L) SEG 923.14
- εὐρεθῆμεν (εὐρεθῆναι from εὐρίσχω) A 109 b iii (T) Arch. ap. Diog. Laer. VIII 80
- εὐρίσκει (εὐρίσκει subj. from εὐρίσχω) A 106 c i (M) IG 1379.24 [εὐρί]σκει
- εὐρίσχομεν (εὐρίσχομεν from εὐρίσχω) A 37 b i, 99 c (H) II 20
- εὐρίσχω (The basic form is the aorist εὐρεῖν (from *ε-φρεῖν < IE root *wer-, or from *swer-?). The present has the suffix -σχω.) See εὐραμεν, εὔρε, εὐρεθῆναι, εὐρεθῆμεν, εὐρίσκει, εὐρίσχομεν, εὐρίσκωνται, εὐρίσκωνται
- εὐρίσκωνται (From εὐρίσχω) (M) IG 1390.51
- εὐρίσκωνται (εὐρίσχωσι from εὐρίσχω) A 99 d i (M) IG 1390.74&154
- εὔρος (H) I 16,20,25,30,140,141, II 31,37,51,58,64,73,81,88, 95,101
- εὐρύς (εὐρύς < *ἐ-φρύ-ς, cf. Skt. urú-, Av. vouru-"wide". The original IE root was probably *wer-, which, with the zero grade of vowel and an initial e (a prothetic e?), could give ἐ-φρυ-.) (L) IG 455.10
- εὐρυστέρν[...] Alc. 3 fr. 11.3 from P.Oxy. 2387
/.]στερυστέρν[. Page reads εὐρυστέρων, sc. γᾶς./
- Εὐρώτας (The most important river flowing through Sparta. Paus. III 1.1 ff. tells the legend of Eurotas, the son of Myles (the son of Lelex), and father of Sparte, the wife of Lacedaemon. He is said to have carried the waters from the plain of Lacedaemon into the sea by a canal, and to have called the residual river after himself. Apollodorus III 10.3 says that his mother was the nymph Cleochareia, but Steph. Byz., see Ταῦγετον in WL, says that she was Taygete. Cf. also Schol. to Pind. Pyth. IV 15, Ol. VI 46 and Lycoph. 886.) See e.g. (Alc.) 10 (a) 7 from P.Oxy. xxix Comment. in Melicos fr. 1 col. iii; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 241 A, II p.218.17; Plut. Lyc. 12.13, III.2 p.19.3, 15.17, p.25.8, 16.13, p.27.9
- εὐσεβέας (εὐσεβεῖς. -εας is the regular masc./fem. acc. pl. of σ-stem adjectives, but Attic uses the nominative form instead.) A 25 a I, 79 c (L) SEG 26 456.16
- εὐσεβείαν (L) IG 1176.4, SEG 922.16, 948 (IG 1331) 1. Cf. foll.
- εὐσεβείας (L) IG 514.5 [εὐ]σ-, 515.10, 588.5 [εὐ]σεβεῖ[α]ς, 589.13&17, 595.2 -α[ς], 599.9, 606.7, 608.8 -σε[βεῖας] & 13 [εὐσε]β-, 957 a 4, SEG 806.5 -β[εῖας]. (M) IG 1369.5 -β[ε]ῖας. Cf. above

εὐσεβέους	(εὐσεβέου) <u>A 25 c IX, 79 d</u> (M) IG 1390.5-6
εὐσεβεστάτου	(L) IG 295.7-8 [εὐσε]β-
εὐσεβῆ	<u>A 25 a III, 79 b</u> (L) IG 469.3, 479.5, 480.3, SEG 25 423.4
εὐσεβής	(M) IG 1364.2. See also εὐσεβέας, -βέους, -βῆ, -βοῦς, Εὐσηβῆ
εὐσεβοῦς	(L) IG 607.19. (M) IG 1452.4&7&9-10 (here as the title of the emperor)
εὐσεβῶς	(Adv.) (L) IG 579.4. (M) SEG 23 215.8 -βῶ[ς] 216.5, 217.6
Εὐσηβῆ	(Εὐσεβῆ) <u>A 25 a III, 79 b</u> (M) SEG 965.3 (here as the title of the emperor. The first η is irregular.)
εὐστεφάνους	(L) IG 734.4
εὐστομον	("eloquent") (L) IG 264.6 (AO 4)
εὐσυῦνους	(= οἰσυῦνους "of osier, wickerwork", cf. οἶσος.) (M) IG 1390.23
εὐσχημόνως	(M) IG 1390.42
εὐτάκτως	(M) IG 1390.42
εὐταξίαν	(M) IG 1360.6. Cf. foll.
εὐταξίας	(L) IG 14.2 -ί[ας]. Cf. above
εὐτροχάλου	("running well", cf. τρέχω) (L) IG 264.6 (AO 4)
εὐτυχεῖτε	(From εὐτυχεῶ) (L) IG 933.10 -τυ[χεῖτε]
εὐτυχεστάτην	(L) IG 816.6. Cf. foll.
εὐτυχεστάτων	(L) IG 506.6 -τυ[χε]σ-. Cf. above
εὐτυχεῶ	See εὐτυχεῖτε
+εὐτυχῆ	<u>A 25 a III, 79 b</u> (L) SEG 25 423.5. (M) IG 1538 (SEG 1010) 1, 1552.4 [ε]ὐ-
+εὐτυχῆι	(M) IG 1543.4
+εὐτυχής	(M) IG 1546.2. See also εὐτυχῆ, εὐτυχῆι (N.B. These all came from rock inscriptions at Prote, which are very fragmentary and of uncertain reading.)
εὐφамεῖν	(εὐφημεῖν from εὐφημέω "keep a religious silence".) (M) IG 1390.39

εὐφημίας	(L) IG 1291.4
εὐφθογ[γ...]	(From εὐφθογγέω or -γγος?) (L) IG 315.1
εὐφρων	("merrily", cf. φρήν) Alc. 1.37. See also εὐφρων
εὐχάν	(εὐχήν)* (L) IG 1218.2, 1344.1, SEG 681.3, REG 83 1970 Bull. 285. (M) IG 1446.4 [εὐ]χά[ν], SEG 23 206.5. Plut. Apophth. Lac. 236 D 70, II p.203.2
εὐχαριστέω	See εὐχαριστοῦντες, εὐχαριστοῦσα
εὐχαριστήριον	(L) IG 251.4 -ο[ν], SEG 492.17-18
εὐχαριστίαν	(L) SEG 923.39. Cf. foll.
εὐχαριστίας	(L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 10 [εὐ]χ- & 16. (M) SEG 23 206.9. Cf. above
εὐχάριστος	(L) IG 935.5
εὐχαριστοῦντες	(From εὐχαριστέω) (M) IG 1451.3-4
εὐχαριστοῦσα	(" ") (L) IG 1146.6
εὐχᾶς	(εὐχῆς)* Plut. Apophth. Lac. 236 D 70, II p.203.2
εὐχή	See εὐχάν, εὐχᾶς, εὐχήν, εὐχῆς
εὐχήν	(L) IG 240.2, 1150.5, SEG 684.4 -χ[ήν], 685.3, 686.6, 687.1 εὐ[χήν], 891.4. (M) SEG 981.1, 994.3
εὐχῆς	(L) IG 974.1 -ῆ[ς], 1157.4, 1158.1
εὐχομαι	Alc. 60.1 from Athen. xv 680 F. See also εὐξάμενος
εὐχοντο	(εἶπον) Schol. Pind. Ol. VI 88 a has τῷ γὰρ εὐχοντο ἀντὶ τοῦ εἶπον οἱ Λάκωνες χρῶνται.
εὐχρησστον	(εὐχρηστον) <u>A 66 a i</u> (M) SEG 974.6
εὐχρηστα	(L) IG 4.6
εὐχρηστίας	(M) IG p. XI 128
εὐχρηστον	(L) IG 1114.22
εὐχρηστος	(M) IG 1360.67. See also εὐχρησστον, -χρηστα, -χρηστον, -χρήστων
εὐχρήστων	(L) IG 1112.6 -χ[ρήστων], SEG 2. 160.7 [εὐχρήσ]των
εὐχρουν	(M) IG 1390.67
εὐψυχίας	(Cf. ψυχή) (L) IG 527.8
εὐψυχότατον	(L) SEG 825.2-3
ἐφ'	(ἐπύ) <u>A 69 a II</u> (L) IG 100.2, 1144.9, SEG 493.2, 610.2,

- ἐφ' cont. 922.17 [ἐ]φ'. (M) IG 1361.18, 1379.25, 1390.31, 1432.15 & 29, 1472.1, SEG 23 207.36. (H) I 19, II 28 (A 37 c)
- ἐφαν (ἔφασαν from φημί) A 99 e (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 433.1
- ἐφαμεροφανίζω Hesych. (ε 7333)* ἀνεφνημέρω. Ταραντῖνοι (Kaibel 115) /Schmidt conjectured ἐπ' ἀμεροφάντωι or ἐφ' ἀμεροφάντωι. ἄμ' ἡμέραι (cf. ἡμερόφαντος used of a dream "appearing by day" in Aesch. Ag. 82). Latte takes it as a corrupt form of ε 4155, the cod. of which reads ἐπαμετροφανίζω. ἐκτὶ ἡμεροφλν(.), but which he emends to ἐπ' ἀμεροφάντωι. ἐκτὶ ἡμέραι φανέντωι./
- ἐφενέκοντι (ἐφενέκουσι from ἐφενέκω = ἐπαγγέλλω. L&S quote only this example - see suppl. - which comes from a Spartan decree engraved at Cos c. 242 B.C. It probably comes from the IE root *wek^w-, giving ἔπος, rather than from *sep-, giving ἔκω "be busy about".) A 99 d i, 112 h (L) SEG 12 371.3
- ἐφεκτᾶσθαι Hesych. (ε 7380) ἐπακολουθῆσαι. Λάκωνες /The cod. has ἐφενάκται, emended by Latte, cf. σ 1357 συνεκτᾶσθαι. συνακολουθῆσαι. If this is correct, it will come from the same root as ἔπομαι, i.e. *sek^w-./
- ἐφέκω See ἐπίσκοι
- ἐφερξόντι (ἐφέρξουσι fut. from ἐφέργω (*φέργω, cf. ἀφερξόντι in WL). Buck takes this as another example of the Doric -σέω rather than the -σω type, and so accents it -όντι. This means that ε + ο > ο. See Buck p.115.141 b.) A 37 c, 99 d i, 102 c (H) I 131
- ἐφέστιον ("offered at the public hearth", cf. ἐνέστιον.) (M) SEG 12 371.17
- ἔφηβοι (M) IG 1384.4, 1398.19, 1402.5
- ἔφηβον (L) IG 1186.11
- ἔφηβος (L) IG 1186.7 -β[ο]ς. See also ἔφηβοι, ἔφηβον, -βων. In literature see e.g. Plut. Lyc. 18.2, III.2 p.29.2 and 22.2, p.35.8; Plut. Ag. and Cleom. 23(2) 2, III.1 p.374.12; Aelian VH 14.7 p.172.11; Paus. III 11.2&9, 14.6&8&9&10, 16.10&11, 20.2&8; Suid. Adler I 547.12 γ 486, III 297.6&10 λ 824
- ἐφήβων (L) SEG 923.26. (M) SEG 966 III 10-11
- ἐφιλοτιμήθη (From φιλοτιμέομαι) (M) SEG 23 206.16-17
- ἐφίμερος ("desired, delightful") See ἐπιμέρωι
- ἐφιλορκοῦντι (Dat. pple from ἐφιλορκέω = ἐπιλορκέω "swear falsely". It has ἐφ- rather than ἐπ- either because of an anticipation of the asper in ὄρκος, as in φρουρός from προ-θορός, or because it is a blend of ἐπιλορκέω and *ἐφορκέω, see Buck p.54.58 c.) A 37 c (M) IG 1390.6

- ἔφιππος** Hesych. (ε 7495) ἀγῶν γυμναστικῶς παρὰ Λάκωνιν /Cf. Photius and Suidas, both of whom have ἐφίππιον· ἀγώνισμα ἐφ' ἵππων τρεχόντων. And Plato, Laws VIII p.834 A-C, describes such ἵππων ἀγῶνες./
- ἐφόδιον** (L) IG 1147.5
- ἐφοράω** See ἐφορούσας
- ἐφορεία** See Xen. RL VIII 3; Arist. Pol. 1270 b 7
- ἐφορεῖον** See Plut. Apophth. Lac. 232 F 13, II p.190.21; Xen. Ages I 36; Paus. III 11.11, Dichaearchus, FHG II p.241
- ἐφορεύει** (H) I 122
- ἐφορεύειν** Hesych. (ε 7532) ἐκοπτεύειν, ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν Σπάρτῃ ἐφόρων /Cf. Photius Nab. I 238 ἐφορεύειν· ἐκοπτεύειν./
- ἐφορευόντων** (Gen. pple from ἐφορεύω) (L) IG 1163.7
- ἐφορεύσας** (From ἐφορεύω) (L) SEG 495.3
- ἐφορεύω** See ἐφορεύει, -εύειν, -ευόντων, -εύσας, -ούσας. See also in literature e.g. Plut. Apophth. Lac. 235 B 54, II p.198.16; Plut. Ag. and Cleom. 5.3, III.1 p.357.6 and 10.7, p.362.21 and 16.1&3, p.367.3&13; Plut. Reg. et Imp. 192 B, II p.63.10; Xen. Hell. II 1.10, 3.1
- ἔφοροι** (Photius Nab. I 238 reads ἔφοροι ἐν Λακεδαιμόνι ἄρχοντές εἰσι, κληθέντες ἀπὸ τοῦ πάντα ἐφορᾶν.) (L) IG 26.4 (where ephors of Amyclae), 49.2, 51.3, 53.1, 55.1, 62.2, 63.16, 67.2 [ἔφ]ο-, 68.13, 69.23, 70.1 [ἔ]φ[(οροι)], 71 II 1, 72.1 ἔ[φ]ορ[ου], 73.1 [ἔφο]ροι, 76.1 -ρ[ου], 77.1 [ἔ]φορ[ου], 952.21, 961.20, 964.6, 965.17, 1111.36 [ἔφο]ρ-, 1114.2&28, 1144.33, 1145.50, 1146.48&52, 1524.1, 1564.9 (Delos), 1566.2 (Delphi), 1586.1, SEG 510.1, 511.1, 512.1, 513.1, 514.1 -ρ[ου], 515.1 -ρ[ου], 516.1, 517.1, 518.1, 521 b (IG 59) 1, 523.1 [ἔ]φ-, 528.1, 529.1 [ἔ]φ-, 530.1 ἔφ(οροι), 808.9 [ἔφο]ροι, 923.28&33, 949.5, p. XIV 1 -ο[ρ]ου, REG 89 1976 Bull. 269. (M) SEG 974.25
- ἐφόροις** (L) IG 9.2, 30.4 (probably not a Lac. inscription but referring to Spartan ephors), 1282.25, SEG 922.13, 948 (IG 1331) 3-4 ἐφ[ό]ρ-
- ἔφορον** (L) IG 213.66 -ρο[ν] &74&81&90
- ἔφορος** (From the root of ὀράω, where *ἐπι-φορος > ἐπιφορος.) (L) IG 31.7, 32 A 13, 32 B 14 [ἔ]φ- &30, 34.12 [ἔφο]ρος, 36 B 25&32 [ἔφο]ρος, 39.31&37, 40.11 -ρ(ος), 54.11 [ἔ]φ-, 65.1 ἔ(φορος), 71 III 10&59 with 19&22&25 ἔφο(ρος), 86.37, 209.8 (of σιτηθέντες), 1228.5, 1229.9 ἔφορο[ς], 1230.5, 1231.7,

ἔφορος cont.

1232.8, 1233.7 [ἔ]φ-, 1314.9 -ρ(ος), 1315.26, SEG 488.3, 490.3, 492.8, 494.4, 496.1 -ο[ς], 497.2, 501.7. (M) IG 1381.8. (H) I 1, II 1. See also ἔφορος, -ποῦς, -ποῦν, -ποῦν, -πως, -πων, -πως.

For literary references see also e.g. EM 403.55; Phot. Nab. I 238, Pors. 44.10 (s.v. ἔφορος); Lex. Seg. p.257.28; Suid. Adler II 94.3, 490.15&21&22&25, III 297.27, IV 390.28, 620.16; Plut. Lyc. 7.1 ff., III.2 p.11.3 ff.; 28.7, p.43.1; 29.11, p.45.14; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 208 F, II p.113.10; 211 A, p.119.20; 211 B, p.120.11&12&19; 214 B, p.128.21; 215 C, p.132.8 &11; 216 C, p.135.12; 216 F, p.136.22; 217.B, p.138.1; 217 C, p.138.5; 217 E, p.139.14; 219 D, p.146.1; 220 C, p.148.22; 221 B, p.151.4; 221 F, p.153.13; 224 A, p.159.22; 225 A p.163.6; 225 D, p.165.10; 227 A, p.171.2; 229 F, p.180.17; 230 A 15, p.180.24; 231 B 3, p.184.21; 233 A 13, p.190.22; 233 D 25, p.192.24; 238 C 17, p.209.13&18; 239 C 36, p.212.16; Plut. Reg. et Imp. 191 B, II p.60.7; 191 C, p.60.17; 191 E, p.61.22; Plut. Ag. and Cleom. 8.1, III.1 p.360.3; 11.4, p.363.12; 12.1&2, p.364.4&5&10&11; 12.4, p.364.19; 13.6, p.365.24; 18.4, p.369.12; 18.9, p.369.27; 19.3&5&6, p.370.6&13&19; 21.5, p.372.26; 24.1, p.375.8; 25.1, p.376.7; 25.6, p.377.1; 26.2, p.378.3; 27.1, p.378.14; 28.1&3&3&4, p.379.14&18&20&24; 28.6, p.380.8; 29.1&2, p.380.10&14; 30.3, p.381.4; 30.7, p.381.21; 31.1&3&5&5, p.382.1&10&15&19; Plut. Lys. 14.6-7, III.2 p.109.8&9&11; 16.3&4, p.111.22&24; 17.2, p.112.7; 19.7&8, p.115.27&p.116.1; 20.4&5&8, p.117.8&13&26; 21.1, p.118.5; 28.1, p.127.3; 30.5, p.131.7 (προεστῶτα τῶν ἐ.); Plut. Ages. 2.6, III.2 p.195.7; 4.3&5, p.197.12&24; 5.4, p.198.12; 15.2, p.211.11; 17.1, p.214.10; 28.5, p.230.1; 29.4, p.231.7; 32.1, p.234.15; 32.11, p.235.22; 34.11, p.239.13; Paus. III 3.9, 5.2, 6.3, 7.7&11, 8.7, 11.2; Paus. IV 4.8, 5.4, 12.2, 24.5; Xen. RL IV 3&6, VIII 4, XI 2, XIII 5, XV 6&7; Xen. Ag. I 36; Xen. Hell. I 2.1, 3.1, 6.1, II 1.10, 2.13&17&18&19, 3.1&9 ff.&34&34, 4.29&35&35&36&38, III 1.1&7, 2.6&12&23&23&25, 3.4&5&5&6&8&9&10&10, 4.3, 5.6, IV 1.9, 6.3, 8.32, V 1.1&33, 2.9&11&24&32, 3.13, 4.13&23&47, VI 4.16&17, 5.10, VII 1.32; Xen. Anab. II 6.2&3; Aelian VH 2.5, 2.15, 3.10, 6.4, 14.7; Athen. iv 141 A (Νικαοκλῆς FHG IV 464), 168 D (Agatharchides J II A 86.12), vi 234 A (Ποσειδώνιος FHG III p.274), xii 550 C (Agatharchides J II A 86.10), xiii 566 (Ἡρακλείδης ὁ Λέμβος FHG III 168); Thuc. I 85.3, 87.1, 131.1, 131.2&2, 133.1&1, 134.1&1, II 2.1, V 19.1, 25.1, 36.1&1, 38.3, 46.4, VI 88.10, VIII 6.3, 11.3, 12.1&3, 58.1; Arist. Pol. 2.9, 1265 b 39&40, 1270 b 7-35, 1271 a 6&7, 2.10, 1272 a 5&6&28&29&41, 2.11, 1272 b 35, 3.1, 1275 b 10, 4.9, 1294 b 31, 5.1, 1301 b 21, 5.11, 1313 a 27; Strabo X 4.18; Plato Laws III 692 A, IV 712 D; Diod. Sic. VIII 7.6, 21.1, XI 4.3

- ἐφόρου (L) IG 71 II 19 ἐφ(όρου). (M) IG 1472.2
- ἐφόρους (L) IG 26.8 (of the Amyclaeon ephors), 931.36, 932.4, 961.18&25, 962.33, 964.4 -ο[υς], 965.15, 966.30, 976.10, 1110.11 -ό[ρους], 1144.1 -ου[ς], 1336.17&21 -ρ(ο)υς
- ἐφορούσας (From ἐφοράω) (M) SEG 970.11
- ἐφόρω (ἐφόρου) A 74 a (L) SEG 12 371.2 (Cos). (H) I 95, 165, 166
- ἐφόρων (L) IG 20 B 6, 43.4 -ω[ν], 71 III 7, 552.11, 962.8, 1146.50, 1164.5, 1174.8, 1240.12, 1241.6, 1281.1 -ω[ν], 1294.6, SEG 948 (IG 1331) 13, SEG 23 199.15 SGDI 4611 (a coin)
- ἐφόρως (ἐφόρους) A 74 b (L) IG 1113.10
- ἔφω (From φύω) (L) IG 725.7
- ἔφωσ[... (From φύω?) (M) IG 1413.1
- +ἐφώδελ Hesych. (ε 7564) ἐπέληγε. Λάκωνες /Schmidt, after Ruhnken, read as ἐλώφει. ἀπέληγε (from λωφέω which is found in Ionic, for Attic λωφάω). Latte suggested ἐφώλκει. ἔφειλκε. But neither of these is very like the cod. version, and the word remains unexplained./
- ἐχάραξε (From χαράσσω) (L) IG 1315.30
- ἐχαρίσαντο (From χαρίζω) (L) IG 1146.38
- ἐχαρίσατο (" ") (L) SEG 679.5-6
- ἔχει (a) (Indic. from ἔχω) (L) IG 13.2, 726.7, 1186.6. (M) IG 1361.9, 1432.15, SEG 966 III 9, 972.4. Alc. 116 from EM 622.46, Et. Sym. cod. V Gaisf. (= Hdn. II 250.14 L. Similar in Cramer ii 461 f (ἔχου), cf. Schol. A Hom. Il. X 134)
- ἔχει (b) (ἔχη subj. from ἔχω) A 106 c i (M) IG 1390.25
- ((ἐχειμύων)) Hesych. (ε 7598) A 3 b, 25 c VI ἐρύγουν. καὶ ἐχειμύων [Λάκωνες] /Schmidt transferred Λάκωνες from ἔχει τέλος - see in WL - and also takes ἐχειμύων from χειμύω "be chilled", not from χειμέω. But Latte rightly takes this as another example of ω < εο, see A 25 c VI./
- ἔχειν (From ἔχω) (L) IG 1144.29. (M) IG 1390.34&36&37&113, 1393.5, SEG 974.31 ἔ[χειν]
- ἔχεις (From ἔχω) (L) IG 730.4

[[ἔχει τέλος]]	Hesych. (ε 7599) τετελεύτηκε [[Ἀράκωνες]] /Both Schmidt and Latte transfer Ἀράκωνες to ἐχειμύων - see in WL./
ἔχεν	(ἐχεῖν from ἔχω) <u>A 109 a ii</u> (H) I 116,116
ἔχετε	(From ἔχω) (L) SEG 922.21
ἔχέτω	(3rd sing. imperat. of ἔχω) (M) IG 1390.22&26&33&38 &85&92&100&103&106
ἔχέτωσαν	(ἐχόντων from ἔχω) <u>A 101 b</u> (L) IG 952.19
ἔχηε	(From ἔχω) (L) IG 18 A 6, SEG 704.4
ἔχην	(ἐχεῖν from ἔχω) <u>A 11 a, 25 b I ii, 109 a i</u> (L) IG 1111.29
ἐχθρός	See ἐκχθρῶν
ἔχουσα	(ἔχουσα fem. pple from ἔχω) <u>A 108</u> Alc. 3.65 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii; Alc. 56.3 from Athen. xi 499 A
ἔχουσιν	(ἔχουσιν fem. pple from ἔχω) <u>A 108</u> Alc. 3.83 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii
ἔχουσι	(ἔχουσι 3rd pl. indic. from ἔχω) <u>A 56 c iii, 71 b,</u> <u>99 d i</u> Alc. 56.4 from Athen. xi 499 A (but A has ἔχουσιν)
ἐχομένας	(From ἔχω) (H) II 109
ἐχομένω	(ἐχομένου from ἔχω) <u>A 74 a</u> (H) I 91
ἔχομεν	(ἔχομεν from ἔχω) <u>A 99 c</u> (T) Arch. ap. Diog. Laer. VIII 80
ἔχον	(From ἔχω) (M) IG 1390.19&21
ἔχοντα	(" ") (L) IG 1524.43. (M) IG 1390.24&46
ἔχοντας	(" ") (M) IG 1390.37. (H) I 99
ἔχοντες	(" ") (L) IG 1146.45, SEG 26 461.9
ἔχοντι (a)	(Dat. sing. pple from ἔχω) (M) IG 1379.26&28, 1390. 84&115
ἔχοντι (b)	(ἔχουσι 3rd pl. indic. from ἔχω) <u>A 99 d i</u> (H) I 99. Thuc. V 77.3. (T) Philol. fr. 4
ἐχόντω	(ἐχόντων 3rd pl. imperat. from ἔχω) <u>A 101 a</u> (M) IG 1390.13&15&17&23&24&42&89&90&93&137
ἐχόντων	(Gen. pple from ἔχω) (L) IG 18 A 10, 18 B 11

ἔχουσ'	(ἔχουσα from ἔχω) (L) IG 960.5
ἔχουσα	(From ἔχω) (M) IG 1353.5, REG 84 1971 Bull. 321
ἔχουσιν	(" ") (L) IG 586.4 [ἔ]χουσα[ν], 589.5, 596.5, 608.1 -ου[σαν]. (M) SEG 23 208.28
ἐχούσας	(Fem. acc. pl. pple from ἔχω) (M) IG 1390.30
ἐχούσας	(ἐχούσης from ἔχω)* (L) IG 962.5, 1146.33
ἐχούσης	(From ἔχω) (L) IG 603.2
ἔχουσι	(" ") (L) IG 961.4
ἔχουσιν	(ἔχουσι from ἔχω) <u>A 71 b</u> (L) IG 963.3, 1145.18
ἐχρησεν	(From χράω) <u>A 71 b</u> (M) IG p. XI 142 -σε[ν]
ἔχω	(IE *segh- > *σεχ- > *έχ- > ἔχω with ' lost by dissimilation of the aspirates, as in τύθημι. But the future forms retain the rough aspiration. In the imperfect *εσεχον > εἶχον in Attic, with a spurious diphthong, or ἦχον elsewhere, see ἦχεν in WL. The aorist 2 ἔσχον comes from the weak grade of the root.) See εἴσχηκαν, εἴσχήκει, εἶχεν, εἶχον, ἔξει, ἡξεῖ, ἔξειν, ἔξομεν, ἡξόντι, ἔξουσιν, ἔσχες, ἔσχηκαν, ἔχει, ἔχει (ἔχη), ἔχειν, ἔχεις, ἔχεν, ἔχετε, ἐχέτω, ἐχέτωσαν, ἔχη, ἔχην, ἐχούσα, ἐχούσαν, ἐχούσιν, ἐχομένας, ἐχομένω, ἐχομες, ἔχον, ἔχοντα, ἔχοντας, ἔχοντες, ἔχοντι, ἔχοντι (ἔχουσι), ἐχόντω, ἐχόντων, ἔχουσ', ἔχουσα, ἔχουσιν, ἐχούσας, ἐχούσας (ἐχούσης), ἐχούσης, ἔχουσι, ἔχουσιν, ἔχων, ἔχωντι, ἔχωσι, ἦχεν
ἔχων	(From ἔχω) (L) IG 734.8, 936 a 8 -ω[ν], 961.7, 963.5, SEG 470.14, 761.6, 762.5, p. XIII 115, XIV 24. (M) IG 1395.5, 1431.9, 1432.19, 1453.4, p. XVII 74&89, SEG 974.28. Alc. 26.4 from Antigon. Caryst. Mir. xxiii (27), p.8 Keller; Alc. 84 from Eust. II. 110.35 (cf. Hdn. II 356.8, 645.20, 748.23 L.); Alc. 91 from Athen. xv 682 A
ἔχωντι	(ἔχωσι from ἔχω) <u>A 99 d i</u> Ar. Lys. 173
ἔχωσι	(3rd pl. from ἔχω) (L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 16
ἐφαφύξαντο	(ἐφηφύσαντο from φηφύζω)* <u>A 103</u> (M) IG V ii 419.22 (Phigalea) ἐφαφύξαντ[ο]
ἐφάφιστο	(ἐφήφιστο from φηφύζω)* (L) IG 1145.10 -ε[στο]
ἔών	(This is the thematic pres. pple of εἶμι, as in most dialects, coming from *εσ-ων. Attic has the contracted form ὦν.) <u>A 25 c VIII, 34.21, 113 g</u> (L) SEG 773.6, SEG 26 456.6

- ἑώνυλον (αἰώνυλον. This is a deriv. of the v-stem noun αἰών, from the root *a₁w- < IE *ai-w- (*a₁ei-w-), cf. Lat. aevum etc.) A 12 a, 25 c VIII (L) SEG 13 261.7
- ἑώνυτι (ἑώνυτι from ἑώνυ) A 24 c III, 25 c VIII, 99 d i
Ar. Lys. 1005
- ἑώνυτι (ἑώνυτι from εἰμί, this is the uncontracted form.)
A 25 c VIII, 99 d i (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I
436.1&6&9
- ἑως (IE *ausōs, cf. Lat. aurōra, Skt. yāvat etc., gave αἰώς, which > Hom. ἡώς, Att. ἑως (with quantitative metathesis), Lesb. αὔως, but Lac. ἀβώρ, Dor. ἄς and Heracl. ἡās.) A 25 c VIII (L) IG 26.10. (M) IG 1390.85&109, 1433.16&32. See also ἀβώ, ἀβώρ, ἄς, ἡās

Z

- ζαμιλούσθω (ζημιλούσθω from ζημιόω)* (M) IG 1498.4 [ζ]αμ-
- ζαμιλούντω (ζημιλούντων 3rd pl. imperat. from ζημιόω.)* A 101 a
(M) IG 1390.9
- ζαμιούτω (ζημιούτω from ζημιόω)* (M) IG 1390.6&102&111
- ζαμιωσόντι (ζημιώσουσι fut. from ζημιόω, taken as a Doric future.)*
A 25 c IV, 99 d i, 102 c (H) I 134
- Ζάρηξ Steph. Byz. 294.9 πόλις Λακωνικῇ πρὸς τῇ θαλάσσει.
καὶ ἥρως Ἀθηναῖος, τὸ ἐθνικὸν Ζαρήκιος ἀπὸ
τῆς γενικῆς, ὡς Θράκιος.
- ζατεύει (From ζητεύω, which is a poetic form of ζητέω.)*
A 111 f Alc. 17.8 from Athen. x 416 D
- ζατοῦντα (ζητοῦντα from ζητέω)* (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I
437.4&5
- ζάτραφα A 8 a, 34.24 Alc. 134 from Et. Gen. B, p.136 Miller
has εὐτραφεός· ἀρσενικὸν ὄνομα παρὰ τὸ εὖ καὶ τὸ
τρέφω· πέπονθε δὲ λύσιν διὰ τὸ μέτρον. τὸ δὲ "ζάτραφα"
παρὰ Ἀλκμᾶνι κανονιστέον κατὰ μεταπλασμὸν ἀπὸ τοῦ
ζάτροφον.
/ζα- was originally an Aeol. form for δικά, used in
compounds to denote a superlative force./
- ζάω See ζῶ
- ζεῦ (ζῆι subj. from ζῶ) A 106 c i (M) IG 1390.85
- ζηλόω (Et. uncertain) See ἐζήλωσεν
- ζηλωτοῦς (L) SEG 26 456.2.
- ζημιουμένων (From ζημιόω) (L) SEG 464.6
- ζημιόω (Et. uncertain) See ζαμιλούσθω, ζαμιλούντω, -ούτω,
-ωσόντι, ζημιουμένων, ζημιωθέντων
- ζημιωθέντων (From ζημιόω) (L) IG 18 B 3
- ζήσανθ' (ζήσαντα from ζῶ) A 69 a II (L) IG 1186.14
- ζήσας (From ζῶ) (L) IG 733.1, 1186.7, 1188.5, 1253.3 [ζ]ή-,
1254.2, 1264.5 [ζή]σ-, REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.13 -σ[ας].
(M) IG 1475.7 [ζ]ή-, 1481.3 [ζ]ή-
- ζήσασα (From ζῶ) (L) IG 732.1, 1187.3, 1222.10, SEG 865.4,
SEG 2 179. (M) IG 1364.2 [ζήσα]σα, 1494.5

- ζητεῖς (From ζητέω) (L) IG 1186.20
- ζητεύω See ζητεύει
- ζητέω (Cf. Tegean ζᾱτός, IG V ii 4.22.)
See ζητοῦντα, ζητεῖς, ζητῶν and cf. ζητεύω
- ζητῶν (Pple from ζητέω) (M) IG 1368.1
- ζήσαντα (From ζῷ) (L) IG 728.13
- ζητήσεων (From ζήτησις) A 25 c VIII (L) IG 18 B 10
- ζῶε (ζῶν subj. from ζῷω, an alternative form of Attic ζῷ, which Buck, p.268, suggests may be due to the Tegean engraver. See also his p.119.149.)
A 4 a, 9, 106 a, 112 d (L) IG V ii 159 B 3&4 (Tegea) (Buck no. 70)
- ζῶντι (ζῶσι subj. from ζῷ) A 9, 99 d i (L) IG V ii 159 B 6&8&9 (Tegea) (Buck No. 70)
- ζούγωνεο Hesych. (ζ 173) A 10 b, 39 βόες ἐργάται. Λάκωνες /ζουσιων· ἐρβοες H:Ahrens, II p.72.96.125, followed by modern etymologists. ζούγωνεο is Lac. for ζυγῶνες, which must come from ζυγών, although L&S do not include it. Cf. ζύγωνεο in WL and the feminine form in ζ 185 ζύγαλνα· βοῦς θηλεύα κτλ. Cf. also Be II 374. ζυγόν is an old technical term from IE *yugom, cf. Lat. iugum, Skt. yugá-, Mod. Engl. yoke etc./
- ζύγωνεο Hesych. (ζ 199) A 39, 75 τοὺς ἐργάτας βοῦς. Λάκωνες /Cf. ζούγωνεο above, and again with rhotacism. Note also the nominative form used in the accusative - see Bourguet p.115 (3) - cf. πάντες τοὺς ἱεροῦς in IG 1390.17./
- ζῷ (The Ep. and Ion. ζῷω < IE *g^wyo-, and the Attic form ζῷ, ζῆις etc., from the root ζη-, < IE *g^wye-. Contrast βίος from IE *g^wiy-, with a different treatment of the labiovelar.) See, ἔζη, ἔζησα, ζεῖ, ζήσανθ', ζήσας, ζήσασα, ζήσαντα, ζῶε, ζῶντι, ζῶντα, ζῶντες, ζώσης, ζῶσι
- ζωγράφω (L) SEG 838.8
- ζωῆς (From the noun ζωή) (L) IG 1281.9, 1524.9
- ζωμός (ζ. μέλας was the famous "black soup" of Sparta.)
See e.g. Plut. Lyc. 12.12 ff., III.2 p.18.18 ff;
Plut. Apophth. Lac. 218 C, II p.141.21 (ζωμοποιός)
and p.142.1; 224 A, p.159.16 (ζωμοποιός); 236 F, p. 204.5; 237 A, p.204.11; Plut. Ag. and Cleom. 34(13) 5, III.1 p.385.29; Athen. iv 140 a and b, 141 b (Dicaearchus FHG ii 242), 142 e (Phylarchus J II A 81.44), 143 a (Antiphanes II 28 Kock); Suid. Adler III 298.16, λ 824. See also δωμός in WL

ζῶντα	(From ζῶ) (L) IG 361.5
ζῶντες	(From ζῶ) (L) SEG 22 310.3
ζώσης	(Fem. gen. aor. pple from ζῶ) (L) IG 1208.51
ζῶσι	(3rd pl. subj. from ζῶ) (L) IG 26.11

H

- ἡ (Definite article) (L) IG 18 A 6, 375.3, 450.1, 451.1, 464.1, 468.1, 479.1 with 145 others in inscriptions
- ἥ (From ὅς) (L) SEG 773.10, (M) IG 1399.10
- ἧ (Disjunctive conjunction) (L) IG 11.11, 18 A 12, 18 B 5, 19.6, 20 A 5, 21 I 3&4, II 7&7&8&10, 813.4, 931.28, 960.9, 961.7&8, 963.5&6, 1146.30, 1208.19&19 &20&21, 1524.21&30, SEG 471 (IG 12) 15, 923.14&30&31&31&40&40&40. (M) IG 1379.24, 1390.17&18&19&23&24&25&40&43&44&44&55&87&110&112, 1421.6, 1498.8, SEG 23 201.7&8. (H) I 106, 106, 107, 107, 109, 120, 128, 128, 129, 129, 129, 129, 148, 173, 176. Alc. 1.18&19; Alc. 3 68&68 from P.Oxy. 2387; Alc. 92 (d) 1&1&2&2 from Athen. i 31 C; Alc. 100 from Athen. iii 81 F
- ἦ (Comparative conjunction "than") (H) I 114, 115, 125
- ἦ (Indir. question (G&G 1607) "(to see) whether".) (H) I 125
- ἦ (Adverb) (i) (to confirm an assertion, as in ἦ ἄρα) see ἦρα
(ii) (In questions ἦ οὐκ) Alc. 1.50
(iii) ("when, where" - see Buck p.103.132.7.) A 94 e
(H) I 122 (as given by Buck 79; IG XIV 645 and Schw. 62 give ἦ)
- ἦ (Subj. from εἰμύ) (L) IG 730.14, 932.6, 962.38, 1146.51, 1208.23&47, SEG 923.22. (M) SEG 970.10, SEG 23 207.38
- ἦ (From ὅς) (L) SEG 922.15. (M) IG 1431.36
- ἦβα (ἦβη)* Alc. 1.27
- ἦβάω See ἐβάσσοντι, ἡβῶν, ἡβῶντι, ἡβῶσα
- ἦβη (Et. uncertain) See ἦβα
- +ἦβῶσα (Possibly from ἦβάω) Alc. 4 fr. 1.10 adnot. from P.Oxy. 2388, but Page suggests the alternative reading βωσ' ᾧ (from βοάω?)
- ἡγαθέης A 25 b VII (L) IG 960.12 -θ[έης]
- ἡγάθεον (L) IG 960.16
- ἡγάθεος ("quite divine". ἄγα- is an archaic and poetic reinforcing prefix, cf. ἀγακλής. In Homer metric lengthening of initial α > η.) See ἡγαθέης, ἡγάθεον, ἡγαθέω

ἡγαθέωι	<u>A 25 c VIII</u> (L) IG 258.3
ἦγε	(From ἄγω) (L) SEG 26 456.16
ἡγεμόνας	(L) SEG 923.39
ἡγεμονῆα	(Poetic form of ἡγεμόνα) <u>A 26 b</u> (L) IG 540.1
ἡγεμονίας	(L) SEG 923.29
ἡγεμόνων	(L) SEG 923.6&18&29
ἡγεμόσι	(L) SEG 922.8 ἡ[γεμόσι]
ἡγεμών	See ἄγεμόνα, ἄγεμών, ἡγεμόνας, -μονῆα, -μόνων, -μόσι
ἡγέομαι	(From IE *sāg-, which is related to Lat. sāgiō "perceive quickly", cf. Myc. kunaketai, a dative pl. = κυνηγέταις) See ἀγείστω, ἀγεῖται, ἀγῆται, ἀγήται, ἡγίζονται, ἀγουμένους, -μένων
ἡγλάϊσεν	(ἡγλάϊσε from ἀγλαΐζω) <u>A 71 b</u> (M) IG 1399.5-6
ἡγωνίσσατο	(From ἀγωνίζομαι) (L) IG 668.3
ἦδ'	(ἦδέ) (L) IG 599.19, 960.2. (M) IG 1399.8, SEG 23 220 b 2
ἦδε'	(From ὄδε) (L) IG 1119.2
ἦδέ	(Originating in ἦ + δέ) (L) IG 599.21, 732.4, 960.6&9, 1119.8. See also ἦδ'
ἦδε	(From ὄδε) (L) IG 455.6
ἦδη	(Originating in ἦ + δῆ.) Alc. 96.1 (LGS 38) from Athen. xiv 648 B
ἡδυμέστατον	(From ἡδυμος, poetical for ἡδύς.) EM 420.46, but Page in Alc. 135 reads φαδυμέστατον
ἡδύς	(From IE *swād-, cf. Skt. svādú-. The fem. is from *ἡδεϝα, cf. Skt. svādvī (the υ remains because of original \tilde{f}).) See φαδεῖαν, ἀδύ and cf. ἡδυμέστατον
ἥλιον	(Epic ἥλιον) <u>A 26 b</u> (L) IG 1222.1
ἥλίου	(Epic ἥλιου) <u>A 26 b</u> (L) IG 960.4 ἥελ[ύ]ου
ἥεξησεν	(Poetic ἔξησε from ἐξέημι) <u>A 26 b, 71 b</u> (L) IG 540.7
ἦθεα	(ἦθη) <u>A 25 a I, 78</u> (L) IG 599.19
ἦθει	(L) IG 563.3
ἠθέλησαν	(From ἐθέλω) (L) IG 27.4

- ἡθέλησεν (ἡθέλησε from ἐθέλω) A 71 b (L) IG 19.19
- ἦθος (From IE *swēdh-, cf., with an \bar{o} vowel, εἴωθα or, with a short vowel, ἔθος.) (L) IG 569.5, 1249.21, SEG 683.15, 810.4. See also ἦθεα, ἦθει
- ἦι (From εἰμί) See after ἦ in WL
- ἦϊθέους A 25 c IX (L) IG 730.8
- ἦϊθεος ("unmarried youth", an archaic word whose origin is not certain. It has no contraction of -eo- by analogy with the disyllabic θεός.) See ἦϊθέους, -θέους, -θέωι, -θέων
- ἦϊθέους A 25 c X (L) IG 733.7
- ἦϊθέωι A 25 c VIII (L) IG 726.5
- ἦιθέων A 25 c VIII (L) SEG 26 456.10
- +ἦϊσαν (From εἶμι) (Alc.) 162 fr. 1 ii (b) 13 -σα[v] from P.Oxy. 2394
- ἦκομες (ἦκομεν from ἦκω) A 99 c Ar. Lys. 1077 (OCT ἦκ-))
- ἦκοντι (ἦκουσι from ἦκω) A 99 d i (L) IG 1312.6
- ἦκω (Perhaps from IE *sek- or *seik-, with a short i, cf. ἦκω with a long one.) See ἡέκοντι, ἦκομες, ἦκοντι, ἦξει
- Ἡλακαταῖον Theogn. 127.22 glosses this as τόπος Λακωνικοῦ. /Cf. Arcad. 120.24 Barker τὰ διὰ τοῦ αἰον προπαροξύνε-ται..... χωρὶς τοῦ Χαλαστραῖον νύτρον καὶ Στεφαναῖον καὶ Ἡλακαταῖον. Steph. Byz. 299.3 has Ἡλακαταῖον, ὄρος Θεσσαλίας, ὅπου καὶ Διὸς Ἡλακαταίου ἱερόν. τὸ ἐθνικὸν Ἡλακαταεὺς Ζεὺς. καὶ Ἡλακατεὺς. Cf. also foll./
- Ἡλακάτεια Hesych. (η 310) ἀγῶν ἐν Λακεδαιμόνι, ἀπὸ Ἡλακάτου, ὃς ἦν ἐρώμενος [[ἡρώμενος]] Ἡρακλέους, ὡς φησι Σωσύβιος (J III b 595.16) /Ἡλακατοῖα in cod. H. Also Λακεδαιμονία ποιηλακάτου ὡς H:Musurus, with ἀπὸ by Schmidt. Latte suggests that it should read Ἡλακάτεια, cf. above. The name presumably comes from ἡλακάτη "distaff", a word possibly borrowed from Asia Minor, although its origin is not certain./
- ἡ Λακεδαιμονίων Hesych. (η 311) ἡ Μεσσηνία τῆς Λακεδαιμονίας προσετέθη /ἡλακεδαιμονίων ἡ μεσσηνία H:Voss and Salmasius./
- ἡλευθέρωσαν (From ἐλευθερόω) (L) IG 931.19
- ἦλθα (Aorist to ἔρχομαι, but with -α rather than the more usual -ον, see Buck Comp. p.284.400.) A 104 a (L) IG 732.2

- ἤλθον (Aorist to ἔρχομαι) (L) IG 936 a 5
- ἡλιάξεις (Fut. of ἡλιάζομαι "sit in the court 'Ἡλιαία". This ἡλιαία is thought to derive from ἄλης "thronged, crowded in a mass", cf. ἄλῖα and συναλῖάξε in WL. But as the initial ᾱ of ἄλῖα results from a contraction of αφα- it should not become η in Attic. But it could be due to Ionic influence, or to a popular etymology relating the word to ἥλιος "sun". In fact, here Aristophanes is probably playing on the word ἡλιάζω "bake in the sun", to suggest the idleness of the assembled. Note also that ἡλιάξεις has a Doric guttural, cf. συναλῖάξε in WL, but has the Attic form of accent.) A 103 Ar. Lys. 380
- ἡλικας (L) SEG 26 456.13
- ἡλικες Alc. 10 (b) 16-17 from P.Oxy. xxix Comment. in Melicos fr. 5 col. ii ἡλι[κ]ες
/Page wants ἄλικες./
- ἡλικία See ἄλικίας, ἡλικίας, ἡλικύν
- ἡλικίας (L) IG 513.2
- ἡλικύν (Ionic form of ἡλικύν) (L) IG 1186.14&21
- ἡλίκων (L) IG 563.6
- ἡλιξ (From IE *swe- (the presence of ʃ is proved by the β in Hesychian βαλκικώτης· συνέφηβος. Κρητες), i.e. the same root as for the pronoun εἶ, εὖς, but with the strong grade of vowel. Note also that ἡλιξ is athematic, cf. μεῖραξ; possibly it was a back-form from ἡλίκος - see Chantraine.) See ἡλικας, ἡλικες, ἡλίκων
- ἡλυθον (Epic for ἤλθον from ἔρχομαι) A 33 a (L) IG 1222.7
- ἡλιος (From IE *sāwel-, cf. Goth. sauil, and possibly Lat. sōl < *swol. Homer has ἥλιος, with psilosis and no contraction, and Hesychius α 105 has ἄβέλιον· ἡλιον. +Κρητες.) See ἄλιον, ἥλιον, ἡελίου
- ἡμαι (From the IE root *ēs, cf. Skt. āste. The rough breathing is found only in Greek, probably by analogy with ἔζομαι from *sed-.) See ἡμενος, ἦνται, ἦσσι
- ἡμαρ (From IE *amr̥, cf. Arm. awr "day" from *amōr, see Benveniste, Orig. p.14&27.) (L) IG 1222.10. See also ἄμαρ, and cf. ἡμέρα
- ἡμᾶς A 55, 89 vi (L) IG 24.4, SEG 466.9, 468.26, 949.18
p. VIII 88
- ἡμεῖν (ἡμῖν) A 7, 55, 89 viii (L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 1&6.
(M) IG 1370.2&16

ἡμεῖς

(The plural of ἐγώ. The accusative developed from IE *h₂s-sme, cf. Skt. asmān, and *άσμε- > αμ-/Lesb. άμμ-/Att. ημ-. The rough breathing came by analogy with the second person ὑμεῖς, giving άμ-/ήμ-. The ending was generally -ε, although Homer had -έας by analogy with the σ- and υ-stems, and Attic had -ᾶς by contraction. So here the accusatives άμέ, άμμε and ήμᾶς are found. To the -ε forms of the accusative σ was added to give the nominative in -ες, although Att.-Ion. had -εῖς by analogy with -εῖς to -έας in σ- and υ-stems. The gen. ended -έων/Att. -ῶν, and in the dat. -ι(ν) gave Dor. άμύν, Att.-Ion. ήμῖν, Lesb. άμμιν/άμμι.)
 A 55, 89 v-viii (L) IG p. VIII 10. See also άμέ (ήμᾶς), άμεῖν (ήμῖν), άμές, ήαμές, άμέων, άμῖν, άμιν, άμύν, άμμε (ήμᾶς), άμμες (ήμεῖς), άμμιν (ήμῖν), άμῶν, ήμᾶς, ήμεῖν, ήμῖν, ήμῶν

ἤμεν

(εἶναι from εἰμύ) A 11 e I, 109 b iii, 113 f (L) IG 962.16, 1312.2 -ε[ν] &7, SEG 467.7. (M) IG V ii 419.10 (Phigalea), SEG 12 371.15. (H) I 75, 116, 149, 152, 154, 156, 158, II 31. See also εἶμεν and ἤμεν. In literature see also Plut. Lyc. 6.8, III.2 p.10.14; 19.11, p.31.6; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 242 C, II p.223.18; 242 D, p.224.2; Thuc. V 77.2&5, 79.1 (some codd. give εἶμεν or εἰ μὲν); (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 432.8&10 &16, 434.10; also in Alc. 1.45 Page gives ἤμεν, although cod. Π gives εἶμεν.

ἤμεν

(εἶναι from εἰμύ. This is a -μεν infin. form, but with ἤ- apparently due to a confusion between εἶμεν (with a spurious diphthong) and ἤμεν, both of which derive from *es-μεν, and where the differences are due to the variations in the treatment of σ + a nasal.)
 A 11 e I, 109 b iii, 113 f (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 436.4

ἐνήμενα

(εἰμένα from ἐννυμι) A 11 e II, 35 b Alc. 117 from Eust. II. 1147.1
 /But the cod. has εἰμένα./

ἡμενος

(From ἡμαί) Alc. 15 from Hephaest. Ench. 1.3, p.2 Consbr. (similar in Ap. Dysc. Pron. 75 b, 1 59 Schn.)

ἡμέρα

(Derived from ἡμαρ, with the rough breathing probably by analogy with ἐσπέρα.) (M) IG 1359.4. See also άμέραι, άμέραις, άμέραν, άμέραν, άμερᾶν, άμέρας, άμέρας, ήμέραις, ήμέραν, ήμέρας, ήμέρας

ἡμέρα

(Neut. pl. of ἡμερος) A 37 b i (H) I 172

ἡμέραις

(L) IG 18 B 11, SEG 923.22

ἡμέραν

(L) SEG 923.7

ἡμέρας

(Gen. sing.) (L) IG 18 B 4

- ἡμέρας (Acc. pl.) (L) IG 20 A 6, 732 a 3 ἡμ(έρας), 789.5, 801.7, 813.1, 1187.3 ἡ(μέρας), 1208.39, SEG 923.18&19
- ἡμερος (Et. unknown) See ἡμέρα
- ἡμέρως (Adv.) (L) IG 26.7
- ἡμες (ἡμεν 1st pl. imperfect of εἰμύ) A 11 e I, 99 c Plut. Lyc. 21.3, III.2 p.33.23; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 238 A, II p.208.13; Zen. Prov. 1.82 (Sosib. J III B 595.8)
- ἡμετέρας A 55, 90 i (L) IG 493.7
- ἡμετέραν A 55, 90 i (L) SEG 922.16, REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.28
- ἡμετέρας (Gen. sing.) A 55, 90 i (L) IG 14.3, SEG 468.2 -ρ[α]ς
- ἡμέτερος (Derived from the stem of the personal pronoun + the suffix -τερος of contrasted relation.) A 55, 90 i See ἡμετέρας, -έραν, -έρας, -έρων
- ἡμετέρων A 55, 90 i (L) SEG 471 (IG 12) 14 -τ[έρ]ων
- ἡμύ ("I say". The IE root family *eg-/*og-/*ǵg- > Lat. adagium and aio (< *agio), Gr. ἄν-ωγα, and *eg-t > *ἡκ-τ > ἡ, the 3rd person singular imperfect (the oldest part of ἡμύ)) See ἡτύ
- ἡμύ (εἰμύ from *έσμι) A 11 e I, 113 a (T) Schw. 59.1
- ἡμιδακτυλίου ("half a finger's breadth") (M) IG 1390.16&21
- ἡμίεκτον ("half an ἑκτεύς (sixth)", i.e. one twelfth medimnos.) (L) IG 1156.3 [ἡμ]ύ-, SEG 492.8
- ἡμίθεος See ἡμισύων
- ἡμικοτύλιον (ἡμικοτύλιον "half a κοτύλη") A 37 b i (L) IG 945.1
- ἡμῖν A 55, 89 viii (L) IG 729.5, 821.8, 1281.3, 1524.3
- ἡμιόλιον ("half as large again", from ἡμι- + ὅλος.) (L) IG 18 B 6 [ἡμι]όλιο[ν]
- ἡμίσεα A 25 a I, 59 (M) IG 1370.35 -σε[α]
- +ἡμίσειαν (REG 66 1953 Bull. 76 suggests that it might read ἡμύ]σει ἀν.) A 59 (L) IG 931.29
- ἡμισύων (ἡμιθέων) A 3 b, 25 c VIII, 42 Alc. 1.7
- ἡμισυ A 59 (M) IG 1390.72&80
- ἡμισυς (From the IE root *sem-, cf. Skt. sāmi-, Lat. semi etc., and probably related to εἷς from *sem. The suffix is from *τφο, cf. Arc. etc. ἡμισσον, Boeot. ἡμίττα Cretan ἡμιτυέκτο = ἡμιέκτου etc. (see my A 59). The υ is not explained, possibly it is anaptyctic.) A 59 See ἡμίσεα, ἡμίσειαν, ἡμισυ

- ἡμύσχοινον (ἡμύσχοινον) A 37 b i (H) I 20,29,30,34,35,40,45,48, II 48,59,78,78,83,84,89,91,97,98,109,110
- +ἡμιτύγια Hesych. (η 528) τὰ ἡμισυδελφάδη. Λάκωνες
/The first part is almost certainly from ἡμισυς, but the rest is unexplained. Schmidt quotes the note of Salmasius, relating this to the Gloss. II 325.6 ἡμύτομον χούρου tegus, and II 325.10 ἡμύχοιρον tegus, and he suggests ἡμιτέγια from τέγος = tegus. Latte tries ἡμύτυπα· ἡμιδελφάκια, taking the explanation from δελφάκιον "sucking pig" and relating the gloss ἡμύτυπα to η 495 ἡμύκοπον· ἡμύπλευρον (L&S define ἡμύκοπον as "half-carcass"). But since the reading is doubtful the gloss must remain unexplained./
- ἡμιχοινοῦκλον (L) IG 1511.5 -ύ[κλον]
- ἡμιωβέλιον A 34.33, 47 a (M) IG 1433.1, cf. foll.
- ἡμιωδέλιον (ἡμιωβέλιον, cf. above) A 34.33, 47 a See Willeumier p.704
- ἡμῶν A 55, 89 vii (L) IG 24.5, SEG 471 (IG 12) 11&12, 492.6, 923.10&20&21. (M) IG 1370.6&13&15&19&25, 1382.2, 1420.1
- ἦν (a) (3rd sing. imperfect of εἶμι. The widespread form ἦς is replaced in Att.-Ion. by the original 3rd pl. form ἦν.) A 113 b (L) IG 4.5, 607.24, 960.3, 1114.21 [ἦ]ν, 1144.4, 1336.9, 1347.1, SEG 26 456.13. (M) IG 1370.7&26
- ἦν (b) (ἦσαν 3rd pl. imperfect of εἶμι. ἦν is the more common form, from IE *esent, cf. Skt. āsan etc. Att.-Ion. took -σαν from the σ aorist.) A 99 e, 113 c Ar. Lys. 1260
- ἦν (From ὄς) (L) IG 530.6, 535.11, 540.6 [ἦ]ν, 726.6, 933.7, 1186.14, SEG 838.4, 922.21, 948 (IG 1331) 2. (M) IG 1431.20&23&26
- ην (Accent and meaning unclear) (L) IG 1282.19
- ἦνδρως' (ἦνδρωσε from ἀνδρόω) (L) SEG 949.15 (W. Peek, Epigramme und andere Inschriften aus Lak., reads ἀνδρῶσεν.)
- ἦνθεν (ἦλθε from ἔρχομαι) A 50 b i, 71 b See Alc. SLG 4.9
- ἦνλοχάρτης Hesych. (η 604) διδάσκαλος ἱππικῆς τῶν νέων. Λάκωνες /ἦνλοχαράτης H:Latte, taking it as a compound derived from ἦνι-οχος + -αρτης, cf. δειγματοάρτης "inspector of the market" and ποταμοδάρτης "river-ferryman". (Schmidt suggested ἀνλοχαγρέταρ, cf. ἱππαγρέτης, παιδαγρέτης etc., which is reasonable, but it is probably better to accept Latte's emendation, as it requires less alteration.)/
- ἦνλοχέω See ἀνλοχέω

- ἦνσευ (ἦνθει from ἀνθέω) A 42 Ar. Lys. 1257
- ἦνται (ῶσι subj. from εἰμί, see Be II 433, Buck p.120.151.1 and p.129.163.9.) A 40 a, 107 a, 113 h (M) IG 1390.83
- ἦξει (ἦξει subj. from ἦκω) A 106 b (L) IG 1145.11 [ἦξ]ει
- ἦπιος (Et. uncertain) (L) SEG 26 456.14
- ἦρ (Cf. Attic ἔαρ) A 11 e VI, 25 a III, 35 b i
Alc. 20 from Athen. x 416 D
/The cod. has τοηροκας ἀλλ' ει, which Page reads as τὸ ἦρ, ὅκα σάλλει./
- ἦρα (Contraction of ἦ ἄρα, cf. Herodas 4.21 (& Cunningham's note) etc.) A 69 c +Alc. 3 fr. 4.4 .]ἦράνουν[... from P.Oxy. 2387; Alc. 47 from Ap. Dysc. Coni. 490, i 223 Schn.
- Ἡράκλεια This was a city of Magna Graecia, situated in Lucania, about 3 miles from the gulf of Tarentum and between the rivers Aciris and Siris. Its territory originally belonged to the Ionic Siris, but after its fall it was disputed by the Thurians and Tarentines. Finally it was agreed that a joint colony should be founded, although it was in fact associated more with Tarentum. Originally the colony was founded at Siris, but it was later transferred to the new site (near a modern farm called Policoro), and Diodorus, XII 36, dates the foundation to 432 B.C. (cf. Strabo VI p.264, Livy VIII 24.) It was a fertile area and the city prospered - it was at one time the meeting place of the panegyris of the Italiot Greeks (Strabo VI p.280-1) - but comparatively little is known of its history. For a summary of what is known, see Smith s.v., and Wuilleumier, Tarente, see index, but especially p.60-2, 70, 85, 175-80, 195-8, and RE s.v. Heraclea No. 1 col. 404 by E. Weiss. Its interest for the Laconian dialect rests mainly in the Heracleian Tablets, containing several words with dialectal features, which probably originated in Laconia and were inherited via Tarentum. See EM 435.3 note, Steph. Byz. 303.16&17 etc.
- ἠράσθη (From ἐράω) Alc. 17.5 from Athen. x 416 C
- Ἡράσιος Hesych. (η 736) A 40 d μὴν παρὰ Λάκωσιν
/With assibilation of τ before ι, although in Laconian the τ is more frequently retained./
- ἠράφακον Hesych. (η 800) A 38 b, 95 I b iv θαμνίσκον. Λάκωνες
/Latte compares this to ἐλελίσφακον "salvia sage", Diosc. 3.33, and cf. also σφάκος "sage apple, lichen". This seems a more likely explanation than φακός "lentil" or "anything shaped like a lentil". ἦρ is "early", from *ἦερ, cf. ἥριος (see Benveniste, Orig. p.79&98), and cf. also βηρύχακον "fennel" in WL./

- ἡρπάγη (From ἄρπάζω) (L) SEG 865.3
- ἡρπαξεν (ἡρπασε from ἄρπάζω) A 71 b, 103 (L) IG 733.11
- ἡρπασεν (" " ") A 71 b (L) IG 1186.12&18.
(M) IG 1355.8 ἡ(ρπ)α-
- ἡρπασται (From ἄρπάζω) (L) IG 1524.12
- ἡρωα A 30 a I (L) IG 508.4, 755.3, 759.5, 787.1, 1334.3
ἡρ[ωα]. (M) IG 1485.3
- ἡρωι (L) IG 489.3 (BSA 73 p.250 -ω[ι], 1220 b 2, SEG 13
264.1
- ἡρώισσαν (ἡρώισσα = ἡρώϊνη, the fem. of ἡρωῆς.) A 61 b (L) IG
610.4, 611.4 -ισ[σαν], 612.4 [ἡρώι]σ-
- ἡρωος A 30 a II (L) IG 754.3
- ἡρωῆς (Cf. Myc. tiriserōe = τρις-ἡρωι? Chantraine takes
as the most likely suggestions a relation with *Hrā,
possibly from an IE family *ser-, *swer-, *wer-,
cf. Lat. servare, or it may be borrowed.) (L) IG 774.1,
1223.2 ἡρ[ωῆς], 1250.2. See also ἡρωα, ἡρωι, ἡρωος, ἡρώων.
See also Alc. 66 from Tzetz in Hom. Il. p.65 Herm.;
Athen. ii 39 C, iv 173 F; Suid. Adler III 298.6 A 824.
- ἡρώων A 30 a II (L) IG 660.6 -ω[ν]
- ἦς (From ὄς) (L) IG 480.11, 607.24 [ἦ]ς, 1249.21 [ἦ]ς
- ἦς (ἦν, 3rd sing. imperfect from εἶμι. This comes from
*ḥs-τ, cf. Skt. as, and is found in most dialects
except Att.-Ion., where it is replaced by ἦν (Hom.
ἦεν), the old 3rd plural form from ἦσεν.)
A 113 b Alc. 16.1 from Μελῶν β? (similar in Chrysipp.
π. ἀποφατ. 21, ii 57 Arnim. Steph. Byz. s.v.
'Ερυσίχη, i 281 Meineke (= Hdn. I 130.35, II 874.9 L)
has a similar passage, but with εἶς in the cod.)
/Cf. Eust. Od. 1892.44 εἶτι ἰστέον καὶ ὅτι τὸ εἰρημένον
ἦν ἐπὶ τρίτου ἐνικοῦ προσώπου ὁ Ἀλκμᾶν ἦς λέγει,
μετεκλημμένου τοῦ ὃ εἶς ὁ Δωρικῶς, ὡς ὁ Ἡρακλείδης
παραδίδωσιν. ἦς also appears in (T) Philol. fr. 11./
- ἦς (εἶς. IE *sem-s > ἔνς > Att. εἶς, Heracl. ἡῆς and
probably Tar. ἦς, cf. also Lac. οὐδές.)
A 11 i VI, 56 d iv, 88 a Cramer i 171.18, Kaibel
p.187.12 has φυλάττουσι δὲ τοῦ εἶς τὴν δύφθογγον καὶ
Αἰολεῖς καὶ Δωριέων οἱ παλαιότεροι. παρὰ γὰρ Ῥύνθωνι
ἐτράπη "οὐδ' ἦς κύων". ἀντὶ τοῦ οὐδὲ εἶς.
- ἡῆς (Cf. above) A 11 i VI, 37 b i, 56 d iv, 88 a
(H) I 136
- ἦσαν (From εἶμι. Cf. ἦν (b) in WL) A 113 c (L) IG
1564.9 (Delos). (M) IG 1426.10

- ῥσκε (ῥν from εἰμύ. This comes from a form which is the remnant of a derivative in -σκω, based on the suffix -σκε/o. A similar form is found in Homeric ῥσκε, Il. III 180 etc. from ῥσκον (*ῥσ-σκον), see Chantraine, Gr. Hom. I 290 (L&S is wrong to suggest that this is a subjunctive). ῥσκε is like this ῥσκε, but with an augment.) A 113 b Alc. 74 from Cramer i 159.32, which reads καὶ ὁ μὲν ποιητῆς τὴν ἄρχουσαν συστήλλει ἐν τῷ ῥσκειν, ὁ δὲ Ἀλκμᾶν φυλάττει. "ῥσκέ τις Καφεὺς Φανάσων". τινὲς δύο μὲν φασί, ῥς ἀντὶ τοῦ ῥν Δωρικῶς καὶ κέ σύνδεσμος. οἱ Δωριεῖς ῥ μετὰ τοῦ ῥ λέγουσιν ῥ τροπῇ τοῦ εἰς κα.
- ῥστ' (ῥσται from ῥμαι) Alc. 79.1 from Schol. Pind. Ol. i 91 a, i 38 Dr.
/ῥστ' codd. AQ, ῥσθ' H, οἷσθ' E./
- ῥσυχᾶν (ῥσυχῆν)*(T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 435.4
- ῥτύ (ῥσύ from ῥμύ - note there is no assibilation.)
A 40 a, 99 b Alc. 136 from Cramer i 190.19
- ῥτυς Steph. Byz. 305.1 has ῥτυς, δῆμος Λακωνικῆς, κτλ.
/Meineke gives ῥτυς M, ῥτυα (with σ above the α) R, ῥτύα AV, ῥτυα Casaubon. Paus. III 22.11 and VIII 12.8 has ῥτυς./
- ῥτυς (M) IG 1359.3, 1431.5
- ῥτορ (An old neut. in -ρ, cf. OHG ād(a)ra, MHG āder "vein".)
Alc. 26.4 from Antigon. Caryst. Mir. xxiii (27), p.8
Keller
- ῥύλησε A 22 a See αὔλησε
- ῥχεν (εἶχε from ῥχω. This is an imperfect, formed from *εσεχον; contrast the Attic form εἶχον with a spurious diphthong.) A 25 b I iii, 71 b (L) IG 962.11 ῥχ[εν]
- ῥχος See ῥχον

θ

- θ' (For τὰ in τὰ ἕτερα) A 69 a II (L) IG 1111.25, SEG 15 218 (IG 729) 7
- θάγοντας (θήγοντας from θήγω)* Ar. Lys. 1256
- θαέομαι (A Doric form, the equivalent of Attic θεάομαι. The vowel development of this verb has been disputed, but probably the noun root *θαῤα > *θηη and so Attic θέα and Ion. θέη (with shortening of the first η before a long vowel). From θέα there must have arisen the Attic verb θεάομαι, and from Ion. θέη, with quantitative metathesis, θηέομαι. The Doric θαέομαι could then be a back-formation from this Ionic form (with Doric α for η). For further discussion of this verb, see Szemerényi, *Studi Micenei* 3 71-72.) See ἐσάμεθα, θασάμενοι
- +θάκας (θήκης)** Alc. 79 = Schol. Pind. Ol. i 91 a, 1.38 Dr. /Heyne conjectures θάκοις, Bergk -κω, but the whole passage is doubtful, so nothing is certain./
- θακον (From θακος, a W Greek form, cf. Attic θακος. Hesych. θ 3 has θάβακον· θακον. ἦ θρόνον, suggesting *θαφακ-, but how the ω of θακος developed is not certain. Frisk simply took the root variation θω-/θα-, as in τίθημι, θωμός and θαμά, but see Chantraine for other possible explanations.) (L) IG 599.28
- θάλαμος See θαλάμων, σαλαμ[...]
- θαλάμων (L) IG 738.3 [θαλ]άμων
- θάλασσα (θάλαττα in Attic. The origin of the word is obscure.) A 58 See θάλασσαν, καθάλαθαν
- θάλασσαν (θάλατταν in Attic) A 58 (M) IG 1421.8. (H) II 12
- θαλάσσιον (θαλάττιον in Attic) A 58 (L) IG 931.29 -σ[ιον]
- θαλασσομέδουσα ("mistress of the sea", fem. of θαλασσομέδων.) A 58 See σαλασσομέδουσ'
- θάλεα (τὰ θ. "good cheer, happy thoughts", root as θάλλω.) See σάλεσσι
- θάλλοντα (From θάλλω) (L) SEG 949.16 -ον[τα]
- θάλλοντι (θάλλουσι from θάλλω) A 99 d i (T) Philol. fr. 13
- θαλλοῦ (From θαλλός "palm leaves") (L) SEG 468.10
- θάλλω (Probably from *θαλ-γω, IE *dhal-, cf. Alb. dal- "rise, put forth, shoot out") A 53 c See θάλλοντα, θάλλοντι, σάλλει

θαμινός	("crowded, close") See σαμινά
θάνατον	(L) IG 1186.6 -τ[ον]
θάνατος	See θάνατον, θανάτωι, σανάτω
θανάτωι	(L) IG 1249.2 [θανάτ]ωι
θανόντα	(From θνήσκω) (L) IG 724.5
θᾱσάμενοι	(From θᾱέομαι) <u>A 24 b III</u> (H) I 118
θᾱτέρω	(τοῦ ἑτέρου. The Doric ὁ ἄτερος contracts to ὤτερος with neuter θάτερα (τᾷ ἄτερα), and this θα- form spread to the other declensional cases.) <u>A 69 c, 74 a</u> Plut. Lyc. 19.11, p.31.6
θαυλακίζειν	Hesych. (θ 137) <u>A 10 d</u> μετὰ βοῆς ἀπαίτευν τι. [Ταραντινοί] (see Kaibel p.208.116) /θύλακος is "sack". Perger transferred Ταρ. to here from foll. because of Tarentine gloss θυλακίζειν in WL./
[[θαύλια]]	Hesych. (θ 138) ἑορτὴ [[Ταραντινοί]] ἀχθεῖσα ὑπὸ Κτεάτου· παρ' ὃ καὶ θαυλίζειν λέγειν τοὺς Δωριεῖς... /See note to above./
θαύμαζε	(From θαυμάζω) (L) IG 731.1
θαυμαστός	See σαυμαστά
θέα	See θέαις
θέα	Steph. Byz. 308.4 πόλις Λακωνικῆς. Φιλόχορος τρίτῳι οὐ πολῦται θεεῖς.
θεά	<u>A 25 c II ii</u> See θεᾶι, θεαί, θεαῖν, θεαῖς, θεάς, θεᾶς, σιά, σιαί, σιάν
θεᾶι	(L) IG 246 [θε]ᾶι, 251.3, SEG add. 925.5
θεαί	(L) IG 360.1
θεαῖν	<u>A 84</u> (L) IG 583.9
θεαῖς	(L) IG 1151.1, 1511.18
θέαις	(From θέα) (M) SEG 23 206.15
θᾱέομαι	See θᾱέομαι
θεαροῖς	(θεωροῖς) (M) IG p. XI 143 [θε]α-
θεάς	(L) IG 598.11 (wrongly given as θεά), 606.7
θεᾶς	(L) IG 525.10, 1208.36 [θε]ᾶς, SEG 895.2. (M) IG 1375.2, 1376 A 1 [θ]ε- & 2 [θε]ας & B 2, 1377.1, p. XI 127, XVII 132

- θέατρον ("place where there are spectators", from θέα + suffix -τρον.) A 25 a II (L) SEG 923.35. See also θεάτρου, θεάτρῳ
- θεάτρου (L) SEG 464.8, 851.1 -τ[ρου]
- θεάτρῳ (L) SEG 923.5. (M) IG 1390.68, 1432.6 [θεά]τ-
- θεθμόν (Celtic forms such as Irish deidmea and Welsh deddf etc., have led to a suggested IE *dhedhmo-, whence the various dialectal forms, Boeot. τέθμιον, Locr. τετθμός, Att. θεσμός etc., are due to combinations of assimilation and dissimilation of the aspirates and their associated developments - see Buck p.60.65. But an IE root *dhedh- is unlikely because of the double aspirate, and Frisk also rejects the reduplicated *dhe-dh-mo, in which *dh represents a zero grade from *dhe. He prefers a root θε- (from *dhə), as in θέσις, with the suffix -θμος (Attic -σμος). At any rate the word is clearly related to τέθνημι.) A 114 b (L) IG V ii 159 A 8 & B 11 (Tegea) (Buck no. 70)
- θείας (From θεῖος) (L) IG 538.24
- +θεύκελοι (in a dubious line - Rogers takes it as if from θεοεύκελος "godlike".) A 25 c VII Ar. Lys. 1252 (OCT σιλο-)
- θεῖον (M) IG 1390.40, p. XVII 70
- θειόν (= θεῶν?) A 3 a, 9 (L) IG 947.2
- θεῖος (a) See θείας, θεῖον (as subst.), θεῖω, θεῖωι, θεῖων
- θεῖος (b) ("uncle", from the root *θη-, so related to τήθη etc.) See θείου
- θειότατος (L) IG 32 A 11, 485.8, cf. foll.
- θειοτάτου (L) IG 1147.18, cf. above
- θείου (From θεῖος "uncle") (L) SEG 807.11
- θείς (From τέθνημι) (L) SEG 492.10
- θεῖσα (" ") Alc. 56.5 from Athen. XI 499 A /ἐπαλαθεισα Athen., emended by Hermann to γάλα θ./
- θεῖω (θείου) A 74 a (T) Philol. fr. 11
- θεῖωι (L) IG 953.1
- θεῖων (L) IG 302.6 [θ]ει-, 305.10 [θ]ει-, 500.8 [θεύ]ων, 503.3 θε[ύων], 504.12, 525.13, 546.7, 553.4, 554.5, 555 a 13 & b 14, 590.13, 595.10 θε[ύ]ων, SEG 2 61.3, REG 84 1971 Bull. 318
- θέλει (θέληι subj. from θέλω) A 106 c i (M) IG 1390.6
- θέληι (From θέλω) (M) SEG 23 208.19

θελήση	(From θέλω) (L) IG 18 B 7 [θ]ελ-
θέλομες	(θέλομεν from θέλω) <u>A 99 c</u> Plut. Apophth. Lac. 225 B, II p.163.16
θέλοντες	(From θέλω) (L) IG 11.6 -ον[τες]. (M) IG 1390.106, SEG 972.10
θέλοντι	(Dat. pple from θέλω) (L) IG 1145.52
θέλοντος	(From θέλω) (L) IG 1146.34
θέλουσαν	(" ") (M) IG 1390.9
θέλουσι	(" ") (L) IG 931.22 θ[έλου]σι
θέλω	See ἐθέλω
θέλων	(From θέλω) (M) IG 1390.129, 1432.27
+θεματικοῦς	(L) IG 542.1 θ[εματικοῦς?], cf. foll.
θεματικούς	(Adj. describing a contest with a prize, θέμα, in contrast to στεφανύτης and φυλλύτης.) (L) SEG 831 (IG 655) 8 -κο[ῦς], cf. above
θέμεν	(θεῖναι from τίθημι) <u>A 109 b iii</u> (L) IG 960.9. (M) IG 1433 add. 18
θέντω	(θέντων 3rd pl. imperat. from τίθημι.) <u>A 101 a</u> (L) IG 1114.29
θεόδμητος	<u>A 25 c II ii</u> See σιλόδατον, σι]οδατο[..
θεοειδέστατον	<u>A 25 c VII</u> (L) IG 572.4
θεοειδής	See σιειδής
θεοεύκελος	See θεύκελοι?
θεοῦν	<u>A 84</u> (L) IG 594.3
θεοῦς	(L) IG 39.19, 101.1, 247.1, 626.3 [θ]ε-, 1186.6, 1192.1, SEG 492.3&5&8&17, 493.4, 922.19, 923.32, REG 77 1964 Bull. 190, REG 89 1976 Bull. 266. (M) IG 1390.34&69&75&89&96, 1451.4, 1548.2 θε[οῦ]ς, SEG 1027.4 θε[οῦς], SEG 23 218.2, 224.2, REG 84 1971 Bull. 322, REG 85 1972 Bull. 174 (Ergon. Arch. Etair. 1971 p.164, 167,168). (T) SEG 2 532
θεόν	(L) IG 380.3, 1175.6 θε[όν], 1237.2
θεοπρεπῶς	<u>A 25 c II ii</u> (M) IG 1390.3
θεός	<u>A 25 c II ii</u> (M) IG 1421.1 [θε]ός, 1538.2, p. XI 142. (T) Schw. 61.1. See also θειον (θεῶν?), θεοῦν, θεοῦς, θεόν, θεοῦ, θεοῦς, θεῶ, θεῶ, θεῶν, θεῶς, θιῶ, σεῶ, σίν, σιοῖ, σιοῦν, σιοῦσι, σιοκ[...], σιόρ, σιούς,]σιοφιν[., σιῶ, σιῶ, σιῶν, σιῶν (the et. is unknown)

θεοῦ	A 25 c X (L) IG 45.3&11, 130.6, 245.4, 363.4, 370.3, 375.1, 541.13&16, 542.7&11 θε[εοῦ], 602.5, 683.4 -ο[ῦ], 822.5 θε(εο)ῦ, 1144.30, 1208.40, 1237.3&4&6, 1238.4&5&7&8 -ο[ῦ], 1239.3&3&4, SEG 496.5, 849 (IG 614)[θε]οῦ 923.7&8&22&33&34. (M) IG 1352.5&5, 1359.2, 1361.12&13&16&16 θε[οῦ], 1370.25&33 θε[οῦ], 1373.4, 1381.3, 1449.1&3, 1450.1&4, 1452.6&9&10&11&12, 1494.3 θε(εο)ῦ, SEG 974.22&26&36 θε[οῦ]
θεοῦς	A 25 c X (L) IG 27.3, 515.10, 589.17, 608.12 θε[οῦς], 1144.8, 1208.50 θε[οῦς], SEG 948 (IG 1331) 1 [θεοῦ]ς, SEG 26 456.15. (M) IG 1390.2, SEG 23 206.9
θεοφιλῆς	See σιοφιλές
θεοφόρος	See σιοφόρος
θεραπεύαν	(L) IG 1208.5
θεραπευέτωσαν	(θεραπευόντων 3 pl. imperat. of θεραπεύω.) A 101 b Plut. Ages. 8.1 p.202.10
θεράπναι	Steph. Byz. 309.12 πόλις Λακωνική, ἣν τινας Σπάρτην φασίν. ἔστι καὶ τόπος ἔχων ναὸν τῶν Διοσκούρων, διὰ τὸ ἐκεῖσε τούτους τιμᾶσθαι. θεραπεύειν γὰρ τιμᾶν σημαίνει καὶ ὁ ναὸς τὴν οἰκίαν, ἔνθα θεοὶ θεραπεύονται. τὸ ἐθνικὸν θεραπναῖος καὶ θεραπναία καὶ θεραπναῖον. /θεράπναι Pr, θέραμναι ARV. θεραπναῖος καὶ θεραπναία καὶ θεραπναῖον PrRV, θεραμναῖος καὶ θεραμναία καὶ θεραμναῖον A. For other v.l. see Meineke. Phot. Pors. 85.7 has θεράπναι (not in Naber). Cf. θεράπνη./
θεραπνατίδεια	Hesych. (θ 335) ἐορτὴ παρὰ Λάκωσι /θεραπνατίδεια cod. H, but derived from θεραπνᾶτις. For ending -εια see Be II 303./
θεράπνη	As θεράπναι in e.g. EM 446.47, Paus. III 14.9 etc.
θεράποντα	Alc. 54
θέρμαις	(L) SEG 492.11
θέρος	("summer, harvest", one of the family of words from IE *gh ^w er, cf. θέρομαι, θερμός etc. and Skt. hāras "heat" etc.) Alc. 20.1 from Athen. X 416 D /Page suggests it should perhaps read σερ-./
θεσμός	See θεθμόν
θεσπεσίου	(From θεσπέσιος "divinely sounding, divinely uttered, from θεσ- (cf. θεός, θέσκελος etc.) + *σπετος (cf. ἄσπετος, ἐνι-σπεῖν from ἐνέπω etc., from root sek ^w -).) (L) IG 599.18
+θεσσαλώπας	Hesych. (θ 407) A 60 ἐναγισμός τις παρὰ Λάκωσι /Cod. H has θεσσαλῶπις ἐναγιασμός, but Schmidt reads θεσσαλιώτας, and Valesius, ἐναγισμός ("offering to the dead"). Latte takes θεσσ- from the poetic aorist θέσσαι "pray for" (*θεθ-σάσθαι)./
θέτωσαν	(θέντων from τίθημι) A 101 b (L) SEG 923.37

θέω	("run" from *θέω (cf. fut. θεύσομαι)) See σεῦν, σῆ
θεῶ	(θεοῦ) <u>A 25 c VIII, 74 a</u> (L) IG 312.7
θεῶ	(dual) <u>A 25 c VIII, 84</u> Plut. Apophth. Lac. 208 E p.112.18
θεῶν	<u>A 25 c VIII</u> (L) IG 260.6 [θε?]ων, 493.11, SEG 500.3. (M) IG 1376 B 1, 1498.12 [θε]ων, p. XVII 70, SEG 1024.3, REG 83 1970 Bull. 286. (H) II 27
θεῶν	<u>A 25 c VIII</u> (L) IG 497.18, 559.18, 589.12&13, 594.6, 602.7 θε[ε]ων, 608.7&8, 1179.9, 1242.5 -ων[v], SEG 922.9, 923.18&29. (M) IG 1390.24&26&28&39&88&91, SEG 984.6
θεωρίας	<u>A 25 c VIII</u> (L) IG 1176.3, SEG 471 (IG 12) 15 -ω[ρίας]
θεωροδόκος	("one who receives the θεωροῦ") <u>A 25 c VIII</u> (M) SEG 12 371.17 -κο[υ]
θεωροῦς	(M) SEG 12 371.16
θεωρόν	(L) IG 586.6 [θεω]ρόν, 587.4
θεωρός	(Buck, p.38.41.4, takes from *θεᾶ-φορός (from -ἡφορος), which >θεᾶρός in W Gr. (α + ο > α), but in Att.-Ion. no > εω/ω (quantitative metathesis). Chantraine etc. reject this because θεᾶ is a strictly Attic form, and because the word is related more to religious functions (θεός) rather than to spectacles.). See θεωροῦς, θεωροῦς, -ωρόν, -ωρών, -ωρώς
θεωρῶν	(L) IG 1145.28
θεωρώς	(θεωρούς) <u>A 74 b</u> (M) SEG 12 371.8
θεῶς	(θεοῦς) <u>A 25 c VIII, 74 b</u> (M) IG V ii 419.24 (Phigalea)
θηῦ	(From τέθημι) (L) SEG 13 261.10
θήγω	(From IE *dhāgō, cf. Arm. daku "axe".) See θάγοντας
θηέομαι	See θᾶέομαι
θήκας	(L) SEG 1 91.3 [θή]κ-
θήκατο	(ἐθήκατο from τέθημι) <u>A 98 a</u> (L) IG 455.7 -κ[ατο]
θηκεῖον	(= θηκίον, dimin. of θήκη) <u>A 6 c, 115</u> (L) IG 813.2 (θ)η-
θήκη	("chest, case, grave, tomb", root as τέθημι.) See θάκας, θήκας, θήκην
θήκην	(L) IG 821.3
θημῶν	("heap", deriv. of τέθημι) See σηνῶν
θήρ	(From IE *ghwēr-, cf. Lat. ferus(+ short vowel)) See θηρῶν

- θηρεύομεν (θηρεύομεν from θηρεύω) A 99 c Plut. Apophth. Lac. 234 D 43, II p.196.3-4
- θηρήτω (θηράτω from θηράω with α + ε > η.) A 24 b I (M) IG 1498.5
- θηρίον See σηρίον
- θηρίτας Hesych. (θ 529) ὁ 'Ενυάλιος παρὰ Λάκωσιν /Cf. Paus. III 19.8 θηρίταν δὲ ἐπονομάζουσιν ἀπὸ θηροῦς, ταύτην γὰρ τροφὸν εἶναι τοῦ 'Αρεως λέγουσι. τάχα δ' αὖ ἀκηκοότες παρὰ Κόλχων θηρίταν λέγουσιν, ἐπεὶ 'Ελληνές γε οὐκ ἔσασιν 'Αρεως τροφὸν θηρώ. But Pausanias himself explains it, ὅτι δὲ ἀνδρὶ χρὴ πολεμῶν καταστάντα ἐς μάχην οὐδὲν ἔτι ἔχειν ἥπιον. Wide, p.150, relates it to the place name θῆραι (either the well known island or the area on the upper level of Taygetus, Paus. III 20.5) and the hero name θηράς. Schwyzer, GG I 286, thinks it derived from *θερσ-, cf. Πηρεφόνεια from Περσεφόνεια etc. See also Schulze Q.E. 688 and Be II 315./
- θηροκτόνος (Cf. κτείνω) See σθηροκτόνε
- θηρῶν (From θήρ) Alc. 53 from Schol. T Hom. Il. 21.485, vi 364 Maass (Page suggests it should perhaps be σθηρῶν.)
- θησαυροῦ (M) IG 1390.91
- θησαυρόν (M) IG 1390.87
- θησαυρός (A technical term, perhaps borrowed, or it may be related to τύθημι.) See θησαυροῦ, -ρόν, -τοῦ, -ρῶν
- θησαυροῦ (M) IG 1390.94
- θησαυρῶν (M) IG 1390.89
- θήσει (From τύθημι) (L) IG 20 A 7
- θήσεῖ (θήσει fut. from τύθημι) A 102 b (H) I 136
- θιάσοισιν (θιάσοις) A 71 b, 74 c Alc. 98.1 from Strabo X 4.18, ii 410 Kramer, cf. foll.
- θίασον (Associations with the Dionysiac cult suggest a Cret. or Thraco-Phrygian origin.) (L) IG 1175.7. Cf. above.
- θυγγάνω (Probably from IE *dheigh-, cf. Lat. fingo, Skt. déhmi "fix by mortar" etc. The γ is usually explained by χ (from *gh) losing its aspiration after the nasal infix, cf. θάμβος from *θαφ-. The γ in the aorist θυγεῖν could have arisen from an extension of the unaspirated γ of the present. Or alternatively *θυχ- > *τιχ-, by dissimilation of the aspirates (cf. τυγχάνω from *dheugh-/dhugh-?), which could then > θυγ-, by a transfer of the aspirates.) See θύγης, σύγε, σιγῆν
- θύγης (From θυγγάνω) Alc. 58.2 from Hephaest. Ench. xii 6, p.42 Consbr. (cf. Apostol. Cent. IV 62 b, ii 322 L.-S. (θύγης))

- θήκελιν Hesych. (θ 588) τὴν γογγυλίδα ("turnip"). Λάκωνες /Schmidt reads θικέλιον, but Latte emends to θίκελιν as σέσελις "hartwort". The et. is unknown, (perhaps related to θίς?)/
- θιδ (θεοῦ) A 3 b, 9, 74 a (L) IG 1564.6 (Delos)
- θνησκ[...] (From θνήσκω?) (L) IG 1249.2
- θνήσκομεν (From θνήσκω) (L) IG 1188.3
- θνήσκουσα (" ") (L) IG 737.7 -ου[σα]
- θνήσκω See θανόντα, θνησκ[...], θνήσκομεν, θνήσκουσα, θνήσκων, τεθνάκαντι, τεθνάμεν, τεθναξοῦμαι
- θνήσκων (From θνήσκω) (L) IG 1186.10
- θνητοῦσιν (θνητοῦς) A 71 b, 74 c (L) SEG 26 456.4
- θόαξος Hesych. (θ 614) A 28 a III Ἀπόλλων.... [τῆς Λακωνικῆς] /θοάζω is "be seated", which, like θῶκος, comes from *θόφα- or *θωφα-, cf. θᾶκος from *θαφακος (see WL). So Apollo is here "seated" or "enthroned" as he is in the Laconian θόρναξ (see WL), for which reason τ. Λ. is transferred to this gloss from the following one./
- [[θοας]] Hesych. (θ 615) ὀξεύας. ταχεύας [[τῆς Λακωνικῆς]] ὀρμάς. ἡ ἡγεμῶν Αἰτωλίας (Δ 527) κτλ. /This must be related to θοάζω, but it is not relevant to Laconian, for τῆς Λ. is generally taken with the above./
- θοῦναις A 20 Alc. 98.1 from Strabo X 4.18, ii 410 Kramer /As cod. o. Page gives other versions such as φοῦνικες, φοῦνες, φθοῦναις./
- θοιναρμόστρια ("mistress of the banquet", a title found in Messenia from the 3rd century B.C. and in Imperial times in Laconia, but not elsewhere. Her functions included the administration of the festivals, certainly of Demeter, and possibly of other divinities as well, and she took a prominent part in their processions. At Andania she was assisted by the ὑποθοιναρμόστριαι. See JHS 32 1912 p.100 ff. and BSA 45 1950 p.279.) A 20 (L) IG 1511.3 [θοιναρ]μ-. (M) IG 1390.30, 1447.15, 1498.6&7-8. See also θοιναρμοστρίαι, -τριαν, -τρίας, θυναρμόστριαν, σειναρμόστρηα
- θοιναρμοστρίαι A 20 (M) IG 1447.10 θο[ιναρμ]οστρίαι &12
- θοιναρμόστριαν A 20 (L) IG 589.1 -σ[τρ]ιαν, 592.3 [θοινα]ρ-, 606.3 θοι[ν]α-, SEG add. 812 (IG 584) 5 -αρ[μόστριαν], SEG add. 812 a 6 [θοιναρμό]σ-. (M) IG 1498.11
- θοιναρμοστρίας (Gen.) A 20 (M) IG 1498.4 -σ[τρία]ς
- θοῦνας (Acc. pl.) A 20 (M) IG 1447.17 [θοῦ]νας

- θοῖνη (Probably from *θωι-νᾱ, cf. the old present θῶσθαι (Hesych. θ 1024 glosses θῶσθαι· δαίνυσθαι· θοινᾶσθαι· εὐωχεῖσθαι). Otherwise the et. is unknown.)
A 21 See θοῖναις, θοῖνας
- θολοειδής (θολός is a technical term) See σολοειδεῖ
- θοράτης Hesych. (θ 642) Ἀπόλλων παρὰ Λάκωσιν /θορᾶτις H:Musurus. Schmidt accepted the emendation, but also noted the possibility of θοράτας, cf. Μαλεάτας etc. Wide, p.90, relates Apollo θοράτης to Apollo θορνάκιος and to Apollo θοραῖος (Lycophron, Alex. 352). The Schol. Tzetzes to Lycophron describes θοραῖος as σπερμογόνος καὶ γεννητικός, which Wide relates to θορ- (θορεῖν, the aorist of θρώσκω). But see the following for a more likely explanation of θόρναξ./
- θόρναξ Hesych. (θ 647) A 49 ὑποπόδιον. ἡ ἱερὸν Ἀπόλλωνος ἐν τῇ Λακωνικῇ, ἀπὸ τε θόρνακος θορνάκιος Ἀπόλλων /ἀπὸ τεθόρνακος, θόρνακις· Ἀπόλλων is a separate gloss in the cod. Schmidt united and emended, cf. Hdt. I 69.4, Paus. III 10.8&11.1 (describing a very significant ἄγαλμα of Pythian Apollo in θόρναξ) and Steph. Byz. 315.10 (which has θόρναξ, ὅρος τῆς Λακωνικῆς, cf. Paus. II 36.1 and Schol. Theocr. XV 64). The root is *θρόναξ from IE *dher-, as in θρόνος, with transposition of the liquid./
- θοῶς A 28 d II (L) IG 732.2
- θραῖειν Hesych. (θ 677) A 3 e, 19 d λοιδορεῖν. Λάκωνες /θεραῖειν in codd. H and E (with v.l. ε for αι), emended by Vossius from the order in the Lexicon. Schmidt quotes Albertus, referring to δειριᾶν (in WL), but Latte takes this as a variation of θ 712 θρέειν· θροεῖν ("cry aloud")./
- θράνω (θράνου from θρᾶνος "rafter", from IE *dhreθ₂, cf. θρόνος from *dher-.) A 74 a Alc. 1.86
- θρασύν (T) REG 71 1958 Bull. 559
- +θρασύς? See Alc. 87 (e) from Ap. Dysc. Synt. δ 61, p.483 Uhlig, which has +κοθρασίων (κῶ θρασίων Bekker, Ahrens and Bergk; κ' ὁ θρασίων Hiller-Crusius and Diehl.) See also θρασύν
- θραύηι (From θραύω) (H) I 129
- θραυσεῖ (θραύσει fut. from θραύω) A 102 b (H) I 135
- θραύω See θραύηι, θραυσεῖ
- θρεπτόν A 43 (L) IG 787.2 θρε[π]τόν
- θρεπτός (Cf. τρέφω) A 43 (L) IG 1208.59. See also θρεπτόν, -τοῦ, -τούς

- θρεπτοῦ A 43 (L) IG 1170.10
- θρεπτοῦς A 43 (L) IG 1208.49
- θρεπτῶν A 43 (L) IG 1208.53
- θρέψαντος (From τρέφω) A 34.24 (L) IG 608.14
- θρησκεύαισιν (Hesych. has θρησκεῖα· σέβασμα; θρησκεύει· σέβεται κτλ.; and cf. θρήσκω· νοῶ and θράσκειν· ἀναμιμνήσκειν and possibly ἀθερές· ἀνόητον, ἀνόσιον.)
A 71 b, 72 b (L) SEG 683.7-8
- θριδακίσκας (θριδακίσκα is Lacon. for θριδακίνη "a lettuce". The et. is uncertain; perhaps it is pre-Greek, or Stromberg, Pflanzennamen 39, related it to θρίον "fig leaf". Popular et. wanted τρι- "three", and in Hippon. 135 τετρακίνη = θριδακίνη.) A 115 Alc. 94 from Athen. III 114 F
- θρίναξ ("three pronged agricultural fork", where, as above, θρι- may have developed from *tri- "three", with aspiration of the t, or from θρίον "fig leaf". Here the word designates a family group.) (H) I 5,98
- θρίξ (From *θριχ-) See τρύχας
- θριπόβρωτος Hesych. (θ 761) οἱ Λάκωνες σφραγῖσιν ("seals, signets") ἐχρῶντο ξύλοις ὑπὸ σπητῶν βεβρωμένοις, κατασημαινόμενοι ὁπότε βούλονται. Φιλοστέφανος δὲ φησι πρῶτον Ἡρακλέα χρησασθαι /κατασημαινομένου H:Valesius, φιλοστέφανοι δὲ φασὶν H:Musurus. Also the cod. has θριπόβρωτος, but Latte compares with θ 599 θιπόβρωτος καὶ θριπόβρωτος· ὁ ὑπὸ σπητῶν βεβρωμένος. (θρίψ is wood-worm, cf. ἔψ which is also "wood-worm", and κνίψ and σκνίψ, both "small creatures infesting trees". σῆς is "moth".)/
- θρῶναξ Hesych. (θ 808) A 34.26 κηφήν ("drone"). Λάκωνες /Fick, Wörterb. I 639, relates to θρηῖνος "dirge, lament", cf. Skt. dhṛāṇati "resound" etc. Chantraine also links these to τευθρήνη "wasp", from the reduplicated *τερ-θρη-./
- θυᾶν (θυῶν) A 72 a (L) IG 1564.2 (Delos) θυ[ᾶ]ν
- θύγατερ (L) SEG 26 464.1 -α[τερ]. Alc. 27.1 from Hephaest. Ench. vii 4, p.22 Consbr. (similar in Hephaest. IV 1 p.13 C, Syrian Comment. in Hermog. i 61.17 Rabe, Arsen. = Apostol. XI 94 a, ii 540 L.-S.); Alc. 28 from Schol. A Hom. Il. 13.588, ii 26 Di.; Alc. 43 from Ap. Dysc. Pron. 64 b, i 50 Schn.; (Alc.) 169 from Ap. Dysc. Pron. 68 b, p.54 Sch.)
- θυγατέρα (L) IG 499.2, 518.3, 582(SEG 811) 3, 577.2 [θυγα]τ-, 580.3 θ[υ]γ-, 588.3, 590.6, 593.4, 598.5, 600.3, 601.3, 607.2, 957 b 2, 1152.1, SEG 677.4, 686.4, 781.1, SMC 443. (M) IG 1457.2, 1479.4 -τέ[ρα], SEG 23 220 a 2, 221.2, 222.2 θυ[γατέρα]

θυγατέρες	(L) IG V II 159 B 6 (Tegea) (Buck No. 70)
θυγάτηρ	(IE word for "daughter", cf. Skt. duhitár- etc.) (L) IG 116.10, 1197.4, 1258.4, 1349.2. Alc. 57.1 from Plut. Quaest. Conv. iii 10.3, 659 b (similar in Plut. Aet. Phys. 24, 918 A (θύγατερ), Plut. De Fac. in Orbe Lun. 25, 940 A); Alc. 64.2 from Plut. de Fort. Rom. 4 ii 2, 318 A. See also θύγατερ, -τέρα, -τέρες, θύγατρα, θυγατρύ, -τρός, συγάτηρ
θύγατρα	(With the weak grade, in contrast to θυγατέρα.) (L) IG 540.10, 599.18
θυγατρύ	(L) IG 1176.3, 1252.2, 1257.3
θυγατριδῆν	("granddaughter") (M) IG 1394.4-5 θυγ[ατριδ]ῆν
θυγατριδοῦς	("grandson", in the genitive, see BSA 47 p.121, from *θυγατριδεύς) (L) SEG 677.3
θυγατρός	(L) IG 478.6 [θυγα]τ-, 534.11 -δ[ς], 597.9, 726.1, SEG 776.6
θύειν	(From θύω) (M) SEG 23 206.14
θυέλλαις	(Related to θύω "rage, seethe". The suffix is the same as in ἄελλα.) (L) IG 599.27 [θυέλλ]α-
θύεν	(θύειν from θύω) <u>A 4 a, 11 a, 25 b I ii, 109 a i</u> (L) IG 1316.4
θύεσθαι	(From θύω) (M) IG 1390.65
θυέτωσαν	(θυόντων from θύω) <u>A 101 b</u> (L) SEG 923.28
θυή	("burnt sacrifice" - see L&S suppl.) See θυᾶν
θυλακίζειν	Hesych. (θ 848) τὸ ἀπαιτεῖν τι ἐπόμενον μετὰ θυλάκου. Ταραντιῖνοι (Kaibel p.208.116) /Cf. θαυλακίζειν in WL. θύλακος is "sack, bag".
θύμα	(M) IG 1427.12. See also θύματα, -μάτων, σύματος
θύματα	(M) IG 1390.33&66&70&72&73
θυμάτων	(L) REG 86 Bull. 195 No. 3.1. (M) IG 1390.64&65&86&95
θυμέλαις	("place for sacrifice"(θύω), so "raised stage, seat". θυμέλη has a short υ, and the suffix μελ- as in πῦρ μελή etc.) (L) IG 734.4
θυμελικοῦς	(L) SEG 468.22 -λ[ικο]ῦς
θυμελικός	("theatrical") See θυμελικοῦς, -λικούς, -λικῶν
θυμελικούς	(L) SEG 923.25
θυμελικῶν	(L) SEG 923.18-19

θυμιατήριον	("censer") (L) SEG 923.5
θυμῶν	(θυμῶν from θυμός. This is usually related to Skt. dhumā-, Lat. fumus, Ch. Sl. dymŭ, especially as θυμιάω "burn so as to produce smoke" supposes a *θυμός "smoke". Chantraine, however, notes the possibility of a derivation from θυῶ "seethe, rage".) <u>A 9</u> (L) IG 1562.2 (Olympia) [θυ]μῶν
θυναρμόστριαν	(θυλιναρμόστριαν) <u>A 14 a</u> (L) IG 583.4, 596.5 -α(ρ)μ-
θύοντες	(From θύω) (M) IG 1390.86&87
θύρας	(From θύρα, an old IE word for "door" (from *dhur-/dhwer-) cf. Skt. dūr-.) (L) SEG 923.36
θυρεατικοί	Hesych. (θ 938) <u>A 25 a II, 34.25</u> στέφανοι τινες παρὰ Λακεδαιμονίοις Cf. Athen. XV 678 b θυρεατικοί· οὕτω κάλονται τινες στέφανοι παρὰ Λακ., ὡς φησι Σοσύβιος (J 595 F 5) ἐν τοῖς περὶ θυσίων, φιλίνους αὐτοῦς φάσκων νῦν ὀνομάζεσθαι, ὄντας ἐκ φοινίκων. φέρειν δ' αὐτοῦς ὑπόμνημα τῆς ἐν θυρέαι γενομένης νύκτας τοῦς προστάτας τῶν ἀγομένων χορῶν ἐν τῇ ἐορτῇ ταύτῃ, ὅτε καὶ τὰς Γυμνοπαιδικὰς ἐπιτελοῦσιν.
θυρώ	("furnish with doors") See τεθυρωμένα
θυρσαδόδῶν	(Schol. "ἀντὶ τοῦ θυρσαζουσῶν", from θυρσάζω "to bear or brandish a thyrsus" (a borrowed word).) <u>A 9, 38 a ii, 57 b, 62 c, 72 a, 108</u> Ar. Lys. 1313 (Rogers gives -δῶν, OCT etc. have -ωδῶν)
θύσαντες	(From θύω) (L) SEG 923.30 [θ]ύ- & 31
θυσάντω	(θυσάντων 3rd pl. imperat. from θύω.) <u>A 101 a</u> (M) IG 1390.33
θύσει	(From θύω) (L) IG 364.8
θυσία	See θυσίαι, -ίαις, -ίαν, -ιᾶν, -ίας
θυσιάζειν	(From θυσιάζω) (L) SEG 923.31
θυσιαζόντων	(" ") (M) IG 1390.88
θυσιάζω	("sacrifice") See θυσιάζειν, -αζόντων, -άσαι
θυσίαι	(Nom. pl.) (M) IG 1390.39&75
θυσίαις	(M) IG 1390.74, SEG 23 208.8
θυσίαν	(M) IG p. XI 143, SEG 12 371.9
θυσιᾶν	(θυσίων) <u>A 72 a</u> (M) IG 1390.85&184, SEG 23 206.8&18&20

- θυσίας (Acc. pl.) (L) SEG 949.3 [θυ]σ-. (M) IG 1390.9
- θυσιάσαι (From θυσιάζω) (L) SEG 923.30
- θύσουσιν (θύσουσι from θύω) A 71 b (L) SEG 923.31
- θύω (From IE *dhu-yo "to produce smoke" (see Benveniste, IE Language and Society p.486), cf. Lat. suf-fio "to expose to smoke, fumigate".) See θύειν, θύεν, θύεσθαι, θυέτωσαν, θύοντες, θύσαντες, θυσάντω, θύσει, θύσουσιν
- θωστήρια (Cf. Hesych. θ 1025 θωστήρια· εὐαχητήρια καὶ ὄνομα [ἐορτῆς] (add. by Reiske, cf. Schol. to Alc. θωστηρια εορτ[η]). From *θωλ-, cf. the old present θῶσθαι (see L&S) and θούνη (in WL)) A 20 Alc. 1.81

I

- ἰαίνει (From ἰαίνω "warm, cheer") Alc. 59(a) 2 from Athen.
xiii 600 F
- ἰανογ[λ]εφάρων ("dark eyed". The second element = βλεφάρων, cf. γλεφάρων in WL. ἰανο- was originally thought to come from Homeric ἑανός (Schol. Il. 18.613 glosses it as μαλακοῦ, λεπτοῦ, λαμπροῦ, see Wilamowitz, Hermes 32 1897 256 note). But Taillardat, Rev. de Phil. 27 1953 131 ff., noted a fragment of Hesiod (printed in the Transactions and Proceedings of Am. Phil. Assoc. 53 1922 133)]ντο παρ' ἱπποθον ἰανοφρυ, and compared this to κυάνοφρυς "dark browed" (Theocr. III 18, XVII 53). So here he wants to read ἰανογ[λ]εφάρων "dark-eyed", and in the 2 following glosses he wants ἰανοκρήδεμνος and ἰανόχροα, denying that they are specifically Laconian.) A 47 a Alc. 1.69
- [[ἰανοκρήδεμνος]] (Alc.) 177 = Hesych. (ι 60) ἰοῦς ὁμοιον τὸ ἐπικράνισμα..
/See note to above./
- [[ἰανόχροα]] (Alc.) 177 = Hesych. (ι 61) ἰανόχροα· λεπτά
/ἰανοκροτον in cod. p. See ἰανογ[λ]εφάρων with note./
- Ἰανουαρίων (The month) (M) IG 1431.42
- ἰαρά (ἰερά from ἱερός) A 3 d I (L) IG 1127.2 ἰα[ρά] & 3
ἰα[ρα?], 1282.2 (or may be ἰαρασα[μένα])
(L) SEG 22 306.2
- ἱαράι (ἱεράι from adj. ἱερός) A 3 d I, 37 b i (H) I 128,137
- ἱαράν (ἱεράν from adj. ἱερός) A 3 d I, 37 b i (H) I 32,49,
55,61,138
- ἰαράς (ἱεράς from adj. ἱερός) A 3 d I (M) IG 1470.5
[ἰαρά]ς
- ἰαρασαμένα (ἱαρασαμένη from ἱεράομαι)* A 3 d I (L) IG 1283.2
-α[μένα] (or may be just ἰαρά Σα.)
- ἰαρέος (ἱερέως from ἱερεύς) A 3 d I, 25 c II i, 81 a
(M) IG 1471.1
- ἱαρεύς (ἱερεύς) A 3 d I (L) IG 1002.1, 1096 -εῦ[ς]
- ἱαρεύς (ἱερεύς) A 3 d I (L) IG 649.9, 711.1, 1329.1
- ἱαρέων (ἱερέων) A 3 d I, 25 c VIII (L) IG 689.1
- ἱαρο[...] (ἱερο[...]) A 3 d I (L) SEG 951.1
- ἱαροῦ (From adj. ἱερός) A 3 d I On tiles (L) IG 866.1, 1515
e -ο[ῖ]
- ἱαρῶι (ἱερῶι from ἱερόν "temple") A 3 d I, 9 (L) IG
1110.15 [ῖ]αρῶ[ι]

ἱερομνημόνων	(ἱερομνημόνων)* <u>A 3 d I</u> (M) SEG 974.20 -vw[v]
ἱερόν	(ἱερόν from ἱερός) <u>A 3 d I</u> Alc. 124.1 from Schol. Hom. Od. 3.171 = An. Par. Cramer iii 433.17 (similar in Eust. Od. 1462.46. All of these give ἱερόν, but Page follows Buttman with ἱερόν.)
ἱερόν	(ἱερόν) <u>A 3 d I, 37 b i</u> (M) Schwyzer 68 a (SEG 993) 1 (this could be adj. or noun). (H) I 66.73 (noun)
ἱερός	(ἱερός) <u>A 3 d I</u> (L) IG 1338.1 [hι]α-, SEG 22 307 (IG 1223 gives ἡρ[ως]). (M) IG 1356.1&1 -ρ[ός], 1362 f hια[ρ]ό[ς]
ἱερός	(ἱερός) <u>A 3 d I</u> Alc. 26.4 from Antigon. Caryst. Mir. xxiii (27), p.8 Keller (similar in Phot. s.v. ὄρνις, Athen. ix 374 D. All these have εἵαρος, but Page follows Hecker with ἱερός.)
ἱερόφωνοι	(ἱεροφωνοι) <u>A 3 d I</u> Alc. 26.1 (Barker suggests ἱμερόφωνοι, but Page compares with Theogn. 761, Aesch. Suppl. 696 and Ag. 245 etc.)
ἱέρρευσ	(ἱερέως) <u>A 3 d I, 3 e, 35 e, 66 b i</u> (L) IG 1055.1
ἱεραῶν	(ἱεραῶν from ἱερός) <u>A 3 d I 37 b i</u> (H) I 16,64,71,76
ἱεραῶς	(ἱερούς from ἱερός) <u>A 3 d I, 37 b i, 74 b</u> (H) I 8,12,13,67,74,85,98, II 6,66
ἱατορία	See ἱητορίας
ἱατρεύοντα	(From ἱατρεύω) (L) IG 1245.7
ἱατρεύσειν	(" ") (L) IG 1145.30
ἱατρεύσων	(" ") (L) IG 1145.11
ἱατρεύω	See ἱατρεύοντα, ἱατρεύσειν, ἱατρεύσων
ἱατρόν	(L) IG 1176.5
ἱατρός	(L) IG 159.32, 179.9, 1145.9 -τ[ρ]ός, 1199.2, see also ἱατρόν, ἱάτρων
ἱάτρων	(L) IG 1119.3
ἱάτωρ	(= ἱατρός "healer") <u>A 114 c</u> Alc. 1.89
ἱδᾶν	(ἱδεῖν from εἶδω "see") <u>A 4 a, 11 a, 25 b I ii, 34.27, 35 b 109 a i</u> (L) SEG 652 (SEG 26 464) 3
ἱδίαι	(dat.) (L) IG 607.6, 1191.1, 1257.3, 1524.28, SEG 922.18
ἱδία	(L) IG p. VIII 90
ἱδία	(Dat. ἱδίαι) <u>A 35 b</u> (H) I 67

- ἰδέαν (L) IG 4.7, 6.3 ἰδ[έαν], 581.4, 588.4, 959.7, 961.8, 963.6, 1144.8, 1146.3&15&30, 1152.1, (M) IG 1393.7
- ἰδέαν (ἰδέαν) A 35 b (H) I 13,32,49,55,56,59,62,74, II 21,25
- ἰδέας (Gen. sing.) (L) IG 1145.23. (M) IG 1361.19 ἰδ[έα]ς, P. XI 125, cf. ἰδέης
- ἰδέας (Acc. pl.) (M) IG 1432.32
- ἰδέης (L) IG 733.6, 960.3, cf. ἰδέας (gen.) (-έης is the Ionic form)
- ἰδέοις (L) IG 1146.17, SEG 13 261.8
- ἰδέον (L) IG 405.4 -ο[ν], 516.6 [ἰδ]ε-, 569.3, 662.2, 958.7, 971.12 [ἰδ]ε-, 1169.4, 1178.4, 1240.11, 1243.5, 1244.5, 1245.4, 1259.4 [ἰ]δ-, SEG 779.4, 851.3. (M) IG 1360.11
- ἰδέος (From *ῥηδέος, cf. Arg. ῥηδεέστας, Buck No. 83.7, VI B.C.) See ἰδέαι, ἰδέα, ἰδέαν, ἰδέας (gen. s.), ἰδέας (acc. pl.), ἰδέης, ἰδέοις, ἰδέον, ἰδέου, ἰδέους, ἰδέω, ἰδέω, ἰδέων
- ἰδέου (M) SEG 207.19
- ἰδέους (L) IG 962.39
- ἰδέω (ἰδέου) A 74 a (L) IG 738.4
- ἰδέω (L) IG 774.2, 812.2
- ἰδέων (L) IG 233.5, 378 c, 490.8, 519.3 (see SEG 811.7) [ἰ]δ-, 522.1, 693.1, 1144.3&7, 1151.3, 1167.12, SEG 894 add. a (d) 3, SEG 23 305.3. (M) IG 1354.7, 1370.9, 1449.10, SEG 974.8, 995.3
- ἰδωτῶν (ἰδωτῶν) A 72 a (L) IG 1146.43
- ἰδώτας (Acc. pl.) (M) IG 1432.6
- ἰδώτης See ἰδωτῶν, ἰδώτας, cf. also ἰδώτης
- ἰδώτης (From ἰδώτης (fem. of ἰδώτης), usually declined with a dental, giving gen. -εδος etc., but here with the ε-stem.) A 80 a (M) IG 1390.17
- ἰδωτῆς (L) IG 21 col. II 4
- ἰδμεν (εἰδέμεν from εἶδω/οἶδα) A 34.27, 109 b iii Alc. 4 fr. 3.4 from P. Oxy. 2388 ἰδμεν.[..
- ἰδοιμ' (ἰδοιμ' from εἶδω "see") A 34.27 Alc. 3.79 from P. Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii
/Page notes that it could read ἰδοι μ'./

ἴδουμες	(ἴδουμεν from εἶδω/οἶδα "know") <u>A 34.27, 99 c</u> (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 434.12
ἰδρύσατο	(From ἰδρύω. This must be related to ἔζομαι (IE *sed-), but how the ἰ- developed is not certain.) (L) IG 599.7. (M) IG p. XVII 68
ἠλέντας	(ἰέντας from ἵημι) <u>A 37 b i</u> (L) SEG 26 461.12 -τ[ας]
ἰερά	(Adj.) (L) IG 1129.2, 1221.1, 1346.1, SEG 923.16. (M) IG 1390.26&30&39&88, 1480.2, SEG 974.22
ἰεραῖ	(L) SEG 923.27. (M) IG 1390.10&13&19&20&23&29&31, +1498.6
ἰεραῖς	(L) IG 1511.16, SEG 923.28. (M) IG 1498.5
φλέρακος	(ἰερακος from ἰέραξ, cf. Hesych. β 461 βεῖρακες· ἰέρακες, so probably from *φῑραξ. This suffix in -ᾱκ is found in other bird names e.g. the Hesychian βάρβαξ (a Libyan bird)) <u>A 35 b</u> Alc. 82.2 from Athen. 373 D (which reads ἰέρ-. Page, in Alc. gives φτέρ-, with φ, but suggests it should perhaps be φῑάρ-)
ἰεράν	(M) IG p. XI 123&134
ἰεράν	(ἰεράων) <u>A 72 a</u> (M) IG 1390.1&96&117
ἰεράομαι	See ἱερασσάμενα, ἱερασσάμεναν
ἰεράς	(L) SEG 923.32. (M) IG 1390.5&7&32, 1498.9
ἰεράς	(M) SEG 982.6
ἱερασσάμεναν	(ἱερησάμενην from ἱεράομαι)** (M) SEG 23 215.9 -α[μ]έν[αν], 217.6-7
ἱερατεύσαντες	See ἱερατεύσαντες
ἱερατεύσας	(" ") (M) SEG 995.2
ἱερατεύσασαν	(" ") (M) SEG 23 214.1 -εύ[σασαν], 216.4
ἱερατεύω	See ἱερατεύσας, -τεύσασαν, ἱερατεύσαντε, -τες
ἱερέᾱ	(From ἱερεύς) <u>A 25 a II, 81 b</u> (L) IG 469.5, 500.5, 529.3, 537.5, 559.2 [ἱερέ]α &6&13, 560.2, 1172.5, 1179.7. (M) IG p. XVII 132
ἱέρεα	(ἱέρεια) <u>A 15, 25 a I</u> (M) IG 1390.31
ἱέρεαν	(ἱέρειαν) <u>A 15, 25 a I</u> (M) IG 1390.97&97
ἱερέας	(ἱερείας - gen. sing.) <u>A 15, 25 a II</u> (M) IG 1390.29

- ἱέρεια A 114 a (L) IG 116.10, 209.2 -p[εια], 249.2.
(M) IG 1396.3 ἱέ[ρεια], 1414.3, see also ἱέρεια, ἱέρειαν, ἱερέας (gen. s.), ἱέρειαν, ἱερέας (gen. s.) ἱέρια, ἱέριαν
- ἱέρειαν (L) IG 586 (SEG 813) 4, 589.6 -ε(ι)αν, 602.3.
(M) IG 1458.4, SEG 23 215.7, 217.4-5
- ἱερέας (gen.) (L) IG 607.28 -εῖ[ας], 1171.13
- ἱερελοσύνα (The nearest in L&S is ἱερεωσύνη "priesthood", but ἱερελοσύνη "the office of priestess" is of a standard form.)* (L) IG 1114.21, see also ἱερελοσύναν
- ἱερελοσύναν (ἱερελοσύνην, cf. above)* (L) IG 1114.25, SEG 679.5 ἱ[ερελοσύ]ναν
- ἱερεῖς (From ἱερεύς) (L) IG 233.3 [ἱ]ερ-, 1144.24, 1146.55
- ἱερέος (ἱερέως) A 25 c II i, 81 a (M) IG 1467.1 [ἱερ]έος, 1468.4, 1472.1, SEG 972.1, SEG 23 209.1 ἱερ[έ]ος, REG 83 1970 Bull. 286
- ἱερεῦρ (ἱερεύς) A 39 (L) IG 305.4
- ἱερεύς (L) IG 36.7 [ἱ]ερ-, 40.10, 109.5 [ἱερεύ]ς, 209.3, 650.2, 996.1 ἱε[ρεῦς], 998 b, partially or complete in the first line of IG 1001, 1003, 1008, 1016, 1020, 1025, 1028, 1031, 1034, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1045, 1046, 1051, 1062, 1063, 1067, 1070, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1092, 1094, 1095, 1100, 1102, 1105 (with other examples in the Athens Museum 8102), also in IG 1236.1&4&6 -εῦς, SEG 492.2, 846.1 -p[εῦς], 906.1, 907 c&d [ἱερε]ῦς.
(M) IG 1374.1&2 [ἱε]ρε[ῦς], 1384.1, 1390.7&28&82&88, 1427.12 -ε[ῦς], 1449.7&7, 1450.10. See also εἱρεῦς, ἱαρέος, ἱαρεῦς, ἡλαρεῦς, ἡλαρέων, ἱάρρευος, ἱερέα, ἱερεῖς, ἱερέος, ἱερεῦρ, ἱερεῦσιν, ἱερέως, ἱερῆ, ἱρεῦς
- ἱερεῦσιν (ἱερεῦσι) A 71 b (L) IG 1144.28
- ἱερέως A 26 a II (L) IG 497.11, 525.10, 530.9, 1022.1, 1024.1 ἱ[ερέως], 1026.1, 1318.9, SEG 849 (IG 614) 1&1 [ἱε]ρέ[ως]?, 923.33. (M) IG 1469.1, REG 83 1970 Bull. 286
- ἱερῆ (cf. ἱερέα from ἱερεῦς) A 25 a IV, 81 b (M) IG 1390.5&96, SEG 972.13
- ἱέρια (ἱέρεια) A 13 a (L) IG 1068.1
- ἱέριαν (ἱέρειαν) A 13 a (L) IG 577.2
- ἱερυτεύσαντε (ἱερατεύσαντε, dual pple from ἱερυτεύω "serve as priest".) A 84, 116 b (M) IG 1442.4
- ἱερυτεύσαντες (ἱερατεύσαντες, pple from ἱερατεύω.) A 116 b (M) SEG 23 220 a 1 (from Daux BCH 94 1970 p.621)

ἱερόθυστα	(From ἱερόθυτος) (M) IG 1390.23
ἱεροθύται	(L) IG 4.22, 141.1 [ἱ]ερ-. (M) IG 1390.29, 1467.4, 1468.11, 1469.4, REG 83 1970 Bull. 286
ἱεροθύτης	("sacrificing priest") (L) IG 38.5, SEG 499.14, 620.2-3, see also ἱεροθύται
ἱεροῦ	(From ἱερός) Tiles - Artemis Orthia, IG 864.1, 865.2, - New, SEG 880 A & B [ἱ]εροῦ. (M) IG 1390 passim, SEG 23 215.2, 216.1, 217.1 [ἱερ]ο[ῦ]
ἱερῶ	(ἱερῶν from ἱερόν) <u>A 9</u> (L) IG 1111.37
ἱεροῦς	(From ἱερός) (L) IG 497.20, 1511.8 [ἱ]ερ-. (M) IG 1390.70&115
ἱερομνάμων	(ἱερομνήμων)* (L) IG 65.25
ἱερομνήμονες	(L) IG 168.3 [ἱερ]ο-
ἱερομνήμων	(L) IG 189.3 -μν[ήμων], see also ἱερομναμόνων, ἱερομνάμων, ἱερομνήμονες
ἱερόν	(From ἱερός) (L) SEG 923.37. (M) IG 1390.96
ἱερόν	(Noun) (L) IG 4.16 [ἱ]ερ-, 5.15, 26.14, 931.37 [ἱ]ερ-, 932.14, 961.22, 962.36, 965.19, 966.26 -ρ[ῶ]ν, 1113.10, 1114.19, 1144.3&21&26&35, 1146.54, 1227.6, 1336.18&22, SEG 949.7, SEG 12 371.5. (M) IG 1370.25, 1390.80, 1429.27 -ρῶ[ν], 1431.38 ἱ[ερόν], SEG 12 371.12&14, see also ἱαρῶν, ἱαρών, ἱερῶν, ἱεροῦ, ἱερῶν, ἱερῶν, ἱρόν
ἱερονείκην	(ἱερονίκην) <u>A 7</u> (L) IG 539.5 -νε[ί]κην
ἱερονείκης	(ἱερονίκης) <u>A 7</u> (L) IG 168.6, 523.2 -νε[ί]κης]
ἱερονίκαν	(ἱερονίκην)* (L) IG 668.2
ἱερονίκην	(L) SEG 806 add. a 5
ἱερονίκης	("conqueror in the games") See ἱερονείκην, -νείκης, -νίκαν, -νίκην
ἱερόν πόλεμον	Hesych. (ι 317) ὃν ἐπολέμησαν Λακεδαιμόνιοι πρὸς Φωκέας ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἐν Δελφοῖς ἱεροῦ. ἐβοήθησαν δὲ Φωκεῦσιν Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ παρέδωκαν τὸ ἱερόν. /cf. EM 469.22. Also Schol. Ar. Av. 556 says that there were actually 2 sacred wars, one between the Athenians and Boeotians and the other mentioned by Hesych. (although some writers apparently thought that the Lacedaemonians were involved in both of them)./
ἱεροποιέ	(Voc. from ἱεροποιός) (L) IG 771.2 [ἱερ]ο-

- +ἰηγορεῖν Lac. infinitive form. ἔγρηγορα has been substituted for *γη-γορα (cf. Skt. jagara), probably under the influence of the aorist ἐγρέσθαι. How ἰη- arose, or why it should be Lac., is unexplained./
- ἰημι (The IE root could be either *sē or *yē, with the present coming from the reduplicated form.) See ηλέντας
- ἰητορίης (An Ionic form of ἱατορίας) (L) IG 730.15
- ἰκα (From ἰξ = ἰψ "woodworm" - its origin is obscure.)
A 71 a Alc. 93.1 from Ammon. de Diff. p.64 Nickau
- ἱκανά (L) IG 1146.19. (M) IG 1390.108
- ἱκάνει (From ἱκάνω) (L) IG 455.10 -ε[ι]
- ἱκανόν (L) IG 19.12
- ἱκανός (With the same root as ἰκω, this is a verbal adjective in -ανος, from *-no-.) See ἱκανά, ἱκανόν
- ἱκάνω See ἱκάνει
- ἑξήκω (εἰκοσι from IE *dwi-kmti, cf. Lat. vīginti. The *dwi- element gave δύο, Lat. bis etc. and *kmti is probably from *(d)kmt, cf. *dekṃ giving δέκα. For Attic εἰκοσι see the word in the WL.) A 35 b, 40 b, 88 1 (L) IG 1 B 6 ἑ[ξ]κ-. (H) I 37,45,81,83,84,139,171, II 33,40. See also ἑξήκω
- ἑκατὶδύειον ("20 feet broad", this refers to a particular division.)
A 35 b, 40 b, 88 1 (H) II 18,37,42,77. See also ἑκατὶδέω, ἑκατὶδέω
- ἑκατὶδέω (The Attic form would have εἰκοσι as well as the -ου ending.) A 35 b, 40 b, 74 a, 88 1 (H) II 23,44,45,51, 63,66,74,80,84,87,91,93,97,99,103
- ἑκατὶπέδον ("20 foot" sc. road. Similar Attic compounds would have the εἰκοσι form.) A 35 b, 40 b, 88 1 (H) I 62,76, II 44. See also ἑκατὶπέδον, ἑκατὶπέδω
- ἑκατὶπέδω (Cf. above. Attic would have the -ου ending.)
A 35 b, 40 b, 74 a, 88 1 (H) II 72
- ἑκῆ (ἑκη subj. from ἑκω) A 4 a, 37 b i, 106 a (L) IG V ii 159 A 2 (Tegea) (according to Buck No. 70)
- ἑκελον (Poetic εἰκελον) A 13 a (L) IG 960.5
- ἑκέτις (Fem. of ἑκότης, cf. ἑκω/ἑκνέομαι.) Alc. 3.81 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii [ἑ]κ-
- ἑκκος? (ἑκκος) A 37 d, 47 a EM 474.12 has ἑκκος, emended by Gaisford from ἑκκος, because it is written similarly

- ἔκκος cont. in Cramer I p.209.2, Hesychius s.v. etc., although Cramer p.214.31 has ἔκκος. None of these ascribes the word to a particular dialect, but it certainly appeared as a name in Tarentine, see Paus. VI 10 5, Plato Leg. VIII p.839 E and Protag. p.316 D (+ Schol.), Τάρας (ἔκκος), Aelian VH XI 3 etc. But note that it also occurred elsewhere too, e.g. at Epidaurus, Paus. VI 9.6
- ἑκόννα (εἰκόννα) A 13 a (M) IG p. XVII 69
- ἑκρία (τὰ ἑ. "platform, stage, benches", a technical term whose et. is unknown.) (L) SEG 923.36
- +ἑκτεν Hesych. (ἑ 509) A 16 a, 25 c III, 64 I b
κρατεῖς. Ἀδάκωνες
/Schmidt suggested ἑκτεν = ἑκτεο, while Latte has ἑκτεν. ἐκράτεις./
- ἑκω See ἑκῆ, ἑκωμες
- ἑκωμες (ἑκωμεν from ἑκω) A 99 c Plut. Apophth. Lac. 232 E 5, II p.189.21
- ἑλᾶος (Ep. & Lyr. form (see Leon. A.P. VI 334), cf. Att.-Ion. ἑλεως, Cret. ἑλεος, Aeol. ἑλλαος.) A 26 a II
See ἑλέφοι, ἑλεον
- ἑλαρώτατα (Cf. above) (M) SEG 23 206.20
- ἑλέφοι (ἑλάω/ἑλέω) A 4 a, 9, 35 e, 37 b i (L) IG 1562.2
(Olympia) ἑλέφο[ι] (Buck No. 68)
- +ἑλεον (ἑλεων) A 9, 25 c VIII, 26 a II (L) IG 947.2 -o[v]
- ἑλη (Throughout Greece this meant "band, troop" of men (εἰλέω), especially of soldiers, but at Sparta it was used for a "subdivision of the ἀγέλα".) See e.g. Xen. RL 2.11; Plut. Lyc. 16.13, III.2 p.27.7. Cf. also βειλαρμοστᾶς
- ἑμάτια A 11 e II, 13 a (L) IG 1146.26
- ἑμάτιον (A dimin. of εἶμα, cf. Ion. εἰμάτιον, Dor. ἡμάτιον (SEG 9 13.15 Cyrene IV B.C.)) A 11 e II, 13 a
See εἰματίους, εἰμάτιον, ἑμάτια
- ἑμεν (ἑέναι from εἶμι) A 109 b iii Alc. 3.8 from P.Oxy. 2387
- ἑμερον (From ἑμερος, whose et. is uncertain.) Alc. 27.2 from Hephaest. Ench. vii 4, p.22 Consbr. (similar in Syrian Comment. in Hermog. i 61.14 Rabe, which gives ἑρῶν ἑρῶν in Syr. V. Cf. also Arsen. = Apostol. XI 94 a, ii 540 L.-S.)
- ἑμερτάν (ἑμερτήν from ἑμερτός "longed for, desired", cf. above.) Alc. 55 from Strabo VIII 3.8, ii 111 Kramer (similar in Eust. II. 305.34). Cf. foll.

- ἡμερτόν (L) SEG 26 456.3, cf. above
- ἡπεράτορα (M) IG 1454.3, cf. ἡπεράτορα
- ἡν' (ἡνα) A 69 a I (L) IG 18 A 6, SEG 948 (IG 1331) 14
- ἡνα (L) IG 18 A 2, 728.5, 1146.28, 1208.23&46, 1524.46, SEG 468.24, 923.38, 948 (IG 1331) 10, REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.5. (M) IG 1370.14 ἡ[να]. See also ἡν'
- ἡπεράτορα (ἡπεράτορα) A 48 a ii (L) IG 380.4 ἡν[π]ερ-
- ἡξ See ἡκα
- ἡζο For ἡζο = the pronoun αὐτοῦ, see ἡζο
- +ἡοῦσ' (ἡοῦσα from εἰμι?) A 108 Alc. 3.80 [ἡο]ῦσ' from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii
- ἡομεσ (ἡομεν from εἰμι) A 99 c Alc. 5 fr. 2 col. i 13 from P.Oxy. 2390 Commentarii Fragmenta
- +ἡόν (M) IG 1390.126 has the doubtful reading τόν γ' ἡόν ἐνιαυτόν. This is accepted by Buck, p.94.114, but see also ἐνγύον
- ἡόν (ἡών/ῶν from εἰμί) A 3 b, 9, 25 c VIII (L) IG 213.50 &54&57&60&63
- ἡός ("sagitta". It probably comes from *ἡσf-ός, cf. Skt. īṣu.) See ἡῶ
- ἡουλον (a) (From ἡουλος "down, first growth of whiskers and beard". Frisk suggests that it comes from *ἡλ-ἡολνος - related to οὔλος "woolly", εἰλέω "twist" etc.) A 11 f II (M) IG 1355.8
- ἡουλον (b) See ἀνόστεος
- ἡπναστιά Hesych. (ἡ 771) γαστήρ παρὰ Ταραντίνους (Kaibel 117) /ἡπνασία H:Latte, taking γαστήρ as a sausage baked in an oven (ἡπνός)./
- ἡπνεύταν (ἡπνύτην)* A 7 (L) IG 363.18, cf. foll.
- ἡπνύτας (ἡ. ἄρτους - "bread baked in the oven" (ἡπνός).) Athen. iv 139 B
- ἡπαγρέται A 114 c Xen. RL IV 3 has Αἰροῦνται τούνυν αὐτῶν οἱ ἑφοροὶ ἐκ τῶν ἀκμαζόντων τρεῖς ἄνδρας· οὗτοι δὲ ἡπαγρέται καλοῦνται. τούτων δ' ἕκαστος ἄνδρας ἑκατὸν καταλέγει, διασαφηνύζων, ὅτου ἕνεκα τοὺς μὲν προτιμᾷ, τοὺς δὲ ἀποδοκιμάζει, (similar in Eustath. Il. 727.24). In Xen. Hell. III 3.9 the ephors tell Cinadon to get his orders from the πρεσβύτατον τῶν ἡπαγρετῶν. Archyt.

- ἵππαγρέται cont. ap. Stob. 4.1.138 (Hense) says τοῦ δὲ ἔφοροι τᾶς ὀλιγαρχίας, ἵππαγρέται δὲ καὶ κόροι τᾶς δαμοκρατίας. Thuc. IV 38 has the word, taken by Gomme etc. as a proper name, on the same lines as Ἰππαρχος, Πρόξενος etc. Hesych. ι 776 has ἵππαγρέτας· ἀρχὴ ἐπὶ τῶν ἐπιλέκτων ὀπλιτῶν, with no mention of the Laconians, and cf. Phot. Pors. 109.18 (not in Naber). See also Appendix 3, p.649.
- ἵππάκη Hesych. (ι 779) Σκυθικὸν βρῶμα ἐξ ἵππου γάλακτος. οἱ δὲ ὀξύγαλα ἵππειον, ὡς χρῶνται Σκύθαι. πίνεται δὲ καὶ ἐσθίεται πηγνύμενον, ὡς θεόπομπος ἐν τρίτῳ αὐτοῦ λόγῳ. καὶ μάνδραν ("enclosed space, fold, byre" - Schmidt reads μάνδρα) ἵππων παρὰ Λάκωνιν. /Cf: ἵππάζω./
- ἵππαρμοστής ("leader of the mounted troops" - L&S quote only in Lac.) Xen. Hell. IV 4.10, 5.12
- ἵππάρχας (ἵππάρχης)* (L) IG 32 A 3, 541.3, 568.3
- ἵππαρχέω See ἵππαρχήσαντα, -χήσας, -χοῦντος.
- ἵππάρχην (L) IG 479.5
- ἵππάρχης (L) IG 33.2 [ἵ]ππάρχη[ς], SEG 486 (IG 44) 2 ἵ[ππάρχης]. See also ἵππάρχας, -χην
- ἵππαρχήσαντα (From ἵππαρχέω) (L) SEG 783.4 [ἵπ]παρχήσ[αντα]
- ἵππαρχήσας (" ") (L) IG 247.1
- ἵππαρχος Hesych. (ι 784) ὁ τῶν νέων ἐπιμελητῆς παρὰ Λάκωνιν Cf. Ar. Byz. Miller Mel. 429.9 and it probably also has this meaning in SEG 492.13 /See also p.649./ In Xen. Hell. IV 2.5 it means "commander of the mounted troops".
- ἵππαρχοῦντος (From ἵππαρχέω) (L) IG 32 A 9. (M) IG 1426.6 (which reads .]ππέας τριάκοντα ἵπα[ρχοῦντος], i.e. "mounted troops", not the "300")
- ἵππέας̄ A 25 a II (M) IG 1426.6 [ἵ]ππ-
- ἵππέος (ἵππέως) A 25 c II i, 81 a (L) IG 596.12
- +ἵππετοῦμαι Hesych. (ι 793) ἡγώνισμα. Λάκωνες
- ἵππεύς See ἵππέας, ἵππέος, ἵππέω, ἵππέως. For the "300"/ ἵππεῦς see p.649.
- ἵππέω[...] (From ἵππεύς?) A 25 c VIII Alc. 4 fr. 1.8 from P.Oxy. 2388
- ἵππέως A 26 a II (M) IG 1417.3 [ἵπ]π-

- ἵπικόν (M) IG p. XI 132
- ἡύπῶ (ἵππου) A 9, 37 b i, 74 a (L) IG 213.17 -π[ῶ] &23&29
- ἵπποδρόμῳ (M) IG 1390.31
- ἡύπῳις (ἵππου) A 37 b i (L) IG 213.15&21&27&33&69&76&84&93
- Ἰππόλα Steph. Byz. 336.1 πόλις ἀρχαία Λακωνική. Πausanίας τρίτω (25.9). τὸ ἐθνικὸν Ἰππολαΐτης, καὶ θηλυκὸν Ἰππολαΐτις.
- ἵππον Alc. 1.47
- ἡύπῶν (ἵππων) A 9, 37 b i (L) IG 213.17&22&28
- +ἵππόπορ Hesych. (υ 848) A 39 τὸν τε ἵππον, καὶ τὸν τετράχαλκον. καὶ τῆς +ῶρνῆς τὸ στήθος. Λάκωνες /Unexplained. Schmidt wanted τῆς πόρνῆς τὸ ἥθος, related to ἵππόπορνος "excessive prostitute" (cf. Athen. 565 c). Latte suggests ἵποφορός, but the reading is too uncertain to decide. As it stands ἵππόπορ might have rhotacism, but that would not agree with ἵππον./
- ἵππος (From IE *ekwo-, cf. Lat. equus, Skt. áśva- etc. The Greek aspiration must be secondary, for it does not occur in e.g. ἕκκος and the proper names Ἀλκιππος, Ἀντιππος, Λεύκιππος etc., and only rarely do forms such as Ἀνθιππος occur.) Alc. 1.59. See also ἕκκος, ἡύπῶ, ἡύπῳις, ἵππον, ἡύπῶν, ἵππῳ[ν?], ἵππῳς
- [ἵ]πότα[ι (From ἵπότης?) Alc. 2 (iv) 6 from P.Oxy. 2389
-]πῑπῳνεα[. A 74 a? Alc. 4 fr. 6.9 from P.Oxy. 2388 /ἵππῳ or ἵππων?/
- ἵππῳς (ἵππου) A 74 b Alc. 85 (a) from Ap. Dysc. Pron. 139 C, i 109 Schm.
- ἡιράναν (εἰρήνην)** A 13 a, 37 b ii (L) SEG 26 461.2
- ἱράνας (εἰρήνης)** A 13 a (L) IG 1111.34; 1112.16
- ἱρανες Hesych. (υ 872)* A 13 a οἱ εἰρῆνες. οἱ ἄρχοντες ἡλικιώταις. Λάκωνες /Cod. H gives οἱ εἰρῶνες, which Meurs emended to ἱρανες with Doric α, cf. [ἵρ]ήνας in WL. Cod. H also gave ἡλικιώται, emended by Meurs, and δολῶκοντες, emended by Nauck./
- ἱρένας (εἰρῆνας) A 13 a See Hdt. IX 85 (of the Lacedaemonians)
- ἱρεύς (ἱερεύς) A 27 b (L) IG 259.1
- [ἵρ]ήνας (εἰρήνης from εἰρήνην)* A 13 a Alc. 1.91 /Page reads [ἵρ]η- rather than [εἵρ]η-, but the η is uncertain too. Some dialects have -ανα, with two Doric α's, so εἰράνα in Boeot., but others have a mixed form in -ηνα, e.g. Cretan etc./

ἱρήνην	(εἰρήνην) <u>A 13 a</u> (L) IG 821.8
ἱρόν	(ἱερόν) <u>A 27 b</u> (M) IG 1399.3
ἱερόν	(ἱερόν) <u>A 27 a, 37 b i</u> (L) IG 1587.1 (AO 169.30)
ἰς	(εἰς) <u>A 13 a</u> (L) IG 47.5, 616.4, SEG 501.2&5
ἴσαν	(ἴσην)* (L) IG 1114.18. Thuc. V 79.4
ἴσατο	(IG reads (ε)ἴσατο, from ἴζω) <u>A 13 a</u> (M) IG p. XVII 87
ἴσδει	(From ἴζω) <u>A 62 b</u> Alc. 3.72 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii
ἴσολυμπίου	(T) SEG 2 532.1 ἴ[σο]λυμ[πίου]
ἴσον	<u>A 35 a, 37 d</u> (H) I 149,170
ἡῖσον	(ἴσον, with h although it is from *φίσιφος.) <u>A 35 a, 37 b ii</u> (H) I 175
ἴσοπολιτεῖαν	(L) IG 962.21 -πο[λιτεῖ]αν, 1312.7 -α[ν]. (M) IG 1426.7 ἴσ[οπολιτεῖαν], IG V ii 419.11
ἴσοπύθιον	("ranking with the Pythian games".)(M) IG p. XI 131, cf. foll.
ἴσοπυθίου	(T) SEG 2 532, cf. above and foll.
ἴσοπυθίως	(M) IG p. XI 141 ἴσ]ο[π]υθ-, cf. above
ἴσος	(From *φίσιφος, but the et. is uncertain. Buck, Comp. p.138.176.2 takes it from *φιδ-σ-φος, relating it to εἶδος (cf. Buck, p.50.55 d).) <u>A 35 f i</u> (L) IG 1145.19. See also ἴσαν, ἴσον, ἡῖσον, ἴσου, ἴσων, and cf. also βῆωρ
ἰσότας	(ἰσότης)* (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 437.9
ἰσότατι	(ἰσότητι)* (M) IG 1432.43
ἰσότατος	(M) IG 1432.41
ἰσότης	See ἰσότας, ἰσότατι
ἴσου	(M) SEG 23 206.16
Ἰσσωρία	Hesych. (ι 1001) ἡ Ἀρτεμις. καὶ ἐορτή. καὶ τόπος ἐν Σπάρτῃ. /Cf. Paus. III 14.2 (at Sparta there is an Ἀρτέμιδος Ἰσσωρίας ἱερόν); Plut. Ages. 32.6 (τὸ Ἰσώριον, οὗ τὸ τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος ἱερόν ἐστίν); Polyaen. II 14 (ἱερόν Ἀρτέμιδος Ἰσσωρίας). Also at Teuthrone Paus. III 25.4 says τιμῶσι δὲ θεῶν μαλίστα Ἰσσωρίαν Ἀρτεμιν. Wide, p.109-10, conjectures that Issoria was originally an independent goddess, who was later identified with Artemis. Cf. also foll. and Preller-Robert I 318./

- 'Ισώριον Steph. Byz. 340.5 ὄρος τῆς Λακωνικῆς, ἀφ' οὗ ἡ Ἄρτεμις Ἰσωρία. τὸ ἐθνικὸν Ἰσώριος.
/'Ισώριον RV. Also Ἰσωρία R, Ἰσώριος R. Cf. above./
- ἰσταμένου (From ἰστημι) (L) IG 18 B 8
- ἰστασθαι (" ") (L) IG 5.16
- ἴστε[... (From εἶδω/οἶδα?) Alc. 3.115 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. iii
- ἰστημι (ἰ-στη-μι, an athematic present with reduplication, cf. τί-θη-μι, and contrast the thematic form in Lat. sisto and Skt. ti-ṣṭh-āmi.) See ἐστάσαμες, ἔστασε, ἐστησάμεθα, ἔστησαν, ἔστησεν, ἰσταμένου, ἰστασθαι, σταθέντες, στάσαι, στασάτω, στάσειεν, στήσαμεν, στησάτω, στησάτωσαν, στήσεν
- ἰστιλόκοσμοι (Not in L&S. Orlandos, Πρακτικά 1960.218 f, reads κιστιλόκοσμοι, which is not in L&S either. -κοσμοι comes from κοσμέω, cf. οἱ κόσμοι in Crete.)
(M) SEG 23 209.2
- ἰσφωρες Hesych. (ι 1043) ληισταί. κλέπτει. Λάκωνες
/Latte's note reads "compos. susp.". Schmidt compares to α 6799, which he reads as ἀποφῶρας· κλέπτει (although Latte has ἀπὸ φῶρας). φῶρ is "thief"./
- ἰσχυρῶ (ἰσχυροῦ from ἰσχυρός, cf. ἰσχύς. Its et. is uncertain, although cf. βισχύς and Myc. isukuwodoto?)
A 74 a (T) Arch Diels Vorsokr. I 434.10
- ἰσχύω See εἰσχυσα
- ἴσων (L) SEG 810.5
- ἴσως (Adv.) (L) SEG 468.8. (M) IG 1432.34
- +(αν)ιτέ.[...] (From ἰτέα "willow"?) (Alc.) 162 fr. 2 (c) from P.Oxy. 2394
/Page thinks it is probably ἰτέα[ς]./
- [[ἰτό]] IG V ii 159 A 2 has this, but it is rejected by Buck, No. 70
- ιχθυ.[...] (From ἰχθύς?) Alc. 4 fr. 2.4 from P.Oxy. 2388
- ἰψ See ἱκα
- ἰῶι Alc. 1.30
- +ἰωπάτερ Hesych. (ι 1205) A 39 τὰ ἐν τοῖς ἱματίοις σημεῖα. Λάκωνες
/Unexplained. Schmidt mentions σ 2920 σφραγῖδες and 2923 σφηρός, with similar definitions. Latte would have preferred λύματα from λῶμα "hem, fringe, border".
Mr. Roy Pinkerton, my supervisor, very hesitantly

+ἰωπάτερ cont.

suggests a possible relation with the exclamation ἰώ, used to invoke aid from the gods in e.g. Aesch. Th. 97, ἰὼ μάκαρες, and Soph. Phil. 736, ἰὼ θεοῦ etc. So here it could be used with the vocative of πατήρ, forming a motif similar to those worn on Christian ritual garments. However, he notes that there is no certain evidence for such writing on garments, and in the Andanian inscription, for example (IG 1390.16), σημεῖα clearly refers to a distinguishing stripe rather than to writing./

Ἰωπύς

Steph. Byz. 344.3 ὀξύτόνως, Λακωνικῇ χώρᾳ. Ἡρωδιανὸς τετάρτην.
/Cf. Arcad. p.33.15./

K

- κ' (κα contrasts with Att.-Ion. ἄν) A 3 d III, 69 a I, 95 II b (L) IG V ii 159 (Tegea) (Buck No. 70) A 2&3 & B 10. (H) I 101, 107, 160. Alc. I.85; +Alc. 3.81 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii; +Alc. 17.2 from Athen. X 416 C (ῥακένυλεα Γεωργς for ῥ κ' ἐνι?); Ar. Lys. 173,180 (Van Leeuwen gives κα for both); (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 434.13
- κα (The W. Greek and Boeot. modal particle, contrasting with the unrelated Att.-Ion. ἄν. But Lesb. Thess. and Cypr. have κε, with ε rather than α.)
A 3 d III, 95 II b (L) IG 3.4, 4.17, 5.17, 1155.3, IG V ii 159 (Tegea) (Buck No. 70) A 4&5 & B 3&3&5&6 &7&8, SEG 26 461.5&16&20. (M) IG 1379.8&20&20&23&25&27&28&29&30&33 [κ]α, 1390.32&32&33&36&53(b)&58&59&62&74&79&83&86&87&112&166, 1498.3&7, 1405.17(?), 1421.2 &3&7&14, 1470.2&6, IG V ii 419 (Phigalea) 16 [κ]α & 18 [κ]α, SEG 23 201.12. (H) I 100,103,105,105,106, 108,110,111,116,117,119,122,125,126,127,128,130,132, 135,137,146,148,151,153,156,160,163,170,173,176,178. Plut. Lys. 14.8 p.109.14&16; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 234 D 43, p.196.3; Plut. Reg. et Imp. 189 F 2, p. 55.19; Ar. Lys. 117,1080; Thuc. V 77.2&6(bis)&8, 79.3; Alc. 104 conj. from Ap. Dysc. Adv. 566 i 156 Schn. (ἄν cod., Schn. conjectures καν, Bergk and Bekker κα); (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 434.2(bis) &12, 435.5&7; Arch. ap. Diog. Laer. VIII 80; Philol. fr. 2&6&11. See also κ', χ'
- κα (κατά) A 69 d (L) IG V ii 159 (Tegea) (Buck No. 70) A 8 and B 11
- κά (καὶ ἢ) A 37 d, 69 c Alc. 87(c) from Ap. Dysc. Synt. δ 61, p.484 Uhlig. (καμεγασθενησασανατα cod. A, Page κά μεγασθενῆς 'Ασαναΐα./
- καβαίνων (καταβαίνων from καταβαίνω) A 69 d, 70 c Alc. 58.2 from Hephaest. Ench. xiii 6, p.42 Consbr. (cf. Apostol. Cent. iv 62 b, ii 322 L.-S.)
- κάβασι See κάββασι
- καββαλικώτερος (From *καταβαλικός "good at throwing", of wrestlers, cf. Attic καταβλητικός.) A 69 d, 70 c Plut. Apophth. Lac. 236 E 72 p.203.10
- καβαλόντες (καταβαλόντες from καταβάλλω) A 69 d, 70 c Plut. Lys. 14.8, p.109.12
- κάββασι Hesych. (κ 9)* A 42, 69 d, 70 c κατάβηθι. Λάκωνες /κάβασι cod. H, κάββαθι cod. s, emended by Cobet, cf. Kretschmer, Glotta 1.39. But καβαίνων has only one β, so κάβασι may be correct./

κάββλημα	Hesych. (κ 11) <u>A 69 d, 70 c, 114 d</u> περίστρομα Λάκωνες /κάβλημα H:Pearson, cf. καββαλόντες. But κάβλημα may be correct (for κατάβλημα), cf. above and καβαίνων./
κάγαθοῦς	(καὶ ἀγαθοῦς) <u>A 69 c</u> (L) IG 932.8 -α[θοῦς]
κάγαθός	(καὶ ἀγαθός) <u>A 69 c</u> Plut. Apophth. Lac. 240 c p.216.7
κάγαθῶς	(καὶ ἀγαθῶς) <u>A 69 c</u> (L) SEG 467.3
((κάδδελχον))	Hesych. (κ 53) <u>A 44 i, 64 I a ii, 66 b iii, 115</u> ἡμίεκτον, ἢ μέτρον. καὶ οἱ τοῖς θεοῖς θυόμενοι ἄρτοι κάδδελχοι /cf. foll. and κ 59 καδύσκοι.καὶ τὰ ἀγγεῖα, εἰς ἃ τὰς ψήφους ἔφερον./
καδδύχος	(Diminutive of κάδος "jar, vessel", (a Semitic word), whose diminutive elsewhere is καδύσκος.) <u>A 44 i</u> <u>64 I a ii, 66 b iii, 115</u> (M) IG 1447.10. (H) I 52,181. See also Plut. Lyc. 12.11 p.18.16 (where it is used as a voting urn.), Cf. also κάδδελχον, καδδύχων and also the verb κεκαδύσθαι. (The declension of this word is unusual, for in Heraclean καδδύχος is gen. (Buck p.362 assumes from κάδδελξ), but in IG 1447 it is acc. plural, suggesting it is not declined. Yet κάδδελχον and καδδύχων certainly are declined forms. See also Wuilleumier p.197 f.)
καδδύχων	<u>A 44 i, 64 I a ii, 66 b iii, 115</u> (H) II 50,63,79, 92,99,106, cf. above
κάδεα	(κῆδη from κῆδος (cf. with r Av. sadra-"suffering").)" <u>A 25 a I, 78</u> Alc. 103 from Ap. Dysc. Pron. 136 b, i 107 Schn. /Page, after Crusius, suggests it should perhaps read κη-/
κάδωρησάμαν	(καὶ ἐδωρησάμην from δωρέω)* <u>A 69 c</u> Ar. Equ. 1225
καθ'	(κατά) <u>A 69 a II</u> (L) IG 6.3, 18 A 7, 19.19, 531.7, 961.8, 963.6, (IG 1208.6 gives κα[θ'], but SEG 13 258 prefers κα[τ']). (M) IG 1390.25&111, SEG 23 203.3, 206.6&19, 207.41
καθά	(Regular adv. for καθ' ᾧ) <u>A 37 c</u> (L) IG 485.8. (M) IG 1370.1, p. XI 132. (H) I 10,99,153, II 8
καθαίρει	(καθαίρη subj. form καθαίρω) <u>A 106 c i</u> (M) IG 1390.68
καθαίροντας	(From καθαίρω) (L) SEG 475 add. a (IG 722) 5 -ον[τας]
καθαίρω	See καθαίρει, καθαίροντας

καθάλαθαν	(κατὰ θάλασσαν > κατθάλαθαν > καθθάλαθαν, a form which Peek, Akad. Leipzig 1974.65 p.7, says has only previously been found in Crete II B.C.) <u>A 43, 58, 69 d, 70 c</u> (L) SEG 26 461.7
καθάπερ	(cf. καθά. Ion. has κατάπερ) (M) IG 1425.14-15
καθαρά	(M) IG 1390.70&100
καθαρειότατα	(καθαρειότητα)* (M) IG 1432.10, cf. foll.
καθαρειότατι	(καθαρειότητι)* (M) IG 1432.15&43, cf. above
καθαρίζειν	(From καθαρίζω) (M) IG 1390.37
καθαρός	See καθαρμοῦ, καθαρούς
καθαρμοῦ	(M) IG 1390.50&67
καθαρούς	(M) IG 1390.66
καθαρός	(L) IG 19.8 κα[θαρός] &11, see also καθαρά, καθαῶς
καθαρτής	("cleanser, purifier") (L) IG 209.25
καθαῶς	(Adv.) (M) IG 1427.4, 1432.26&27
καθεδοῦνται	(From καθέζομαι) (L) IG 20 A 1
καθέδραι	(Dat.) (L) SEG 501.3
καθέζομαι	See καθεδοῦνται
καθεῖρε	(Meaning "obscure" (Valmin))(M) SEG 1010.3
καθεσταμένοι	(From καθίστημι) (M) IG 1379.9&12&17&25&34
καθεσταμένους	(" ") (M) IG 1379.11 [καθεστα]μ-
καθεσταμένων	(" ") (M) IG 1379.22 [καθεστα]μένων
+καθεστῶτες	(IG 1208.7 gives [καθεστῶ]τες but SEG 13 258 prefers [ἐνεστῶ]τες
καθηκόν	(Neut. ppl from καθήκω) (M) IG 1432.40
καθηκόντως	(Adv.) (M) IG 1432.24
καθηκούσαις	(From καθήκω) (L) IG 935.6 -ηκ[ούσαις], 1146.6 κα[θηκ]ού-
καθήκω	See καθήκον, καθηκούσαις
καθηρατόρειν	(= καθηρατόριον) <u>A 27 e, 69 d, 70 c</u> (L) IG 296.6
καθηρατόριον	(" ") <u>A 3 b, 69 d, 70 c</u> (L) IG 351.7(AO 92)
καθηρατόριν	(" ") <u>A 27 d, 69 d, 70 c</u> (L) IG 274.5 [κ]αθ-, 344.2 -α[τόριν]

- καθθηρατόριον (Name of one of the children's contests held at the sanctuary of Orthia. It was probably a musical contest (see AO p.288) and possibly related to hunting, for *καταθηρατόριον would > κατθ- > καθθ-.) A 3 b, 69 d, 70 c (L) IG 288.6. See also καθηρατόρειν, καθηρατόριον, καθθηρατόριν, καθθηρατορίω, καθθηρατορίων, κασσηρατόριν, κασσηρατόριοι, κατθηρατόριν
- καθθηρατορίω (Cf. above) A 3 b, 25 c VIII, 69 d, 70 c (L) IG 278.7
- καθθηρατορίων (Cf. above) A 3 b, 25 c VIII, 69 d, 70 c (L) IG 283.5
- καθιερούσθω (From καθιερώ "dedicate, devote") (L) SEG 922.8
- καθύπαξις Hesych. (κ 173) A 71 a πομπῆς ὄνομα παρὰ Λακεδαιμονίοις /καθύπαξις H:Ahrens, cf. the verb καθιπάζομαι (intrans. "ride"), but note the guttural ξ. Cf. also Be II 353 & 375./
- καθιστάνων (From καθιστάνω, a late form of καθίστημι.) A 110 (M) IG 1432.28
- καθιστεριῶ See καθυστεριῶ
- καθίστημι See καθεσταμένοι, -αμένους, -αμένων, +[καθεστῶ]τες, κατασταθέντας, -σταθέντες, -σταθέντοις, -σταθέντων, -σταθήμεν, -στάντων, -στάσει, -στήσαι, -στήσας, -στήσωσιν, κατεσταμένοι, κατέστησαν, and cf. also καθιστάνων
- [[καθολικά]] Hesych. (κ 179) γενικά [[Λάκωνες]] /συγγενικά H:Schmidt. Latte takes Λάκωνες with καθύπαξις, but, at any rate, it probably does not belong here./
- καθοράω See κατιδεῖν
- καθυστεριῶ (καθυστεριῶ from καθυστερίζω) (L) SEG 13 258.58 [καθυ]στεριῶ (IG 1208 gives [καθυ]στ-)
- καθώς A 37 c (L) IG 37.16 -ώ[ς], 1114.26, 1144.32, 1145.10&15 κα[θώς] &51 [κα]θ-, 1336.8. (M) IG 1379.14&18&20 [καθ]ῶς &21&23&28&31 κ(α)θ- &33 [καθ]ῶς &34, 1390.29&31&32&33&42&44&58&80&94&102&104&110&114&175, 1430.13, 1431.35, 1433.32, 1434 a 5 [κα]θ-, p. XI 142, IG V ii 419.15 (Phigalea), SEG 23 207.5&40. (H) I 57,169,175,178, II 19
- καῖ A 95 II c passim. Cf. also κα, κάγαθοῦς, κάγαθός, κάγαθῶς, κάδωρησάμαν, καῖ, κάκεῖθεν, καλοῦ κάγαθού, καλοκάγαθίαν, καλοκάγαθίας, κάμέ, κᾶν, κέπι[...], κᾶρτοι, κέ, κέκ, κέλευθύνια, κέν, κές, κήν, κήπύ, κήρατῶ, κήρατῶς, κῆς, κῶ, κῶπῶραν
- καῖ (καῖ αἰ/εἰ) A 69 c, 95 II a (H) I 101

καιάδας	A 19 a, 45 a Suid. Adler III 82.23 1161 explains παρὰ Λάκωσι βασιλικῇ φρουρᾷ, καὶ Σικελιώταις....., εἰς δὲ τὸν καιάδαν εἰώθασιν οἱ Λάκωνες τοὺς κακούργους ρίπτειν. cf. Eustath. 1478.45 ff. (who gives alternative forms καιάτας, καιέτας) and κεάδαν in WL. Frisk takes καίατα from *καίφατα, sing. *καῖφαρ, cf. Skt. kēvaṭa-"hole, pit", from IE *kaiuṛ-t. He compares the suffix of καιετός to that of ὀχετός and (σ)κάπετος and that of καιάδας to that of γαῖαδας and ῥωβύδας. Schwyzer 498 A 13 notes the old interchange of δ/τ.
καιάτας	(cf. above) A 19 a, 45 a Eustath. 1478.45
καιέτας	("prison", cf. above) A 19 a, 45 a Strabo VIII 5.7; Eustath. 1478.45. Cf. also foll. and καιάδας
καιέτοι	(= κῶοι "fissures produced by earthquakes".) A 19 a, 45 a Strabo VIII 5.7 - See καιάδας
καιλοῦαν	(κελοῦαν) A 3 e (L) IG 301.4 -ο[τ]αν
καινά	(From καινός "new", cf. Skt. kanīna-"young".) (M) IG 1370.14 [κα]ινᾶ
καिनότερον	(M) IG 1359.5
καιομένων	(From καίω) (M) IG 1390.2
καιροῦς	(L) IG 1144.15, SEG 492.16
καιρόν	(L) IG 1144.18. (M) IG 1390.101
καιρός	See καιροῦς, -ρόν, -ρούς, -ρῶι, -ρῶν
καιρούς	(L) IG 1146.5 κα[ι]ρ-. (M) IG 1370.3 [καιρ]οῦς
καιρῶι	(L) IG 961.5, 963.4, 965.3, 975.3 -ρῶ[ι], 1146.32, 1566.12 (Delphi), SEG 492.3. (M) SEG 23 208.6-7
καιρῶν	(L) IG 506.7 και[ρῶν]
καίω	(From IE *kaF-yw, cf. ἔκαυσα) See καιομένων
κακά	(Neut.) Alc. 1.35
κακά	(κακή)*Plut. Apophth. Lac. 241 A 3 p.219.8, 241 D 10 p.220.19
καῖκεῖθεν	(καὶ ἐκεῖθεν) A 69 c (M) IG 1431.8 -εῖ[θεν] &12&24 [καῖ]εῖ- &33&33&34&35
κακίωσαι	Hesych. (κ 311)* A 111 b ἰδροῦν ἀρχόμεναι. Λάκωνες /κακίω H:Musurus. Also the cod. gives ἀρχομαι, emended by Ahrens. (κηκίω is "gush, bubble forth" and ἰδρώ is "sweat"). This is apparently an aorist form as if from the verb in -ωω./

- κακκαβίδων (From κακκαβίς, collat. form of κακκάβη "partridge", 'so called from its cry' L&S.) Alc. 39.3 from Athen. ix 390 A
- κακκανῆν (Probably "incite, stir up". It occurs only here, but cf. κακκονῆν. Note the Lac. infin. form.)
A 1 a, 8 a, 24 b III, 69 d, 70 c, 109 a 1 Plut. Ag. and Cleom. 23 (2) 4 p.374.19
- κακκέχεται (κατακέχεται from καταχέω) A 69 d, 70 c Plut. Apophth. Lac. 241 A 3 p.219.8, 241 D 10 p.220.19
- κάκκη Hesych. (κ 321) A 15, 25 b I iii, 69 d
κόπρος. ἢ κάθειυδε. Λάκωνες
/Λάκωνες belongs only to καθεύδω. κάκκη is an imperative, i.e. κατάκε(υ)ε from κατακείω = κατάκειμαι with ε + ε > η. See Schwyzer GG I 697 & 798, Be II 364 etc./
- κακκονῆν (κατακονᾶν from κατακονάω "wear away", as is done in whetting steel (ἀκόνη is "whetstone").)
A 24 b III, 69 d, 70 c, 109 a i Plut. Apophth. Lac. 235 F 61 p.200.16; Plut. Mor. Cleverness of animals 959 b (cf. κακκανῆν?)
- ((κακκός)) Hesych. (κ 322) A 64 I a i ὁ μικρὸς δάκτυλος
/Probably Lac. for κασκός (cf. κ 975 κασκός· ὁ μικρὸς δάκτυλος./
- κακοδιάβολος Hesych. (κ 329) κακοικονόμος. Λάκωνες
/Schmidt emended to κακοδιάκονος, but Latte retains the β and translates 'qui disicit patrimonium'./
- κακόν (τὸ κακόν) Alc. 77 from Schol. A Hom. Il. 3.39, i 139 Di. (= Eust. Il. 379.37)
- κακοπαθίαν (L) SEG 473.3
- κακοποιεῖ (κακοποιῆ subj. from κακοποιέω) A 106 c i
(M) IG 1390.103
- κακός See κακά (neut.), κακά (fem.), κακόν (τὸ)
- κακουργεῖν (From κακουργέω) A 11 c, 28 b I (L) IG 1147.24
- +.]αστεκαλ[. (From καλός?) (Alc.) 162 fr. 2(a) 3 from P.Oxy. 2394
- καλά (Neut. acc. pl.) (L) IG 1186.3 κα[λᾶ]
- κάλα (From κάλον "wood" or in plural "ships". Probably from *κάφαλον, with the Lac. contraction α + α > α (for the form cf. δαβελός in WL).) A 24 a Xen. Hell. I 1.23; Ar. Lys. 1253 (ποττᾶ κάλα = πρὸς τὰ πλοῦα - Schol.) (Also found in Plut. Alc. 28 where not specifically Lac.)

καλαμοτύπος	Hesych. (κ 406) ἱξευτής. Λάκωνες cf. Poll. 10.170 /καλαματύπον H: Musurus. ἱξευτής is "fowler, bird-catcher" cf. ἱξός "bird-lime", and κάλαμος is "reed, limed twig used by fowlers". (Prof. Borthwick, CQ 17 1967 p.110, quotes the similar phrase in A.P. 6.152 συν ἱξευταῖς καλαμοῖς.)/
Καλανδῶν	(From Lat. "Calendae") (M) IG 1359.3, 1431.41-2, SEG 23 206.21
καλαοῦδια	Hesych. (κ 409) <u>A 24 c V, 69 c</u> ἀγῶν ἐπιτελούμενος Ἀρτέμιδι παρὰ Λάκωσιν /Derived from καλαῖ ἀοιδαί (not καλεῖν and αἰεῖδεν as Fraenkel, Glotta 4.35). Cf. Ar. Lys. 1243 καείσω καλόν and also κ 379 καλαβῶται (cod. καλαβουτοι). ἐν τῷ τῆς Δερεατῆδος ἱερῷ Ἀρτέμιδος αἰδόμενοι ὕμνοι./
καλαρῦνες	Hesych. (κ 413) ὀχετοῦ. Λακωνες /καλ- from κάλον "wood"?/
καλᾶς	(καλῆς) Plut. Apophth. Lac. 241 C 8 p.220.11
καλάσηριν	(καλάσιρις is a long garment with a tassel or fringe edging the bottom - from Egypt.) <u>A 7 b</u> (M) IG 1390.17&18&19&20&21
καλεῖν	(From καλέω) (L) IG 932.3, 962.23, 964.2, 976.5&7 -λ[εῖν]
καλεῖσθαι	(From καλέω) (L) IG 931.33
καλεῖται	(" ") (L) IG 361.2
καλέοντι	(καλοῦσι from καλέω) <u>A 25 c II iii, 99 d i</u> (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 435.20
καλέσαι	(From καλέω) (L) IG 961.17, 965.13
καλεσάντω	(καλεσάντων 3 pl. imperat. from καλέω) <u>A 101 a</u> (L) IG 4.21
καλέω	(From IE *kel-, with the κλη- forms from *kl-εῶ, cf. Lat. calare "summon together, convoke".) <u>A 25 c VIII</u> (T) REG 71 1958 Bull. 559. See also ἐκαλεῖτο, καλεῖν, καλεῖσθαι, -εῖται, -έοντι, -έσαι, -εσάντω, -ῆι, -ουμέναν, -ουμένου, -οῦσιν
καλή	(Voc.) (L) IG 1187.2, SEG 2 179.2. (M) IG 1487.3
καλῆι	(From καλέω) (L) IG 962.28
καλῆς	(Adj.) (L) IG 960.10
κάλιστα	(L) REG 89 1976 Bull. 267

- κάλλα (καλά) A 66 b i Alc. 35 from EM 486.38
/EM gives καλά, as does An. Par. Cramer iv 63.13 Cod. Paris 2636, but cf. Ap. Dysc. Adv. 565, i 155 Schn. τοιοῦτόν ἐστι καὶ τὸ καλά, ὃ δι' ἐνὸς μὲν λ γράφεται κατὰ τὸ κοινὸν ἔθος, παρὰ Δωριεῦσι δὲ δι' ἑτέρου λ./
- καλλίαιρ Hesych. (κ 469) A 39 πύθηκος ("ape"). παρὰ Λάκωσι /Elsewhere καλλίας or Ion. καλλίης. Perhaps from the proper name Καλλίας, or related to κάλλος./
- καλλιεργοῦντας (From καλλιεργέω) (L) REG 90 1977 Bull. 203
- + [καλλύκ]ομος Alc. 3.71 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii
- κάλλιστ' (κάλλιστα) A 67 a ii Alc. 87 (b) from Ap. Dysc. Synt. δ 61, p.484 Uhlig
/καλιστ' cod., emended by Aldina./
- κάλλιστα (Acc. pl. neut.) (L) IG 1314.19 -ι[στα]. See also κάλλιστ'
- κ[α]λλίσφυρος ("of the lovely ankles") Alc. 1.78
- κάλλος (Nom.) (L) SEG 865.2 (IG 219.3 also gives this, but Jeffery p.197 No. 56 thinks that it should be καλλοσι[. and part of inscription IG 1.)
- καλοῖ κάγαθού A 69 c Arist. Pol. 2.9 1270 b 24 and 1271 a 24; Xen. Hell. V 3.8. Cf. καλοκάγαθίαν and the 2 following it.
- καλοῖς (L) IG 932.8
- καλοκάγαθίαν A 69 c (L) SEG 468.19 [καλο]κάγα[θίαν], REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.11 -α[θίαν], cf. following and καλοῖ κάγαθού
- καλοκάγαθίας (This abbreviated form is found throughout Greece.) A 69 c (L) IG 502.4, 515.9, 597.6, 1145.32&48.
Cf. above and καλοῖ κάγαθού
- καλόν (L) IG 728.5, 1186.11 κα[λ]όν, 1562.1 (Olympia), SEG 469.5 [καλὸ]ν, 694.1, 773.2. (M) SEG 966 III 8. Alc. 3.5 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 1 (καλόν); Alc. 36 from Ap. Dysc. Pron. 118 c, i 93 Schn. (καλόν); Alc. 117 from Eust. II. 1147.1
- καλός (Regularly καλός, cf. Boeot. καλφός, Hom. καλός. Et. unknown.) A 35 f i (L) IG 1566.6 (Delphi), SEG 471 (IG 12) 9 -ο[ς]. (M) IG 1533.2, SEG 1013.3. (T) SEG 4 81. See also .]αστεκαλ[., καλά, καλᾶς, καλή, καλῆς, καλοῖ κάγαθού, καλοῖς, καλοκάγαθίαν, καλοκάγαθίας, καλόν, καλούς, καλῶι, καλῶν, καλωσῦ[..
- καλουμέναν (καλουμένην from καλέω)* (M) IG 1430.15 κα[λουμένων]
- καλουμένου (From καλέω) (M) IG 1430.14 [καλουμ]ένου
- καλούς (L) IG 1566.11 (Delphi) -ο[ῦς]

- καλοῦσιν (καλοῦσι from καλέω) A 71 b (M) IG 1431.23
- καλύπτει (From καλύπτω, from IE root *kel-, cf. κέλυφος, Lat. cēlo, oc-culere etc., here with zero vocalism. For presents in -πτω, see Buck Comp. p.261.359.) (L) IG 1235.3
- καλχᾶν (καλχῶν from κάλχη "purple flower", probably originally a borrowed word, also found in the forms χάλχη and χάλκη.) A 43, 72 a Alc. 91 from Athen. xv 682 A /κάλχαν cod. emended by Dalecamp. cf. Hesych. κάλχη· δελφθέρα. πορφύρα. βοτάνιον ἀνθοφόρον./
- καλῶι (From καλός) (L) IG 1317.8 κ[α]λ-, SEG 948 (IG 1331) 7
- καλῶν (" ") (M) IG p. XVII 87
- καλώνυμον ("bearing a fair name", L&S quotes only this and EM 143.22.) A 28 c I (L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 1
- καλωσῦ[...] (Alc.) 162 fr. 1 col. ii (b) 10 from P.Oxy. 2394 /καλυ- cod. emended to καλω-/
- καλῶς (L) IG 26.9, 37.10, 467.4, 471.4, 479.9, 482.6, 486.6, 487.11, 492.7, 494.4, 498.4, 531.5, 536.5, 553.10, 555 a 3 & b 4, 557.6, SEG 467.3 [κα]λ-, 800.7 κα[λῶς]. (M) IG 1432.13. Alc. 41 = Plut. Lyc. 21.6 p.34.19 (= Plut. de Alex. Fort. aut Virt. 2.335 A)
- καμάτων (cf. κάμνω) (L) IG 547.4, 728.7
- κάμέ (καῖ ἐμέ) A 69 c, 89 ii (M) SEG 23 220 b 6
- κάμμα (cf. κάπτω "gulp down, swallow" (Lat. capiō, OHG hafjan)) A 114 d Athen. IV 140 D has ἄλφειτα γὰρ ἐστὶν ἐλαίωι δεδευμένα, ἃ φησι Νικοκλῆς Ἰάκων (J III B 587) κάπτειν αὐτοὺς μετὰ τὸ δεῖπνον ἐν φύλλοις δάφνης, παρὸ καὶ καμματίδας μὲν προσαγορευέσθαι τὰ φύλλα, αὐτὰ δὲ τὰ φαιστα κάμματα. Cf. also 141 a
- καμματίδες See above A 114 d
- καμμένειν Hesych. (κ 601) A 69 d, 70 c καταμένειν. Ἰάκωνες
- κάμνω (The IE root is *kem-, cf. κομέω, κομίζω etc.) See καμοῦσιν, καμών
- καμοῦσιν (καμοῦσι - dat. pple from κάμνω.) A 71 b Alc. 1.2
- καμπή ("winding of river" (κάμπτω)) (M) IG 1431.5 -μ[πή]
- καμπουλίρ Hesych. (κ 615) A 10 b, 39 ἐλαίας εἶδος. Ἰάκωνες /καμπουληρ H:Schmidt. (καμπύλος is "bent, curved")/
- κάμπτραν ("wicker basket", cf. Hesych. κ 620 κάμψα· θήκη.) (M) IG 1390.11
- καμών (From κάμνω) (L) IG 728.1

- κᾶν (καὶ ᾶν) A 69 c (L) SEG 923.14
- καναδόχα Hesych. (κ 630) A 33 a, 67 a v χηλὴ δόστου ("notch of arrow"). Λάκωνες /χεύλη H:Albertus, cf. κανδόχα in WL. Chantraine explains as κάννα + δέκομαι./
- καναχάποδα (καναχήποδα from καναχήπους "with sounding feet", καν- as in Hesych. ἡκανός "cock".)* Alc. 1.48
- κανδύδατον (From Lat. candidatus. A candidate whitened (candidus "white") his toga during his candidacy.) (L) IG 533.14
- κανδόχα Hesych. (κ 645) κήλη. Λάκωνες /Latte takes this as corrupt form of καναδόχα./
- κάνθρωποισιν (κάνθρωποις) A 69, 71 b, 74 c Alc. 2 (ii) from Et. Gen. A Ind. Lect. Rost. 1890/1 p.5 Reitz, B p.55 Miller
- κάνναθρον (Cf. Hesych. κάνναθρα· ἀστράβη ἢ ἄμαξα, πλέγματα ἔχουσα, ὑφ' ᾧ πομπεύουσιν αἱ παρθένοι, ὅταν εἰς τὸ τῆς Ἑλένης ἀπύωσιν. ἔνιοι δὲ ἔχειν εἶδωλα ἐλάφων ἢ γυπῶν.(cod. κανα-). From κάννα, a borrowed word, cf. Babyl. qanu etc. + suffix -θρον.) See Plut. Ages. 1.7&8 p.217.13&15; Xen. Ages. VIII 7 (Eustath. 1344.44); Athen. IV 139 F (Polycrates, J III B 588)
- καπήλα Hesych. (κ 702) ἡ κρεόπωλις ἀγορὰ παρὰ Ταραντίνους /Schmidt, who reads κρεώπωλις, suggests καπηλεῖα cf. καπηλεῖον "shop of a κάπηλος or retail trader"/
- κάπι[. (καὶ ἐπι[.?) A 69 c (L) SEG 652.20
- κάπρον (M) IG 1390.34&69
- κάπρος ("boar") See κάπρον, κάπρως
- κάπρως (κάπρους) A 74 b Ar. Lys. 1255
- κᾶρα (κῆρα from κῆρ "destiny", et. obscure.)* Alc. 88.2 from Ap. Dysc. Pron. 143 b, i 112 Schn.
- Καρδαμύλη Steph. Byz. 357.16 [πόλις Μεσσηνίας.] (Eustath. Hom. p.743.17.) Ὅμηρος (Il. 9.150) 'Καρδαμύλην Ἐνόπην τε'. Ἡρόδοτος (8.73) δὲ Λακωνικὴν αὐτὴν φησιν. ...τὸ ἐθνικὸν Καρδαμυλῆτος ὡς Σινωπῆτος. παρὰ δὲ τῶν ἐγχωρίων Σκαρδαμυλῆτος λέγεται. ἔστι δὲ καὶ Καρδαμυλησσός κώμη. /Καραδαμύλην R. For other v.l. see Meineke./
- καρδίαν (Cf. Ep. κραδίη. IE root is *kṛd-, cf. κῆρ, Lat. cordis etc.) Alc. 59(a) 2 from Athen XIII 600 F
- [[+κάρδαρα]] Hesych. (κ 829) +οὔλα ὁ δολήτω+ καὶ τὰ ποικίλα τῆς ὀφεί καὶ ἐπιτυρὰ παρὰ Σιμωνίδου. ἔνιοι τοὺς μάνδρας. Ῥύνθων (Kaibel p.188.20) +ταὶ τῆς οὐρανίας ἡρι+ /This gloss is too confused to be of much value./

- Κάρνεια (τὰ Κ. was a very important festival held in honour of Apollo by the Dorians. The epithet Καρνείος came from the IE root *ker-, cf. κέρας, κάρᾱ etc. (Hesych. κ 843 has κάρνος· βόσκημα, πρόβατον). For Apollo Carneius see Wide p.65.) See e.g. Plut. Apophth. Lac. 238 B, II p.209.17; Alc. 52. Cf. also the foll.
- Καρνείου (Name of a month, as in Crete, Argos, Epidaurus etc.) (L) IG 931.37. See also Thuc. V 54 etc. and cf. above
- καρνεονείκας (καρνεονύκης is "victor in a contest held in honour of Apollo Carneius". (see above)) A 7, 15, 25 c II iii (L) IG 209.20
- κάρουα Hesych. (κ 851) A 10 b κάρουα. Λάκωνες /For κάρουα Schmidt gives "καρῶα cod.", but Latte says "καρούα H:Musurus". It means a "nut bearing tree". Cf. καρυήματα in WL./
- καρπεύεσθαι (From καρπεύω) (H) I 153
- καρπευσῆται (καρπεύσεται fut. from καρπεύω, a Doric future, where ε + ε > η.) A 102 d (H) I 159,161,166
- καρπευσδύνται (καρπεύσονται Dor. fut. from καρπεύω.) A 25 c IV, 102 f (H) I 100
- καρπεύω See καρπεύεσθαι, καρπευσῆται, καρπευσδύνται
- καρπύζεσθαι (καρπύζεσθαι from καρπύζω) A 66 a i (M) IG V ii 419.14 (Phigalea) [καρπ]ύζ-
- καρπιζόμεθα (From καρπύζω) (M) IG V ii 419.15 (Phigalea)
- καρπιζόμενοι (From καρπύζω) (H) I 149
- καρπιζομένων (" ") (H) I 151
- καρπύζω See καρπύζεσθαι, -ζόμεθα, -ζόμενοι, -ζομένων
- καρπῶν (From καρπός) (M) IG 1429.8
- +κάρραν (κόρρη from κόρη "temple, head"? cf. Att. κόρη and Doric κόρρα. This should perhaps read κόρραν here.) A 8 a, 34.28, 57 c Alc. 120 from Hdn. π.μ.λ. β 44, II 949.24 L.
- κάρρονας (κρείσσοντας) A 34.29, 57 c, 87 b Plut. Apophth. Lac. 240 c, II p.216.9; Plut. Lyc. 25.9, III.2 p.39.15; Plut. Reg. et Imp. 190 c, II p.57.14
- κάρρονες (κρείσσονες) A 34.29, 57 c, 87 b Plut. Lyc. 21.3, III.2 p.34.3; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 238 B, II p.208.17
- κάρρων (*κάρτιων > *κάρσ(σ)ων, cf. Ion./Arcad. κρέσων < *κρέτιων. Attic and Homeric κρείττων/κρείσων have "anomalous ε" - Buck p.94.113.1 and p.45.49.2.) A 34.29, 57 c, 87 b Alc. 105 from Ap. Dysc. Synt. γ 31, p.298 Uhlig. See also κάρρονας, κάρρονες

- καρτερέω (Cf. καρτερός, a deriv. in -ρος from κράτος/κάρτος, cf. above.) A 49 See καρτερήαντα, καρτεροῦντες
- καρτερήαντα (καρτερήσαντα from καρτερέω) A 38 a ii, 49 (L) IG 653 a 8
- καρτερίας (The κ. ἀγών must refer to the ritual contest of flogging at the altar of Orthia, see AO p.288 and βωμονύκης in WL.) A 49 (L) IG 290.4 (AO 37)
- καρτεροῦντες (From καρτερέω) A 49 (M) IG 1360.4 [κ]αρ-
- κάρτοι (καὶ ἄρτοι) A 69 c Athen. iv 140 A
- Καρύα Steph. Byz. 362.5 Χωρίον τῆς Λακωνικῆς. θεόπομος νέ. ὁ οἰκῆτωρ Καριάτης καὶ θηλυκὸν Καρυᾶτις καὶ Καρυαῖος καὶ Καρυεύς. καὶ Καρυᾶτις μέλισσα ἀντὶ τοῦ Λακωνικῆ. Καρύα γὰρ αὐτόθι τόπος. /Some codd. have Καροι-, Καρι-, see Meineke, but Paus. III 10.7 etc. have Καρυ-./
- Καρυάτεια Phot. Nab. I 314, Pors. 133.25 ἐορτὴ Ἀρτέμιδος· τὰς δὲ Καρύας Ἀρκάδων οὔσας ἀπετέμοντο Λακεδαιμόνιοι. Hesych. (κ 907) θυσία. Λάκωνες /Cod. H of Hesych. has Καρυατόα. Latte thinks that this 907 may be joined to 908 Καρυᾶτις· ἐορτὴ Ἀρτέμιδος, καὶ ἱερὸν... Cf. κάρουα and καρυήματα in WL, and also L. Weber, Quaest. Lacon. 60 and Henricus Stephanus IV 991 D./
- καρυήματα Hesych. (κ 911) A 114 d κάρουα. Λάκωνες /Cf. κάρουα. Also for a similar form cf. ἐριφήματα./
- καρυκεῖον (κηρυκεῖον)* (H) I 4,97,185, II 3
- κάρυκες (κήρυκες)* (L) IG 210.47, 211.44, 212.47, SEG 537 b (IG 148) 5 -υ(κες)
- κάρυκι (κήρυκι)* (M) IG 1447.6
- κᾶρυξ (κῆρυξ)* (L) IG 197.21 (SEG 596) -υ[ξ], 209.12, 1314.14 κ(ᾶρυξ), 1315.28, SEG 512.7, 595.1. (M) IG 1390.115. Ar. Lys. 983
- +καρυστεῖναι Hesych. (κ 921) A 63 κερραγέιναι. Λάκωνες /This is not a reduplicated form, but -στ- could = -σθ- in the infinitive (Buck p.72.85.1). Schmidt tries κ(λ)αμυστήσαι, cf. κ 2861 κλαμυστήσαι· βοησαι, καλέσαι and Latte καββαυστήναι (καταβαύζω "bark")./
- Καρύστιον οἶνον (From the place name) Strabo X 1.6
- καρχάραϊσι (κάρχαραις from κάρχαρος "harsh" of sounds. The IE root is *khar-, cf. Skt. khāra-"hard, pointed", with onomatopoeitic reduplication.) A 72 b Alc. 138 from Cramer i 55.22 (= Hdn. I 194.35 L) /καρχάρεσσι cod. emended by Schneidewin./
- κασάνεις Hesych. (κ 958) A 42 ἀνύεις. Λάκωνες /κασαρνεῖς H:Lobeck. Schmidt suggests from καθανύω (κατὰ ἀνύω) with σ for θ, cf. κ 80 καθανύσαι· συντελέσαι. (καθανύω = κατανύω according to Hdn. I 541, although not in Attic according to L&S)./

- ((κασέλλα)) Hesych. (κ 962) A 42, 50 a, 66 b i III, 69 a II(end)
καθέδρα
/Probably Lac., cf. ἔλλα and foll. in WL./
- κασελλατιάι Hesych. (κ 963) A 38 a ii, 42, 50 a, 66 b i III, 69 a II
καθίσαι. Λάκωνες
/κασελάτιαι H:Ahrens, i.e. giving verb from above.
See also Fick KZ 44.341./
- κάσεν (A Lac. word denoting the relationship of a boy to the βουαγός of his ἀγέλη, usually with the dat. but sometimes with the gen. (IG 89.16, 298.5), a title retained into adulthood. Similar forms are found in Hesych. κ 966 κάσις· ἡλικιώτης and κάσιος (in WL), but κάσεν cannot be another part of either of these. Kretschmer Glotta III p.272, Hoffmann SGDI IV 684, Bourguet p.103, Be II 376 and Chantraine all take it as an adverbial expression καθ' ἑν "together, associated with". But Woodward AO p.290-2 maintains that this would always require a dat. rather than a gen. in association, and that anyway the use of the word is too limited. She takes it as an archaic form from the same root as κάσις/κάσιος, possibly formed as an abbreviation of κασίγνητος. So if a boy was κάσεν to a βουαγός, he was his brother or cousin. (cf. Hesych. κ 242&3 καίνητα· ἀδελφή and καίνητας· ἀδελφούς, καὶ ἀδελφάς. Also Cyprian κασινέται, Schwyzer 683.5).) A 42? BSA 26 p.168 c 6-7 col. II 10 κά(σεν) & col. III 1&2 κ(άσεν) (cf. IG 20), IG 50.13 -σ(εν), 60.4 -ε[ν], 65.11 -σ(εν) & 18 -σ(εν), 65 a -σ(εν), 66.5 -σ(εν), 68.16 κά(σεν) & 27 κ(άσεν), 69.25 -σ(εν), 70.3 -σ(εν), 71.7&12 κ(άσεν) & 14, 82.3 -σ(εν), 83.2 (see add.) κ[(άσεν)], 89.4&16 κά(σεν), 95.11 -σ(εν), 97.14&20 κ[άσεν], 99.4&6 both -σ(εν), 101.4 κ(άσεν), 102.4 -σ(εν), 103.4 -σ(εν) & 8 κ(άσεν) & 12 κ(άσεν), 109.9 -σ(εν), 115.3 -σ(εν), 161.1 -σ(εν), 256.3, 270.3, 277.3&8, 278.5, 280.3, 281.8 -σ(εν). 290.2 [κ]ά-, 296.3, 298.5, 334.2 [κ]ά-, SEG 495.1, 501.3 -σ(εν), 511.4 κά(σεν), 513.5&8 both κά(σεν), 515.3, 559.3&5 κά(σεν), 564.21 κά(σεν), 569.12&14&19 all κά(σεν), 605.7 κά(σεν), 610.7 κά(σεν), 740.3 [κ]α-
- +κασέρηνον Hesych. (κ 965) A 12 a, 42, 51 e κάθελε. Λάκωνες
/Koen. Greg. Cor. p.137, recognised as κασαιρῆσον = καθαιρῆσον, (with ν < σ as in γερωνία?/
- [κασυγ]νήταν (κασιγνήτην. For -γνητος cf. γύγνομαι, but κασι- is obscure. It is probably related to κάσεν, κάσιος.)* Alc. 5 fr. 1(a) 10 from P.Oxy. 2390 Commentarii Fragmenta, also line 11 κ]ασιγνητ[...] Cf. foll.
- κασιγνήτου (L) IG 259.1 κα[σιγνήτου], cf. above and αὐτοκασιγνήτην
- κασκευάν (κατασκευήν)* A 69 d (L) REG 89 1976 Bull. 267

- κασσηρατόριον (καθηρατόριον) A 27 d, 42, 69 d, 70 c (L) IG 279.3, 294.3, 301.3, 303.7, 305.14, 306.6 [κ]ασσηρατό[ριον], 310.6 -α[τό]ρ-, 312.12, 313.6 [κασ]σηρα[τό]ριον, 314.7 [κ]α-, 322.4 κασ[σηρατόριον], 330.6 κασ[σηρατοριον], 342 (AO 107) 2 [κασ]σηρα[τόριον], SEG 739 (IG 629) 4 [κασ]σηρα[τόριον]
- κασσηρατοριῶν (καθηρατοριῶν) A 3 b, 9, 42, 69 d, 70 c, 85 (L) IG 289.4 (see AO 46)
- κάσιου Hesych. (κ 971) οἱ ἐκ τῆς αὐτῆς ἀγέλης ἀδελφοὶ τε καὶ ἀνεψιοί. καὶ ἐπὶ θηλειῶν οὕτως ἔλεγον Λάκωνες. καὶ Εὐριπίδης Ἑκάβῃ (361)... /Cf. κάσεν./
- Κασσάνδρα Hesych. (κ 980) Ἀλεξάνδρα ἐν Λακεδαιμονίᾳ /Cf. Paus. II 16.6, III 19.6 & 26.5, and see also Wide p.247 (suggesting a possible identification with Pasiphae) and p.333 f./
- Καστόρειον μέλος (Tune played by flute players on battle march, named after Castor.) Plut. Lyc. 22.4, III.2 p.35.21
- κάστρον (From τὰ κάστρα, cf. Lat. castra.) (L) REG 84 1971 Bull. 318
- κάτ (κατά - by apocope when followed by τ) A 69 d (L) IG 3.3&6, SEG 26 464 c 5. (M) IG 1447.14. (H) I 109,113,122,125,127,135,145,146,151,160,161, 163,164,168,169,176,179,179. II 23,27. (possibly Alc. 120 but see foll.)
- κατ' (κατά - by elision when followed by a vowel.) A 69 a I (L) IG 4.7, 18 B 7, 19.5, 20 A 2, 245.2, 1146.3&30, 1208.6 (SEG 13 258) κα[τ'] &16&19&39, 1222.10, 1321 b 2, 1344.1, SEG 923.16, 949.10 SEG 1 89.5 κα[τ'], SEG 26 464 c 5. (M) IG 1379.17, 1390.73&93&109, 1427.11, 1431.2 [κα]τ' &34, SEG 23 207.8. (H) I 157. +Alc. 120 from Hdn. π.μ.λ. β 44, II 949.18 L (κατὰν cod., which could be κατ' ἄν (or κατ τὰν)
- κατά (From IE *knta, cf. Ir. cēt-, Hitt. kata.) (L) IG 4.6&17, 5.16, 18 B 15, 20 A 2&5, 21 col. I 4 and 84 others in (L), (M) and (H) inscriptions. Alc. 3.73 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii; +Alc. 79.2 from Schol. Pind. Ol. i 91 a, i 37 Dr. See also καθ', καθάλαθαι, κάτ, κατ', καττά, καττάδε, καττάν, καττῶν
- +καταβαλικά Hesych. (κ 1008) Λάκωνες. ἐκούμηνεν /Unexplained. Schmidt reads καταβαλικά(λᾶον), cf. βαυκαλάω "lull to sleep". Latte quotes Albertus with κατεβαύβα, and compares this with β 353 βαυβᾶλ· κοιμίζει (for which he suggests βαυβα[λίζει], cf. Bk. 85.14 βαυβαλίσαι· ἀντὶ τοῦ βαυκαλίσαι)./

καταβαίνουσιν	(καταβαίνουσι dat. pple from καταβαίνω.) <u>A 71 b</u> (M) IG 1431.3 [κατα]β- &11 [κα]τα-
καταβαίνω	<u>A 53 b</u> See καβαίνων, κάββασι, καταβαίνουσιν
καταβαλέτω	(From καταβάλλω) (M) IG 1421.5
καταβαλικώτερος	See καββαλικώτερος
καταβάλλω	See καββαλόντες, καταβαλέτω, καταβαλῶν
καταβαλῶν	(From καταβάλλω) (M) IG 1421.9
καταβάσει	(M) IG 1431.12 -βά[σει] &36 [καταβ]ά-, cf. foll.
κατάβασιν	(M) IG 1431.34, cf. above
καταγαγόντα	(From κατάγω) (L) IG p. XIII 141, REG 89 1976 Bull. 267
καταγγελεύς	See κατανγελεύς
καταγεγραμμένοις	(From καταγράφω) (M) IG p. XI 126
καταγλαΐζω	("glorify") See κατηγλάϊσεν
καταγοράζω	See καταγοράξαι, -αγορασθεῖ
καταγοράξαι	(From καταγοράζω, cf. ἀγοράσαι) <u>A 103</u> (M) IG 1379.15 -ξα[ι] &21
καταγόραξιν	(From καταγόραξις) (M) IG 1379.22
καταγορασθεῖ	(καταγορασθῆι subj. from καταγοράζω) <u>A 106 c iv</u> (M) IG 1379.13 [κατ]α-
κατάγω	See καταγαγόντα
καταδατέομαι	See κατεδασσάμεθα
καταδικάζω	See κατεδικάσθην
καταδικᾶν	(καταδικῶν from καταδίκη - plural "damages, fine".) <u>A 72 a</u> (H) I 156
καταθέσθαι	(From κατατίθημι) (M) IG V ii 419.17 (Phigalea)
κατακαῆμεν	(κατακαυθῆναι from κατακαίω - this is a -μεν infin. from the Ep. and Ion. aor. 2 ἐκάην.) <u>A 24 b III</u> <u>104 c, 109 b iii</u> Plut. Lyc. 20.13, p.32.25
κατακέχρηνται	(From καταχράομαι) (L) IG 1114.16
κατακληῖται	(Heracleian "summoned", cf. Attic σύγκλητος.) <u>A 97 d</u> (H) I 11, II 10

κατακλυζομένοις	(From κατακλύζω, with -κλύζω cf. κλύδων etc.) (M) IG 1390.107 -κλυ[ζομένοις]
κατακολουθήσειν	(From κατακολουθέω) (M) IG 1390.4-5
*κατακονάω	(Implied verb) See κακκονῆν and cf. κακκανῆν?
κατακριθεῖ	(κατακριθῆι subj. from κατακρίνω) <u>A 106 c iv</u> (M) IG 1390.44&76
κατακριθέντα	(From κατακρίνω) (L) IG 18 B 4
κατακρινάντω	(κατακρινάντων 3 pl. imperat. from κατακρίνω.) <u>A 101 a</u> (M) IG 1390.161-2
κατακρίνει	(κατακρίνηι subj. from κατακρίνω) <u>A 106 c i</u> (M) IG 1390.83
κατακρίνω	See κατακριθεῖ, -κριθέντα, -κρινάντω, -κρίνει, -κρίνωντι
κατακρίνωντι	(κατακρίνωσι from κατακρίνω) <u>A 99 d i</u> (M) IG 1390.112&113
καταλαβών	(From καταλαμβάνω) (M) SEG 974.11
καταλαμβάνω	See καταλαβών, κατειληφώς
καταλείπω	See καταλιπόντες, κατελείπετο, κατελείπομεν
καταλιπόντες	(From καταλείπω) (H) I 62
καταλογάν	(καταλογῆν)* (L) IG 1145.13
κατάλυμα	("lodging") (L) IG 7 (see add.) 5 -μ[α] (or -μ[ατος]), Tiles - miscellaneous BSA 13 46 B 2 [κ]ατ- See also καταλυμάτων
καταλυμακωθῆς	(From *καταλυμακόομαι "be silted up", cf. λῦμα "filth, dirt", Hesych. λ 1411 λύμακες· πέτραι and also Lat. polluo (from *por-luo) and lutum "mud". The aorist pass. pple in Attic would end in -εις.) <u>A 11 i II, 56 d ii</u> (H) I 56
καταλύματος	(L) IG 7.5(possibly, but see κατάλυμα)
καταλυμάτων	(L) REG 77 1964 Bull. 190
καταλύσει	(From κατάλυσις) (M) IG 1390.4&44&187-8 -λ[ύ]σ-
καταμόνους	("permanent", cf. μένω) (M) IG 1432.16 -ο[υς]
κατανγελεύς	(καταγγελεύς) <u>A 48 a i</u> (L) SEG 491.3
καταξίαν	(M) IG 1379.24
καταξίας	(Acc. pl.) (L) IG 931.23

καταξίους	(L) IG 962.40. (M) IG 1432.41
κατάξιλος	See καταξίαν, -αξίας, -αξιούς, -αξιούς
καταξίους	(L) IG 26.12. (M) IG 1432.38-9
κατὰ πρωτεύρενας	Hesych. (κ 1358) ἡλικίας ὄνομα οἱ πρωτεύρενες παρὰ Λακεδαιμονίους Phot. Nab. I 321, Pors. 140.21 κατὰ πρωτεύρας· πρωτεύραι οἱ περὶ εἵκοσιν ἔτη παρὰ Λάκωσι /Cod. H of Hesych. also has πρωτεύρας and πρωτεύρες, but Latte follows Be II p.380 in his emendment, cf. εἶρην, τριτεύρην etc. forms. See also article by Diller, quoted in Appendix 2, p.648./
κατάρχην	(κατάρχειν from κατάρχω) <u>A 11 a, 25 b I ii, 109 a i</u> Alc. 98.2 from Strabo x 4.18, ii 410 Kramer /-χειν codd./
κατασκαφόντι	(κατασκάφουσι fut. from κατασκάπτω. σκάπτω has root σκαπ-, cf. Lat. scabo etc. and, with a different vowel, σκέπαρνος.) <u>A 99 d i, 102 c</u> (H) I 131
κατασκευαζέσθω	(From κατασκευάζω) (L) SEG 923.16 -σκε[υ]αζ-
κατασκευάζεται	(" ") (M) IG 1390.89
κατασκευαζόμενα	(" ") (M) IG 1390.54 κ[α]τασκευαζόμ[εν]α
κατασκευάζω	See κατασκευαζέσθω, -άζεται, -αζόμενα, -άσαι, -ασάμενος, -άσαντα, -ασθεῖ, -ασθῆντι, κατεσκεύασε, κατεσκεύασεν, κατεσκευάσθη
κατασκευάν	(κατασκευήν)* (L) SEG 679.2 [κατασ]κ-
κατασκευᾶς	(κατασκευῆς)* (M) IG 1390.89-90 -ευ[ᾶ]ς
κατασκευάσαι	(From κατασκευάζω) (M) IG 1427.9
κατασκευασάμενος	(" ") (M) SEG 23 206.10
κατασκευάσαντα	(" ") (L) IG 538.26 [κα]τα-
κατασκευασθεῖ	(κατασκευασθῆι subj. from κατασκευάζω.) <u>A 106 c iv</u> (M) IG 1390.13&87&104
κατασκευασθῆντι	(κατασκευασθῶσι subj. from κατασκευάζω, cf. Buck p.120.151.) <u>A 40 a, 107 a</u> (M) IG 1390.90 -ασ[θ]ηντι
κατασκευή	See κατασκευάν, -σκευᾶς, -σκευήν, -σκευῆς
κατασκευήν	(L) SEG 948(IG 1331) 13
κατασκευῆς	(L) IG 1318.6
κατασταθέντας	(From καθίστημι) (L) IG 26.13&17. (M) IG 1390.133

κατασταθέντες	(From καθίστημι) (L) IG 7.1 -στα[θέντες], 26.4 κα[τ]α-. (M) IG 1390.45&137-8&168
κατασταθέντοις	(κατασταθεῖσι from καθίστημι) <u>A 77</u> (M) IG 1379.30
κατασταθέντων	(From καθίστημι) (M) IG 1390.47
κατασταθῆμεν	(κατασταθῆναι from καθίστημι) <u>A 109 b iii</u> (M) IG 1390.64-5
καταστάντων	(Gen. participle from καθίστημι) (L) IG 962.7 -τ[ων]
καταστάσει	(καταστάσει subj. from καθίστημι) <u>A 106 b</u> (M) IG 1390.120-1
καταστάσιος	(καταστάσεως) <u>A 80 a</u> (M) IG 1390.116 [κατα]στ-
καταστήσαι	(From καθίστημι) (L) SEG 948(IG 1331) 5 -ή[σαι]
καταστήσας	(" ") (M) IG 1370.29 κα[τ]ασ[τ]ή-
καταστήσωσιν	(καταστήσωσι from καθίστημι) (L) IG 18 A 10 -ή[σωσιν]
κατασώλω	See κατεσώλαμεν, κατεσώλαμεν
κατατέμνω	<u>A 34.17</u> See κατετέμνομεν
κατατίθημι	See καταθέσθαι
καταυσεῖς	(From καταύω = καθαιρέω "destroy", cf. Hesych. κ 93 καθαῦσαι· ἀφανίσαι. L&S quote only these, but cf. αὔω (A) "light a fire") Alc. 31 from Eust. Od. 1547.60 /Eust. has καταύσεις./
καταχέω	(IE *ghew- > χέ(F)ω, χο(F)ή etc. and, with the weak grade of vowel, κέχυται) See κακκέχυται
καταχθονίοις	(L) IG 1192.1 -χθ(ονίοις)
καταχράομαι	See κατακέχρηνται, καταχρήσασθαι, -χρησάσθωσαν
καταχρήσασθαι	(From καταχράομαι) (M) IG 1390.61
καταχρησάσθωσαν	(καταχρησάσθων imperat. from καταχράομαι) <u>A 101 b</u> (M) IG 1390.96
καταχωρίζω	See κατεκεχώριστο
κατεγγυευσάμενοις	(From κατεγγυεύω "give security", L&S quote this compound only here.) (M) IG 1379.3 -σα[μένοις], cf. foll.
κατεγγυεύσας	(From κατεγγυεύω) (M) IG 1390.69, cf. above
κατεδασσάμεθα	(κατεδασάμεθα from καταδατέομαι) <u>A 60</u> (H) II 28

κατεδικάσθεν	(κατεδικάσθησαν from καταδικάζω. The punishment is to be applied for a misdemeanour which may be committed in future. The aorist is used, however, because the culprit has already been condemned in advance.) <u>A 99 e</u> (H) I 122,143
κατεύβων	(From κατεύβω. εὔβω is poetic for λείβω "let drop, fall". The et. is not known. λείβω may be related to *lei-k ^w , as in "leave".) <u>A 112 h</u> Alc. 59(a) 2 from Athen. XIII 600 F
κατειληφώς	(From καταλαμβάνω) <u>A 11 e vi</u> (L) IG 1145.36
κατεκεχώριστο	(From καταχωρίζω) (M) IG p. XI 120
κατελείπετο	(From καταλείπω) (H) II 20
κατελίπομες	(κατελίπομεν from καταλείπω) <u>A 99 c</u> (H) II 74
κατέναντι	(= κατέναντα, but not specially Lac.) (M) IG 1431.18
κατεργάζομαι	See κατεργασζόμενος, -εργάσθαι, -είργασται
κατεργασζόμενος	(κατεργαζόμενος from κατεργάζομαι) <u>A 66 a iii</u> (M) SEG 974.4
+κατειργάσθαι	(From κατεργάζομαι) (M) IG 1432.44 κα[τειργάσθαι]
κατεύργασται	(" ") (M) IG 1432.30
κατερείπω	(IE root *rei-p, cf. ON rīfa "destroy".) See κατερηρειμμένα, κατηρειμμένον
κατερηρειμμένα	(From κατερείπω) (L) IG 538.22 -ειμ[μένα]
κατεσκεύασε	(From κατασκευάζω) (L) IG 693.1 -ε[σκεύασε], 1252.3
κατεσκεύασεν	(κατεσκεύσε from κατασκευάζω) <u>A 71 b</u> (L) SEG 13 261.7. (M) SEG 995.4
κατεσκευάσθη	(From κατασκευάζω) (L) SEG 22 305.2 -ε[σκευάσθη]
κατεσταμένοι	(καθεσταμένοι from καθίστημι) <u>A 37 d</u> (M) IG 1390. 52 a & 90&113 -μέ[νοι]
κατέστησαν	(From καθίστημι) (L) IG 931.21 -στ[ησαν]
κατεσώξαμες	(κατεσώλαμεν from κατασώλζω) <u>A 99 c, 103</u> (H) II 30
κατεσώλαμες	(" " ") <u>A 99 c, 103(end)</u> (H) I 47,48,51
κατετάμομες	(κατετέμομεν from κατατέμνω) <u>A 34.17, 99 c</u> (H) I 14
κατέχει	(From κατέχω) (L) IG 728.8, 1186 (see add.) 18, 1187.8
κατηγλάϊσεν	(κατηγλάϊσε from καταγλαΐζω) (L) SEG 814 (IG 598.19) 3 -γλ[άϊσεν]

κατηγορεῖν	(From κατηγορέω) (L) SEG 923.33, cf. foll.
κατηγορήσαντος	(" ") (L) IG 1208.32, cf. above
κατηγόρου	(L) IG 1208.29
κατηρεμμένον	(From κατερεῖπω) (L) IG 1144.5
κάτθετ'	(κατάθετε from κατατίθημι) <u>A 69 a I, 69 d</u> Plut. Aporhth. Lac. 242 A p.222.13
καθηρατόριον	(= καθηρατόριον) <u>A 27 d, 69 d</u> (L) IG 292.9, 298.10 [κ]ατ[θ]η-, 308.5
κατιδεῖν	(Aorist infinitive of καθοράω) (L) IG 1222(SEG 937) 15 [κα]τι-
κατοικεύντων	(κατοικούντων from κατοικέω) <u>A 25 c III</u> (M) SEG 12 13-14 κατο(ι)κε[ύν]των & 15-16 -κεύ[ν]των
κατοικέω	See κατοικεύντων, -οικήσαντα, -οικοῦντας, -οικοῦντες, -οικούντων, -οικῶν
κατοικήσαντα	(From κατοικέω) (M) IG 1369.4 -κή[σ]αντα
κατοικοῦντας	(" ") (M) IG 1427.7, 1432.23, SEG 23 207.7
κατοικοῦντες	(From κατοικέω) (L) IG 515.7. (M) IG 1427.13 κατ[οικοῦντες]
κατοικούντων	(From κατοικέω) (M) IG 1432.33
κατοικῶν	(" ") (L) IG 1190.5, SEG 13 261.2
κατολιγωρεῖν	(From κατολιγωρέω) (L) IG 1208.18 -ολ[ιγωρεῖν]
κατορθόω	See κατορθώσαντα, κατωρθώθη
κατορθώσαντα	(From κατορθόω) (L) IG 545.4
+κατράγοντες	Hesych. (κ 1868) <u>A 69 d</u> οἱ βόαγροι. Λάκωνες /βόαγρος is "wild bull" in Philostratus VA 6.24. The gloss itself is very suspect./
καττά	(κατὰ τὰ) <u>A 69 d</u> Thuc. V 77.5, 79.1&4
καττάδε	(κατὰ τὰδε) <u>A 69 d</u> (L) SEG 26 461.1 κ[αττάδε] Thuc. V 77.1, 79.1
καττάν	(κατὰ τῇν) <u>A 69 d</u> (T) Philol. fr. 11
καττῶν	(κατὰ τῶν) <u>A 69 d</u> Ar. Lys. 1259
]κατωκεφ[.	(κάτω?) <u>A 94 f</u> (Alc.) 162 fr. 2(a) 11 from P.Oxy. 2394

- κατωρθώθη (From κατορθώω) (L) IG 37.9
- κάφα Hesych. (κ 1928)* A 38 b λουτήρ. Λάκωνες /λουτήρ is "washing or bathing tub". Also σκάφα/σκάφη is "bowl, basin" (for washing or bathing), cf. σκάπτω "dig". See Bourguet p.138./
- Καφεύς (Κηφεύς is the name of a constellation, probably related to κηφήν.)* Alc. 74 from Cramer i 159.30 /The cod. has σκαφεύς, emended by Neumann./
- κε (Att.-Ion. has ἄν) A 95 II b See κεν
- κέ (= καί according to IG, although both ^{examples} are in ligature.) A 12 a (L) IG 69.25, 70.3
- Κεδάαν A 12 a, 19 a, 45 a Suid. Adler I 453.17, β 100 βάραθρον· τόπος βαθύς, ὅπου οἱ κακοῦργοι ἐμβάλλονται Ἀθήνησι καὶ οἱ ἐπὶ θανάτῳ ὥσπερ εἰς τὸν Κεδάαν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι. Also IV 71.8, 820. See also Paus. IV 18.4 p.314.9, 18.5 p.314.14, 18.7 p.315.5; Thuc. I 134.4. Cf. also Καιδάας
- κεδνή (L) IG 733.3
-]οσκειθιδοησ[... (κεῖθι? = ἐκεῖθι, poetic for ἐκεῖ.) A 94 a Alc. 6 fr. 21(a) 4 from P.Oxy. 2391 Commentarii Fragmenta
- κεῖμαι (cf. Skt. śēte, Av. saēte) A 34.34 (L) IG 731.3, 734.7, 1264.7 [κεῖ]μ-, SEG 26 456.7. (M) IG 1368.5 See also κείμενον, -μενος, κεῖσθαι, κεῖται
- κείμενον (From κεῖμαι) (M) IG 1368.3
- κείμενος (" ") (L) SEG 923.38
- κεῖνος (ἐκεῖνος) See κῆνος
- κεῖσθαι (From κεῖμαι) (L) IG 727.6
- ((κεισός)) Hesych. (κ 2018) βοτάνης εἶδος /Latte notes the hero name Κεῖσος, Paus. II 19.1 etc., so wants to bring Λάκωνες from the following to here. Cf. 2520 κηνσός· βοτάνη τις./
- κεῖσσα Hesych. (κ 2019) A 7, 58 κῖσσα ("jay"). Λάκωνες /See above. The form is as νῆσσα "duck" etc. It is probably from *κικ-ια, the onomatopoetic noun formed from the bird's call, cf. Skt. kiki-./
- κεῖται (From κεῖμαι) (L) IG 922.2 κε(ῖ)ται, 1186.8. (M) IG 1494.1-2, SEG 966 I 2
- κεκ (καὶ ἐκ) A 69 c (L) IG 213.17&23&29

- κεκαδύσθαι ("to be rejected on a vote", cf. κἀδύχος and note)
A 66 b iii, 112 h Plut. Lyc. 12.11 p.18.16
- κέκλαγ' (i.e. κέκληγε or Attic κέκλαγγε from κλάζω.)*
A1c. 30 from Aristeid. or. xxviii 51, ii 158 Keil.
/Some codd. have κεκλήγε or κεκλήγει, see Page./
- κεκλεβώς (κεκλοφώς from κλέπτω. The ending of the root here is unaspirated rather than aspirated. There is often confusion between the two forms, due to the fact that such verbs have many forms in ψ (e.g. aor. in -ψα), which may come from a root ending either in φ or in β. See Buck p.60.66.) A 34.30, 44, 105 a (M) IG 1390.75
- κεκοινανεκ[οτ. (κεκοινωνηκ[. from κοινανέω, the Doric form of κοινωνέω.) A 4 a, 24 c IV (L) SEG 26 461.15
- κεκωλυμένων (From κωλύω) (M) IG 1390.25&105
- κελαδῶν (From κελαδέω. The IE root is *kel-ǵ., so the word is related to καλέω, κέλωρ, κελαρύζω etc.)
(L) IG 734.5
- κελέαι (= dative/locative κελούαι) A 14 b, 15, 25 a V, 85
(L) IG 267.3 (but see AO 16) -έα[ι],
+SEG 748 [κελ]έαι?
- κελέαν (= κελούαν) A 14 b, 15, 25 a II (L) IG 263.5,
265.7 κε[λέαν?], 277.9, 291.6 [κελ]έαν
- κελείαι (= dative/locative κελούαι) A 14 b, 85 (L) IG 334.5
- κέλεξ (κέλης) A 4 a, 71 a (L) IG 213.13 -λ[εξ] &30&37&42
&47 κέ[λεξ] &70&78&85
- κελεύει (From κελεύω) (L) IG 5.12&16
- κελεύοντι (κελεύουσιν from κελεύω) A 99 d i (M) IG 1379.5&6
- κελευούσης (From κελεύω) (L) IG 1208.60 [κ]ελ-
- κελεύσαντος (" ") (L) IG 1147.22
- κελεύσωσι (" ") (L) IG 20 A 1
- κέλευσύνια (καὶ Ἐλευσύνια) A 4 a, 6 b, 38 a i, 69 c
(L) IG 213.11 (cf. καὶ Ἐλευσύνια at l. 31) (Buck No. 71)
- κελεύω See ἐκέλευσεν, κελεύει, κελεύοντι, -ευούσης,
-εύσαντος, -εύσωσι, -εύωντι. Cf. also κέλομαι
- κελεύωντι (κελεύωσι from κελεύω) A 99 d i (M) IG 1379.23
κελεύ[[ι]][ωντι], 1390.167
- κελήαι (= dative/locative κελούαι) A 13 b, 85 (L) IG
264.5, 271.3, 282.2 -ή[αι], 299.5 (see AO 14) κε[λήαι],
338.2 (see AO 91)

- κέλης (Root as in κέλλω and κέλομαι, cf. Lat. celer etc. cf. also Hesych. κελητιᾶν· κελητύζειν. ἰππεύειν.) Alc. 1.50, see also κέλεξ
- κελοῦα (One of the contests commemorated in the AO series. Even allowing for the homophones such as ου = υ there is a great variety of form, which is taken as evidence that the ancients themselves did not know its derivation. A.M. Woodward (AO p.288) assumes it is a musical contest, vocal rather than instrumental, in which boys competed as individuals. The word may be related to IE *kel-, as κελαδῶν (see WL).) See καίλοῦαν, κελέαι, -έαν, -εῖαι, -ήαι, -εῖαι, -οῦαν, -ῶαν
- κελοῖαι (L) IG 280.7, 289.1, 341.3
- κελοῦαν (L) IG 279.6, 281.10, 287.5 -ο[ῦ]αν, 296.4, 303.8, 312.13, 313.5 (AO 70) κε[λοῦαν], 317.5 [κελο]ῦαν, 342 (see AO 107.3) [κελοῦ]αν, 343.3 -ο[ῦαν], 344.3 (see AO 105) κε[λοῦαν], SEG 742.3 [κε]λοῦα[ν]
- κέλομαι (Widespread variant of κελεύω) See κέντο
- κελῶαν (= κελοῦαν) A 14 a (L) IG 309.7 κε(λ)ῶαν
- κεν (κε before a vowel) A 95 II b (L) IG 960.7. Alc. 119 from Hephaest. Ench. VII 3, p.22 Consbr., with Schol. B p.273 Consbr. (but this is an emendment by Page - the codd. give ᾗν)
- κεν̄ (καῖ ἐν) A 4 a, 69 c (L) IG 213.24
- κενεάριον (= κενήριον "empty monument, cenotaph", cf. Hesych. κ 2207 κενέαρως· κενός. It is a compound of κενός Dor., Ep., Ion. κενεός + ἥριον "mound, barrow, tomb".) A 25 a II (L) SEG 13 266.3-4
- κενός (From *κενφος/*κενεφός) A 35 f i (L) IG 736.2 -ὀ[ς]
- κέντο (ἐκέλετο from κέλομαι) A 50 b i, 98 a, 111 g Alc. 139 from Eust. II. 756.32
- κεραμύδια A 115 (L) SEG 464.16 κερ[αμύδια], 465.7 κ[εραμύδια?]
- +κέραμος (A technical word whose et. is uncertain.) (L) SEG 668 fig. 2.17 -μο[ς?], but this may be a name.
- κεραυνώσσειεν (κεραυνώσσειε from κεραυνόω) A 71 b (L) IG 727.10
- κεραυνοφόρου (M) IG p. XVII 78
- κερκολύρα (κρεκόλυρα for κρέκουσα λύρα. κρέκω is "strike a stringed instrument", a word adapted from weaving. This present thematic form is isolated in Greek, but cf. the Germanic nouns adapted from *hrah- (= Greek κροκ-), Old Norse hroell "reel" etc.) A 49, 65 Alc. 140 from EM 506.18. Almost the same in Zonar. 1170. (The word is also glossed in Suid. Adler iii 100, κ 1401 - as ὄνομα τόπου (Bergk conjectures τόνου).)

κεῖς	(καὶ ἐς/εἰς) <u>A 4 a, 69 c</u> (L) SEG 26 464 b 7
κετεύων	(Unexplained. Suggestions include κε(λ)εύων, related to κελοῖα - unlikely; ἰκετεύων - unlikely in this context; πυκτεύων "boxing", cf. λιμνομάχαι in WL - this is preferred by Woodward, see AO p.290 12. It is more likely to be a pres. pple than a gen. pl.) (L) IG 268.4 (AO 18)
κευθμῶνα	(κεύθω probably < IE *(s) keudh-, cf. Anglo-Sax. hȳden Eng. hide.) (L) IG 364.4 [κευθ]μ-
κεφαλά	(κεφαλή)* (M) IG 1433.10&20&27. (H) I 36,46. (T) Philol.13
κεφαλαίου	(L) IG 16.4, 18 A 4
κεφαλᾶς	(Uncertain which case) (L) IG 952.26 [κ]εφ-
]κατωκεφ[...	(From κεφαλή?) (Alc.) 162 fr. 2(a) 11 from P.Oxy. 2394
κεφαλή	(Cf. OHG gebal "skull" and Hesych. γαβαλάν· ἐγκέφαλον, ἥ κεφαλὴν) See κεφαλά, κεφαλᾶς,]κατωκεφ[.
κεφαλικῆς	(L) IG 21 col. II 7
κεφάλωμα	<u>A 114 d</u> (M) IG 1433.11&18
κεχαρισμένα	(From χαρίζω) (L) IG 1144.13
κεχώρηκε	(From χωρέω) (M) IG 1432.4 [κ]εχ-
+κέω	Hesych. (κ 2440) <u>A 8 b</u> σκέψει. Λάκωνες /Latte suggests dat. κόωι, taking *κόος:κοέω as θρόος:θροέω. (κοέω is "mark, perceive, hear")./
κηδεμόνα	(L) IG 1171.4
κηδεμόνος	(L) IG 380.6, SEG 923.21
κηδεμών	("One who has κῆδος, protector, guardian") See κηδεμόνα, κηδεμόνος
κῆδος	See κάδεα
κῆν	(καὶ ἐν) <u>A 69 c</u> Alc. 1.95 κ[ῆ]ν; Alc. 19.3 from Athen. iii 111 A
κῆνας	(ἐκεῖνας) <u>A 11 a, 25 b I iii, 92 c</u> Alc. 3.81 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii (Cod. Π has κηνᾶς.)
κῆνος	(ἐκεῖνος) <u>A 11 a, 25 b I iii, 92 c</u> +Alc. 15 from Hephaest. Ench. 1.3, p.2 Consbr. (similar in Ap. Dysc. Pron. 75 b, i 59 Schn.; ibid 74 a, i 58 Schn. (but the codd. have κεῖνος))
κῆπι	(καὶ ἐπὶ) <u>A 69 c</u> Alc. 95(a) bis from Athen. iv 140 C
κῆρ	(Cf. Hesych. Κάρ· θάνατος) See κᾶρα, κῆρας

- κῆρας (L) SEG 773.7
- κῆρατῶ (καὶ ἐρατοῦ) A 69 c, 74 a Alc. 60.3 from Athen. xv 681 A
/πυλεω ακηράτων κυπερω in Athen., emended by Casaubon, Boissonade, Welcker to πυλεῶνα κῆρατῶ κυπαίρω./
- κῆρατῶς (καὶ ἐρατούς) A 69 c, 74 b Alc. 10(B) 15 from P.Oxy. xxix Comment. in Melicos (b) fr. 5 col. ii
- κηρύναν (κηρύνην)* Alc. 96.2 from Athen. xiv 648 B (= Sosibius FHG II p.628 fr. 20, J 595 F 12)
/cf. Eust. Od. 1735.51./
- κηρυκεῖον See κερυκεῖον
- κήρυκι (L) SEG 838.5
- κηρύλος (A fabulous sea-bird, perhaps from IE *kēro-, cf. Skt. śarā "of mixed colour", śarī "name of a bird".) A 115 Alc. 26.2 from Antigon. Caryst. Mir. xxiii (27) p.8 Keller. (Cf. Suid. Adler iii 112, κ 1549 κηρύλος· ὁ ἄρρην ἀλκυών. τοὺς δὲ Ἀττικοὺς κειρύλον. (= Schol. Ar. Av. 300)). Similar in Ap. Dysc. Coni. 522, i 254 Schm., Et. Gen. A Ind. Lect. Rost. 1890/1 p.6 Reitz., B p.60 Miller (κήρυκος), EM 186.36 (κῆρυξ), Et. Sym. Cod. V (κήρυκος), Cramer i 265.1 (κῦρρηλος), Hdn. I 108.34 L, Bk ii 946.11 (= Schol. Dion. Thrac. p.279.14 Hilg.)
- κῆρυξ (Cf. Old Ind. kārū- "singer, poet") (L) SEG 563.4, see also κάρυκες, κάρυκι, κᾶρυξ, κήρυκι
- κῆς (καὶ ἐς/εἰς) A 69 c Ar. Lys. 1244 (OCT = cod. καὶ ἐς)
- κητώεσσαν (An epithet of uncertain meaning) A 30 b Il. 2.581 and Od. 4.1 have κοῦλην Λακεδαίμονα κ. and Strabo VIII 5.7 has Γραφόντων δὲ τῶν μὲν Λακεδαίμονα κητώεσσαν, τῶν δὲ καιετάεσσαν, ζητοῦσι, τὴν κητώεσσαν τίνα δέχεσθαι χρή, εἴτε ἀπὸ τῶν κητῶν, εἴτε μεγάλην, ὅπερ δοκεῖ πιθανώτερον εἶναι. τὴν τε καιετάεσσαν οἱ μὲν καλαμινθώδη (cf. Callim. fr. 639 Pf.) δέχονται, οἱ δὲ, ὅτι οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν σεισμῶν ῥωχμοὶ καιετοῖ λέγονται, καὶ ὁ καλέτας τὸ δεσμωτήριον ἐντεῦθεν τὸ παρὰ Λακεδαιμονίοις, σπήλαιόν τι. ἔνιοι δὲ κῶους μᾶλλον τὰ τοιαῦτα κοιλώματα λέγεσθαι φασιν, κτλ. Similar in Eust. 1478.39 ff.
- Κηφεύς See Καφεύς
- κιβώτιον (Dimin. of κιβωτός "box, chest" - here designates a family group.) A 115 (H) I 180,181
- κιθαρίσδην (κιθαρίζειν from κιθαρίζω) A 11 a, 25 b ii, C? b, 109 a i Alc. 41 from Plut. Lyc. 21.6 p.34.19 = Plut. de Alex. Fort. aut Virt. 2 (Variant readings in codd. include -ίσδειν, -ίζειν, -ίδδειν, see Page)

κλθαριστάν	(κλθαριστήν)* Alc. 38.2 from Ap. Dysc. Pron. 121 b, i 95 Schm.
κλθαριστάς	(κλθαριστής)* (L) IG 209.15. (M) IG 1390.74
κλθαριστή	(L) SEG 836.6 [κλθ]αρ-
κλθαριστής	See κλθαριστάν, -ιστάς, -ιστή
κύνασις	(κύνησις)* (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 435.1
κλνδυνευόντων	(From κλνδυνεύω) (L) IG 931.14 [κλν]δ-, cf. foll.
κλνδυνεύουσιν	(From κλνδυνεύω) (M) IG 1370.9 -ε[ύ]ου-, cf. above
κλνδύνους	(M) SEG 23 206.12, cf. foll.
κλνδύνω	(M) IG 1370.15, cf. above
κλνέονται	(κλνοῦνται from κλνέω (possibly from *κλνέω, related to κίω "go"?) A 25 c II iii (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 435.13
κύνησις	See κύνασις
[[κίρα]]	Hesych. (κ 2764) ἀλώπηξ. Λάκωνες /Both Latte and Schmidt take this as a corrupt form from the following, although Frisk, IF 49.98, takes κίρα as an alternative reading of κίραφος./
κίραφος	Hesych. (κ 2765) A 67 a iv ἀλώπηξ [Λάκωνες] /See note to above. Frisk and Chantraine both take the root from κερρός (cf. Hesych. κ 2775 κερρόν· πυρρόν, ἐρυθρόν, ξανθόν), with -φος the suffix of animals e.g. ἔλαφος. But cf. also κ 2728 κλνδάφη· ἀλώπηξ and 2729 κλνδαφίων· ἀλωπέκων, related to κίδαφος "wily"./
κίρις	Hesych. (κ 2769) A 67 a iv λύχνος Λάκωνες. ὄρνειον. ἢ Ἄδωνις [Κύπριοι] /Cod. H has Ἄδωνις. Λάκωνες./ EM 515.15 has κίρις...παρὰ Λάκωσι δὲ, ὁ λύχνος. Similar in Cramer ii 228.8 /κερρός is "orange, tawny", cf. κερρόν in note above/
κέρρος	Hesych. (κ 2776) ὀρός. καὶ αἶμα. καὶ πόμα (= πῶμα) γαλάκτος. Λάκωνες Phot. Nab. I 344, Pors. 167.10 κερρόν· πυρρόν ἢ αἶμα τὸ ἀπὸ ζῶντος. /κερρός (see note to above), is common as an epithet of wine and nectar, and is presumably transferred to milk although it is the wrong colour./
κίστας	(From κίστη, of uncertain origin, perhaps borrowed.) (M) IG 1390.30

- κλιττέα Hesych. (κ 2807) A 25 a I + ἄκλιτος. Λάκωνες /Latte refers to ἄκλιτος, from κύω (cf. α 2703 ἄκλιτος· ἄτοκος), but this is only a guess./
- κλιτόν Hesych. (κ 2808) καλόν. Λάκωνες /cf. κ 2810 κλιτῶν· καλῶν, χρηστῶν, ἀγαθῶν./
- κύφος (For *σκύφος cf. σκιφατόμος) A 38 b Paus. III 26.9 p.270.11 ἐπύκειται δέ οἱ τῇ κεφαλῇ στέφανος, ὃν οἱ Μεσσήνιοι κύφος καλοῦσι τῇ ἐπιχωρίῳ φωνῇ.
- κλάζω (From *κλαγιω, cf., with a nasal infix, κλαγγή and Lat. clango. But the perfect κέκληγα is a Homeric form without the nasal infix.) See κέκλαγ'
- κλαίει (From κλαίω) (L) IG 726.8
- κλαῖκα (From κλάιξ) A 21, 71 a (M) IG 1390.92&93
- κλαῖκας (" ") A 21, 71 a (M) IG 1390.92
- κλεικτοῦ (From κλεικτός = Doric for κλειστός "closed".) A 21, 71 a (M) IG 1390.91
- κλαίοντες (From κλαίω) (L) IG 960.13
- κλαίω (Probably from *κλάι-γω, cf. forms such as κλαῦσε.) See κλαίει, κλαίοντες, κλαῦσε
- κλάιξ (κλείς. The root is *κλα(F)-, cf. Lat. clavis. Doric has *κλα(F)ι-κ- with a guttural, cf. Attic κλη(F)ι-δ- with a dental. (For the Attic nominative κλαῖς > κλαῖς > κληῖς > κλείς.) It is uncertain when the change from a dissyllabic to a diphthongal pronunciation took place and it is, therefore, sometimes uncertain where the accent should fall, see Buck p.35.37.2.) A 103 See κλαῖκα, κλαῖκας
- κλάρια (κλήρια defined as τὰ παρὰ τῶν χρεωστῶν ("debtors") γραμματεῖα, but this is the only passage quoted by L&S with this meaning. It is a dimin. of κληρός. See also Boring p.77.)* A 115 Plut. Ag. & Cleom. 13.3 p.365.11
- κλαῖρον (κληῖρον)* (M) IG 1390.116 κ[λαῖ]ρ-
- κλαροῦσθαι (κληροῦσθαι from κληρόω)* (M) IG 1390.132
- κλαρούτω (κληρούτω from κληρόω)* (M) IG 1390.32
- κλαρωσάτω (κληρωσάτω from κληρόω)* (M) IG 1390.6-7
- κλαυμυριόμενον Hesych. (κ 2879) κλαίοντα. Ταραντιῖνοι /Cod. H has κλαυμαρ, but cf. 2880 κλαυμυρεῖται· [[ῆ]] κλαίει and Phot. Nab. I 344, Pors. 168.10 κλαυμυρίζεται καὶ κλαυμυριεῖται λέγουσιν· οὐ κλαίει καὶ κλαύσει. The word derives from κλαυθμός and μύρομαι, cf. κλαυθυρίζω. See also Kaibel p.208.119./

- κλαῦσε (ἔκλαυσε from κλαῖω) A 98 a (L) SEG 26 456.11
- κλαυτόν (L) IG 1186.13 κλ[α]ῦ-
- κλεε[νν]έ (κλεινέ) A 11 e III, 25 b III Alc. 10(b) 12 from P.Oxy. xxix Comment. in Melicos fr. 5 col. ii
/This should perhaps be κλεννέ, cf. κλεννά and note./
- +κλ[ε]ῖναῖ (From κλεινός) A 11 e III (Alc.) 13(d) 4 from P.Oxy. xxix Comment. in Melicos fr. 17
- κλεινή A 11 e III (L) IG 1249.24
- κλεινός (From *κλεφεσ-νος, just as κλέος is from κλέφος.)
A 11 e III (L) IG 1249.1. Plut. Lyc. 14.6, p.22.4.
See also κλεεννέ, κλειναῖ, κλεινή, κλεννά, κλη[νον?]
- κλεινότατον A 11 e III (L) SEG 777.4 [κλεινότ]ατον
- κλεινοτέρας A 11 e III (L) IG 455.8
- κλείς See κλαίξ
- κλειστός See κλαικτός
- κλεῖτος (Poetic for κλέος) See κλήτει
- κλέμμα (Cf. verb κλέπτω) (M) IG 1390.77
- κλεννά (κλεινή from *κλεφεσνος. Page, Parth. p.107 f., points out that, in Lac., *κλεφεσνος should > κλεφηνος > κληνος > κληνος. He suggests 2 possible explanations, (a) that ΚΛΕΝΑ = κληνά was wrongly read as κλενά, and that the ν was then doubled; (b) the more probable explanation is that the εον > ενν, as in Lesb. and Thess. (see Buck p.65.73 and p.67.77.1, cf. Paus. III 18.6 φαέννα (one of the Graces) and the proper name Φάβεννος, SGDI(3) 422.7. Note also Choerob. Cramer ii 210.19 Δωριεῖς ἐρατεννός λέγουσιν ὥσπερ ποθεινός ποθεννός). From *κλεφεννος, after the loss of φ, the contraction of *κλεεννός should give *κληννος. But η before νν is very rare in Greek and, Page supposes, might easily have been modified to κλεννός. However, this is not a regular Doric development and must be due to other early dialectal influences.)*
A 11 e III, 52 Alc. 1.44, cf. κλεε[νν]έ in WL
- κλέος (The Doric form is κλέφος, cf. Skt. śrávas-"fame".)
(L) IG 729.2. +Alc. 73 from Cramer i 418.5 (= Schol. to Ὕπαλθα in Homer.)
/Bergk conjectured (Δορυ)κλέος. Cf. also κλεῖτος./
- κλέπτω (From *κλεπλω) A 34.30 See κεκλεβώς

- κλεψύμβου Hesych. (κ 2939) Ἀριστόξενος, μέλη τινὰ παρὰ Ἀλκμᾶνι /Athen. iv 182 f has Ἀριστόξενος δ' ἔκφυλα ὄργανα καλεῖ φοῦνικας καὶ πηκτύδας.....καὶ κλεψιάμβους (cf. xiv 636 b). Also Poll. IV 58-9 calls the κλεψύμβος one of τὰ ὄργανα τὰ ἐμπνεόμενα./
- κλέω (κλέουσα from κλέω) A 38 a ii, 108 Ar. Lys. 1299
- κλη[νόν?] (From κλεινον?) A 11 e III, 25 b I iii Alc. 4 fr. i 11 from P.Oxy. 2388
- κλήρια See κλάρια
- κληῖρος (Probably originally "piece of stone or wood" used for drawing lots, cf. Ir. clár, Lat. clā-d-es etc.) See κλᾶρον, κλήρου
- κλήρου (L) IG 822.2
- κληρώ See κλαροῦσθαι, κλαροῦτω, κλαρωσάτω
- κλήτει (κλείτει from κλειτος) A 25 b I iii Alc. 122 from Schol. A Hom. Il. 12.66, i 418 Di. (= Hdn I 393.28, II 81.5 L) /The Schol. has κλείτει./
- κλῦναι Alc. 19.1 from Athen. III 111 a, cf. foll.
- κλύνας (M) IG 1390.38, cf. above
- κλόνον ("throng". This has the same root as κέλομαι, with the ending -όνος as in θρ-όνος etc.) Alc. 1.10
- +κλούς Hesych. (κ 2895) κλεινάριον μικρόν. Λάκωνες /The reading of this gloss is very uncertain, and it is listed between κλειδοῦχος and +κλειμάζειν. κλεινάριον or κλινάριον is a dimin. of κλύνη./
- κλυτή (L) IG 960.16, cf. foll.
- κλυτόν (κλυτός, as κλύω, has the same root as κλέος, but with the reduced grade of vowel.) (L) IG 540.1, cf. above
- κλώθω See ἐκλώσατο, ἔκλωσεν
- κλωστάς (κλωστής "spinner")* (L) IG 209.22
- Κνακίων Plut. Lyc. 6 2&4, p.9.6&13, part of the "Great Rhetra", has ἀπελλάζειν μεταξὺ βαβύκας τε καὶ Κνακίωνος. ... καὶ τὸν Κνακίωνα νῦν οἶνοῦντα προσαγορεύουσιν. Ἀριστοτέλης δὲ τὸν μὲν Κνακίωνα ποταμόν, κτλ. Plut. Pelop. 17.13, II.2 p.81.13 has ...οὐχ ὁ Εὐρώτας οὐδ' ὁ μεταξὺ Βαβύκας καὶ Κνακίωνος.... /Cf. Hdn. I 20.10, II 745.5, 923.2; Choerob. 296.29 G; Theognost. 38.9; Schol. Tzetz Lycophr. 550. κνηκός/ κνακός is "pale yellow", cf. Skt. kāñcanā-"gold", but it is not certain whether this is related./

- ((κνᾷσαι)) Hesych. (κ 3090)* ὀλέσαι. λυπῆσαι [Λάκωνες]
/Latte takes Λακ. from foll. κνᾷσαι/κνῆσαι
is from κνάω. Cf. κ 3132 κνύσσαι· φθεῖραι, ὀλέσαι,
λυπῆσαι - from κνύζω./
- [[κναστήριον]] Hesych. (κ 3091) ἐνήλατο. Λάκωνες
/Both Latte and Schmidt reject Λακ. here, Latte
assuming that κναστήριον is a corrupt form from
κ 3980, κραστήρια· τῶν ἐνηλάτων αἰ κεφαλαῖ κτλ./
- κνώδαλ' (κνώδαλα, thought to come from *κνωδ- "tooth", so
that κνώδαλον is "a beast which bites". (κνώδαλον:
κνώδων = ἀγκάλη:ἀγκών etc.)) Alc. 89.5 from Apoll.
Soph. Lex. s.v. κνώδαλον, p.488 de Villosion
/But the codd. have κνώδαλα./
- κοακτῆρ (Cf. κοιακτῆρ) A 15, 28 a III, 114 c (L) IG 210.57,
212.61
- κοδύμαλον (= κυδώνιον "quince", cf. Hesych. κ 3210 κοδύμαλον·
τὸ στρουθίον. κοδύ-μαλον is thought to be the
oldest form, borrowed from Asia Minor. Later the
Greeks used the name κυδώνια μήλα after the village
Cydonia in Crete.) Alc. 100 from Athen. iii 81 F
(Ἄλκμων δὲ τὸ στρουθίον μήλον, ὅταν λέγηι ἕμετον
ἢ κοδύμαλον'. Ἀπολλόδωρος δὲ καὶ Σωσίβιος τὸ
κυδώνιον μήλον ἀκούουσιν.)
- κοθαράς (καθαράς, gen. from καθαρός) A 1 a (H) I 103
- κοιακτῆρ (One of the titles listed in the Taenarii inscriptions.
Frisk compares the word to the Hesych. glosses
κοῖον, κῳῖον, κοῦα, κῳα, κοιάζει, κουάσαι, κωάζειν,
κωασθεῖς, all glossed by forms from ἐνέχυρον, and
suggests that κο(ι)ακτῆρ is an agent noun =
ἐνεχυραστής (perhaps from *κοφ-ιον, cf. κοέω and
Lat. cavere). But Hesych. also has κοιᾶται· ἱερᾶται
and the similar κοῖης and κοῖσλης.) A 114 c
(L) IG 211.53. See also κοακτῆρ, and cf. foll.
- κοιάξαντα (From κοιάζω, cf. above) (L) REG 89 1976 Bull. 267
- κοῦλη (L) SEG 486 (IG 44) 13 [K]οῦ-, cf. foll.
- κοῦλον (From *κοφίλος, cf. Lat. cavus (*covus), and see
also κόον with note.) (M) IG 1429.3, 1431.33 [κοῦ]λ-
&35, cf. above
- κοιναί (Neut. pl.) (L) IG 662.4, p. VIII 90. (M) IG
1370.4, 1393.4, 1427.2, 1432.15&43. Alc. 17.7
from Athen. x 416 d (κοιναί in cod. A, em. by Casaubon.)
- κοιναίν (κοινήν)* (L) IG 4.22, 961.18, 964.3, 965.14. (H)
II 43
- κοινανεόντω (κοιωνοῦντων 3 pl. imperat. from κοιωνέω.)
A 24 c IV, 25 c II iii, 101 a Thuc. V 79.1

κοινᾶς	(κοινῆς)* (H) II 46. Thuc. V 79.3
κοινῆς	(L) IG 1208.52, SEG 922.17. (M) IG 1370.12 [κ]οι-
κοινήν	(L) SEG 468.14
κοινόν	(L) IG 4.6, 961.7, 963.6, 1226.4, 1524.11. (M) IG 1430.5, p. XI 119&129 -ο[ν]. (H) II 66
κοινόν	(As noun) (L) IG 1161.4, 1175.2, 1243.1, 1281.11 κο[ι]ν-. (M) SEG 984.1 [κ]οι-. For τὸ κοινόν in literature, see e.g. Paus. III 8.4&6, 11.7, IV 4.3; Hdt. I 67.5, VI 50.2; Thuc. I 90.5; Xen. Hell. VI 1.2
κοινοῦ	(L) IG 512.8 -ο[ῦ], 1167.4, 1177.6 -ν[οῦ], 1226.10 &17 [κοι]ν-, 1227.1 [κοιν]οῦ. (M) IG 1398.8-9, 1451.11, 1455.4
κοινός	(From *κομῖος, cf. Lat. cum.) A 53 b See κοινά, κοινάν, -νᾶς, -νῆς, -νήν, -νόν, -νοῦ, -νούς, -νῶς, -νῶν, cf. also ξυνοῦς
κοινοῦς	(L) IG 658.3
κοινῶς	(L) IG 1111.17, 1226.2 [κ]οι- &7 κο[ινῶς]
κοινῶν	(M) IG 1432.41
κοινωνέω	(The Doric form is κοινᾶνέω, derived from *κοινᾶων.) See κεκοινᾶνεκ[οτ-, κοινᾶνεόντω
κοινῶς	(L) SEG 2 60.5&10
κόλλυβα	("small round cakes", cf. Hesych. κόλλυβα· τρωγάλια. In Poll. 9.72 etc. κόλλυβος is a small coin, possibly a Semitic word, (cf. Hebrew ḥalap), but not certainly so.) (L) IG 363.11 [κόλλυ]βα
κόλου κώδιον	Hesych. (κ 3384) Λάκωνες /Schmidt has suggested κόλου· κώδιον, where κώδιον = σκύλον, which the Laconians might have called κοῦλον (A 10 b and 38 b), (κώδιον is "sheep skin" and σκύλον is "animal skin, hide"). Latte assumes that the explanation τράγου κώδιον has been omitted (κόλος is "without horns, goat without horns" and κώδιον is "head")./
κολωνίας	(Lat. colonia) (L) IG 524.2 κολ(ωνίας)
κολωνοῦ	(From κολωνός "hill, mound", cf. Lat. collis (colnis), Lith. kálnas.) (M) IG 1430.11
κόμαι	(Nom. pl.) Alc. 1.70

- κομάκτωρ? (T?) Hesych. (κ 3423) A 114 c ἡ λέξις παρὰ Ἑρμῆων ἐν Μηδείᾳ /Kaibel p.186.9 quotes Inscr. Magn. 217, I B.C., οἱ κομάκτορες καὶ οἱ κήρυκες καὶ οἱ διάκονοι τὸν Ἑρμῆν ἀνέθηκαν. He relates the word to Lat. coactor, but there may be a connection with κο(ι)ακτῆρ in WL./
- κόμαν (κόμην)* Alc. 3.9 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 1 -μ[αν]; Ar. Lys. 1316
- κόμη See κόμαι, κόμαν and cf. κομίσκαι
- κομίζω (From IE *km-, as κομέω, κάμνω etc.) See κομίζονται, [[κομισαμένη]], κομίσασθαι, -σάσθωσαν, -σθῶσιν
- κομίζονται (From κομίζω) (L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 15
- [[κομισαμένη]] (L) IG 1208.57 gives [κομι]σαμένη, but SEG 13 258 prefers [πολη]σαμένη
- κομίσασθαι (From κομίζω) (L) IG 1146.14
- κομισάσθωσαν (κομισάσθων from κομίζω) A 101 b (M) IG 1390.72
- κομισθῶσιν (κομισθῶσι from κομίζω) A 71 b (L) IG 813.7
- κομίσκαι (Dat. κομίσκηι, a dimin. from κόμη)* A 115 Alc. 1.101
- κόνισμα Kumanudes, Athen. IV 1875 466.25, explained as = κονίστρα "place covered with dust" (cf. Lat. cinis), so "wrestling area". Found elsewhere too, at Cythera etc., and Delphi, BCH 23 566 III B.C., has κόνισμα.) A 114 d (L) IG 938.3
- κόννον Hesych. (ι 331) A 38 b, 50 b ii, 66 b i s.v. ἱέρωμα· τὸν κόννον Λάκωνες, ὃν τινες μαλλὸν [ἢ] σκόλλυν /ἱερόβατον· κόννον H: Hemsterhuis, and the add. is by Salmasius. σκόλλυς is "fringe of hair", so ἱέρωμα is "fringe of hair dedicated to the gods", cf. κ 3533 κοννοφορῶν· σκόλλυν φορῶν The origin of κόννον is not clear, although the same word, meaning "beard", is found in Lucian Lex 5, and Polyb. x 18.6 has κόνους, meaning "trinkets". Frisk suggests a possible connection with the proper names Κόννος, Κόνων etc. The origin of σκόλλυς is also unclear, although it is related to σκολύπτω. κόννον could be a Lac. form of σκόλλυν, with κ for σκ (A 38 b) and ν for λ (A 50 b ii), but the widespread occurrence of names such as Κόννος, Κόνων etc. would argue against such a development./
- Κονοουρέα (Κυνοσουρέα) A 10 d, 25 a I, 28 e, 38 a ii (L) IG 566.3, see also Κονοηουρέες, Κονοουρεῖς, Κονοουρέων, Κυνόσουρα

Κονοηουρέες	(Κυνοσουρεῖς) <u>A 10 d, 25 b III, 38 a i</u> (L) REG 89 1976 Bull. 267, cf. above
Κονοουρεῖς	(Κυνοσουρεῖς) <u>A 10 d, 28 e, 38 a ii</u> (L) SEG 493.3, cf. also Κονοουρέα etc.
Κονοουρέων	(Κυνοσουρέων) <u>A 10 d, 25 c VIII, 28 e, 38 a ii</u> (L) IG 480.9, 681.4 K[ονοουρέων], 684.5, cf. also Κονοουρέα etc.
κόον	<u>A 28 c II</u> EM 396.27 explains Εὐρυκόωσα as Ἡ μέγα χάσμα ἔχουσα· παρὰ τὸ εὐρύ καὶ τὸ κόον· ἡ μεγάλη καὶ πλατεῖα· κόον γὰρ λέγουσι τὸ μέγα οἱ Λάκωνες. /This comes from the same root as κοῦλος. Cf. Hesych. κόοι· τὰ χάσματα τῆς γῆς, καὶ τὰ κοιλώματα, and also the Strabo passage quoted under κητώεσσαν in WL./
κοπύζω	("celebrate the κοπύς") Athen. iv 138 F, 139 A
κοπύς	(A Laconian term for the Doric ἄκλον, or δεῦπνον elsewhere. It is the widely used word for "cleaver" (cf. κόπτω).) Athen. II 56 a (Polemon fr. 86 FHG) Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐν τοῖς δεύπνοις τοῖς καλουμένοις κοπίσι διδόασι τραγήματα σὺν τε ξηρᾷ καὶ κυάμοις καὶ φασήλοις χλωροῖς; Athen. iv 138 E (Cratinus ἐν Πλούτοις I 63 K), 138 F (Εὐπολὺς ἐν Εὐλωσι I 294 Kock), 139 A & B, 140 A (Philyllius ἐν ταῖς Πόλεσιν I 786 Kock) and (Epilycus ἐν Κωραλίσκῳ I 803.3 Kock), 140 B (Molpis ἐν τῇ Λακεδαιμονίῳ πολιτείᾳ J III B 590.1)
κοπραγωγῆν	(κοπραγωγεῖν from κοπραγωγέω "carry dung".) <u>A 11 a, 25 b VI ii, 109 a i</u> Ar. Lys. 1174
κοπτέτω	(From κόπτω) (M) IG 1390.78
κόπτῃ	(" ") (H) I 129
κοπτόντων	(" ") (M) IG 1390.78
κόπτω	(From *κοπιω, cf. Lith. kapiũ etc.) See κοπτέτω, κόπτῃ, κοπτόντων, κοφεῖ, κοφόντι
κόραι	(Nom. pl.) <u>A 11 h</u> (L) SEG 923.27. Ar. Lys. 1308
κόρη	(From κόρη̄, as in Arc. and Corinth., which gave Ion. κούρη, Cret. κώρα, and elsewhere κόρα/κόρη, see Buck p.29.25 and p.50.54. The root may be related to κορε- "make to increase" as in κορέννυμι, but this is not certain.) <u>A 11 h</u> See κόραι, κόρην, κούρα. In literature see e.g. Plut. Lyc. 14.4, III.2 p.21.22; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 218 E, II p.143.3, 227 F, p.173.22, 232 C, p.188.14&16, 239 C 35, p.212.15; Paus. III 16.1, p.239.25; Athen. xiii 555 C (Hermippus FHG iii 37); Suid. Adler 135.31, δ 1458; Poll. IV 102
κόρην	<u>A 11 h</u> (L) IG 732.4, 733.7
κόροι	<u>A 11 h</u> (L) IG 457.1

- κόρος ("satiety" from *κόρφος, cf. κορέννυμι, Lat. Cerēs, Lith. šér-ti etc.) Alc. 1.65 (similar in Schol. Lips. Hom. Il. 5.266, i 243 Bachm. & Eustath. Il. 546.29)
- κόρος (b) (Cf. κόρη in WL. The word generally had the meaning "young man", but in Laconia it was sometimes used to signify the ἵππεῖς, the young fighting men - see Appendix 3, p.649. In individual cases it is not always clear which meaning is to be understood.) A 11 h In literature see e.g. Plut. Lyc. 14.4 p.21.22; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 239 C 35 p.212.15; Athen. X 432 F (Critias, Diels, Vorsokr. II p.379, No. 6.15); Stob. IV 1.138 (who says κόρου = ἵππεῖς). See also κόροι, κοῦροι, κούροισιν in WL.
- κόρση ("temple, side of forehead".) See κόρραν
- κορυστάν (κορυστήν "helmeted", cf. κόρυς, Myc. koru?)* Alc. 1.5
- κορυφαί (Nom. pl.) Alc. 89.1 from Apollon. Soph. lex. s.v. κνώδαλον, p.488 de Villosion
- κορυφαῖς Alc. 56.1 from Athen. xi 499 A
- Κορυφάσιον Steph. Byz. 377.8 χωρίον Λακωνικὸν πλησίον Πύλου. Θουκυδίδης τετάρτῃ (3.2, 118.4). ...τὸ ἐθνικὸν Κορυφασιεύς καὶ Κορυφάσιος.
- κορυφή See κορυφαί, -φαῖς, -φήν
- κορυφήν (M) IG 1431.32 κ[ορυφήν] &35-6
- κοσμεῖ (From κοσμέω) (L) SEG 814.2 (IG 598.18)
- κοσμέω See ἐκόσμησεν, κοσμεῖ, κοσμηθεῖς, κοσμήσασα
- κοσμηθεῖς (From κοσμέω) (L) IG 730.1
- κοσμήσασα (M) IG p. XVII 70
- κοσμιότατος (κοσμιότητος from κοσμιότης)* (L) IG 466.3-4 κ[οσμι]ό-, 502.3. Cf. foll.
- κοσμιότητος (L) IG 600.8, 957 a 2. Cf. above
- κοσμιωτάτην (L) IG 593.6
- κόσμον (L) SEG 922.19. (M) IG 1370.30. Cf. foll.
- κόσμου (κόσμου) A 66 a i (L) IG 380.5. Cf. above
- κοττάβινος Hesych. (κ 3800) ὑπόθεμα, Λάκωνες....ἐν ᾗ οἱ κότταβοι ἐγίνοντο /κότταβος is a Sicilian game of throwing heel taps into a metal basin, which is itself called κότταβος, see Athen. xv 666 b and Hesych. κ κότταβος.παιδιὰ παρὰ Ἀπυκκοῖς, ἀπὸ Συκελίας παραδοθεῖσα. The word probably originated in the W Mediterranean./

κοτύλα	(κοτύλη)* (M) IG 1447.8&9
κοτύλας	(L) SEG 759 add. a A 7 [κο]τ-. (M) IG 1447.6
κοτύλη	("small vessel, cup, measurement") (L) IG 950.2 κ(οτύλη?), see also κοτύλα, -ύλας, -υλην
κοτύλην	(L) IG 1511.6 κο[τύλην]
Κοτύρτα	Steph. Byz. 379.13 χωρίον Λακωνικόν. Θουκυδίδης (4.56). τὸ ἐθνικὸν Κοτυρταῖος. /Some codd. have form Κορτ-, see Meineke./
κουάνια	Hesych. (κ 3823) <u>A 3 b, 10 b</u> μέλανα. Λάκωνες /The cod. gives μέλαν and, according to Schmidt, κούαμα, but, according to Latte, κουανᾶ, emended by Be II 376. κουάνια is for κυάνεα from κυάνεος "dark blue, black", a Mediterranean word, cf. Hitt. kuwanna "azure"./
κούρα	(Ionic κόρη) <u>A 11 h</u> (L) IG 540.3
κουριδία	<u>A 11 h, 115</u> (L) IG 724.6
κουριδίας	(= Ionic κουριδίας) <u>A 11 h, 115</u> (L) IG 733.13
κουρίζιον	<u>A 11 h, 115</u> (L) IG 1222.5 Hesych. (κ 3853) κουρίζιον. παρθένιον, καὶ τὸν ἐκ παρθενίας ἄνδρα (E 414). Λάκωνες δὲ κουρίζιον καλοῦσι [τὸν] παρὰ [[δὲ]] αὐτοῖς τετράχειρα Ἀπόλλωνα /= Schol. In cod. H the α of τετράχειρα is uncertain, but cf. κ 4558 κυνάκτας· ἱμάντας. οἱ ἐκ βύρσης τοῦ σφαγιασθέντος Τετράχειρι Ἀπόλλωνι βοῶς ἔπαθλα δίδόμενοι. See also Wide p.68./
κουρίζιος	("wedded" or epithet of Apollo. From κοῦρος, Ep. and Ion. for κόρος.) <u>A 11 h, 115</u> See κουριδία, -ιδίης, -ίδιον
κοῦροι	See e.g. Schol. L to Hom. Il. XIII 95; Tyrtaeus, Page, <u>PMG</u> p.455 No. 856 & 857. See also κόρος (b)
κούροισιν	(κόροις) <u>A 11 h, 71 b, 74 c</u> (L) IG 726.3 -ο[ι]σιν
κουρούλλιον	(i.e. Lat. curulis, from currus + ulis.) (L) IG 533.18 -ρ[ού]λλ-
κουφίζω	(cf. κοῦφος, an ancient word, but the et. is unknown.) See ἐκούφισαν, κουφισθῆ
κουφισθῆ	(From κουφίζω) (L) IG 1208.2
κοφεῦ	(κόφει fut. from κόπτω) <u>A 102 b</u> (H) I 135
κοφόντι	(κόφουσι from κόπτω) <u>A 99 d i, 102 c</u> (H) I 145,147
+κράββατον	(T?) Poll. X 35, Kaibel 187.11 ἐν δὲ τῇ Κρίτωνος Μεσσηνίαι καὶ τῷ Ῥίνθωνος Τηλέφωι καὶ κράββατον εἶρησθαι λέγουσιν· ἐγὼ δ' οὐκ ἐντετύχηκα τοῖς δράμασιν. /cont.

+κράββατον cont.	/Phryn. 44 confirms that this was not Attic originally, although it became common everywhere later. See also λέκτρα in WL and cf. Lat. grabatum. Etymologists since Salmasius, de Ling. Hell. p.65, have suggested an Eastern, possibly Macedonian, origin./
Κραναή	Steph. Byz. 381.3 νῆσος Λακωνική. "Ὀμηρος "νήσω δ' ἐν Κραναῇ ἐμύγην". ἥτις πρόκειται τοῦ Γυθείου. ...τὸ ἐθνικόν, εἰ μὲν τῆς Λακωνικῆς, Κραναάτης ὡς Καρυάτης, κτλ. (Hom. Il. 3 445)
κράναι	(κρήνη)** <u>A 56 a</u> (M) IG 1390.85&86&87&91&92
κράναιν	(κρήναιν)* <u>A 56 a, 84</u> (M) IG 1405.4 [κ]ράνα[ιν]
κράναν	(κρήνην)** <u>A 56 a</u> (M) IG 1429.3 κ[ράναν], 1430.8&12 κρά[ναν] &15
κραναῖν	(κρηναῖν)* (L) REG 89 1976 Bull. 266 (Le Roy reads κράναν)
κράνας	(κρήνης)** <u>A 56 a</u> (M) IG 1390.84, 1405.19
κράνος	("helmet", probably from IE *kr̥- and related to κάρα, κέρας, Lat. cor-n-u etc.) (L) SEG 26 464 b 5
κρατεῖ	(From κρατέω) (L) IG 728.10
κρατεροῦ	(L) IG 493.9
κρατεύσασαν	(From κρατεύω = κρατέω) <u>A 111 f</u> (M) SEG 23 220 b 4
κρατέω	(Cf. Skt. krātu-etc.) See κρατεῖ, κρατήσας, and cf. also κρατεύσασαν
κρατήσας	(From κρατέω) (L) IG 258.2 -σα[ς]
κρατίσταν	(κρατίστην)* Ar. Lys. 1320
κράτιστον	(L) IG 546.2, 552.4
κράτιστος	(Superl. from κρατύς) (L) IG 1147.21, see also κρατίσταν, -στον, -στου, -στω
κρατίστου	(L) IG 524.2 κρα[τίστου]
κρατίστω	(L) IG 1147.3
κρέα	<u>A 25 a I</u> (M) IG 1390.96
κρέας	(Traditionally from *krew̥s, with the laryngeal in the root, cf. Skt. kravis-. But Benveniste, Orig. p. 174 f., suggests κρέας < *κρέαρ, cf. Skt. krurá-, from the root *kru-.) <u>A 25 a I</u> (L) IG 363.11. See also κρέα
κρευνάσης	(κρευνάσης from κρένω) <u>A 7</u> (L) IG 20 A 4 κρε[υ]ν-
κρευνεῖ	(κρευνεῖ fut. from κρένω) <u>A 7</u> (L) IG 20 A 8 [κρευν]εῖ

κρέινωσι	(κρίνωσι from κρίνω) <u>A 7</u> (L) IG 18 B 7
κρέιττων	(κρέιττων is from *κρέτιων, but *κάρτιων gives καρ(σ)ων and so κάρρων, cf. Cret. κάρτων.) <u>A 34.29, 87 b</u> See κάρρονας, κάρρονες, κάρρων
κρεοπώλιον	("place for selling flesh". κρεο- rather than κρεα- as in many compounds of this word, following thematic noun forms such as γηρο- etc.) <u>A 25 c II iii</u> (M) SEG 23 207.34
κρημνόν	(From κρημνός "overhanging bank"; cf. κρεμάννυμι.) (M) IG 1431.37 [κρ]η-
κρήνη	(Presumably *κρασνά, cf. Aeol. κράννα etc.) <u>A 56 a</u> See κράναι, -ναι, -ναν, -νά, -νας, κρήνην
κρήνην	<u>A 56 a</u> (M) IG 1431.23
κριβάνη	<u>A 50 a</u> Athen. xiv 646 A has Κριβάνας· πλακοῦντάς τινας ὀνομαστικῶς 'Απολλόδωρος παρ' 'Αλκμᾶνι. ὁμοίως καὶ Σωσίβιος (J 595 F 6) ἐν γ' περὶ 'Αλκμᾶνος, τῷ σχήματι μαστοειδεῖς εἶναι φάσκων αὐτούς, χρῆσθαι δ' αὐτοῖς Λάκωνας πρὸς τὰς τῶν γυναικῶν ἐστιάσεις, περιφέρειν τ' αὐτούς, ὅταν μέλλωσιν αἰδεῖν τὸ παρεσκευασμένον ἐγκώμιον τῆς Παρθένου αἰ ἐν τῷ χορῷ ἀκόλουθοι. cf. Athen. iii 115 A, which has the neuter κρίβανα, and Alc. 94, with κριβανωτός. (EM 538.19 gives κρίβανος as the Attic form compared to Doric κλίβανος "a kind of oven". Its origin is unknown; possibly it is borrowed.)
κριβανωτός	(κριβανωτούς) <u>A 50 a, 74 b</u> See above
κριθαῖς	(κριθῆς, from κριθή "barley")* (H) I 103
κριθεῖς	(From κρίνω) (M) IG 1390.44
κριθῆμεν	(κριθῆναι from κρίνω) <u>A 109 b iii</u> (M) SEG 972.5
κριθῆναι	(From κρίνω) (L) IG 21 col. II 11 -ῆ[ναι]
κρίμα	(M) IG 1390.102&106&111, SEG 972.8, see also κρίματα
κρίματα	(M) IG 1390.170 κ[ρίμα]τα
κρινέτωσαν	(κρινόντων from κρίνω) <u>A 101 b</u> (L) IG 21 II 14 [κριν]έτ-
κρινομένας	(κρινομένης from κρίνω)* (M) IG 1429.9&10
κρίνοντες	(From κρίνω) (L) SEG 468.8 [κρίνον]τες
κρινόντω	(κρινόντων 3 pl. imperat. from κρίνω.) <u>A 101 a</u> (M) IG 1390.169

- κρῖνοῦσιν (κρῖνοῦσι from κρύνω) A 71 b (L) IG 18 B 3
- κρύνω (From *κρῖ-νῶ, from the root "separate", cf. Lat. cerno.) A 53 a. See ἔκριναν, κρεινάσης, κρεινεῖ, κρείνωσι, κριθείς, κριθῆμεν, -θῆναι, κρινεῖ, κρινέτωσαν, -ομένας, -οντες, -όντω, -οῦσιν
- κρίον (From κρίος) (M) IG 1390.34
- κρίος Hesych. (κ 4140) ῥόπαλον πολιορκητικόν. καὶ ὁ τῶν προβάτων ἄρσην. ὄργανον ἀσπίδων. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ τὰς τραχείας κόγχας καλοῦσι κριούς. καὶ παρὰ Ταραντίνους [εἰς] τὰ μεταλλικὰ ἀναγράφεται κρίος. καὶ κτλ. /Add. by Kaibel p.208.120, who thinks τὰ μεταλλικὰ may have referred to the machine of war, cf. Lat. aries. Or he suggests κεραμικά should be written for μεταλλικά, cf. Suid. κρίος· ἐν ταῖς οἰνικαῖς ἀποστάσεσι κρίος καλεῖται τὸ κεράμιον τὸ πρῶτον ὧς τὰ λοιπὰ ἐπῆρεισται (ἐπιτηρεῖται codd., ἐνήρεισται Et. Gud. 347.19)/
- κρίσεις (L) SEG 468.7 [κρ]ύσ-. (M) SEG 972.7
- κρίσεως (L) IG 19.6 -ε[ως] &9&10&11, 822.5
- κρίσιν (L) IG 931.11&18 κρύ[σιν], SEG 922.22
- κρίσις See κρίσεις, κρίσεως, κρίσιν, κρισίων
- κρισίων A 80 a (M) IG 1390.63
- κριτάν (κριτήν)* (L) IG 1146.12
- κριτήριον (L) IG 21 col. II 7. (M) SEG 972.3, see also κριτηρίων
- κριτηρίων (M) SEG 974.7
- κριτής See κριτάν
- Κροκέαι Steph. Byz. 385.13 πόλις Λακωνική, τῶν ἑκατὸν πόλεων μία. λέγεται οὖν ἐνικῶς. οἱ οἰκοῦντες Κροκεῖται. λέγεται δὲ τοπικῶς Κροκεῖθεν /B and H have Κροκέα./
- κροκόπεπλοι ("with saffron πέπλος", a poetic compound. (πέπλος comes from the root "fold", cf. ἀπλόος etc., and is a reduplicated form with zero vocalism.)) Alc. 46 from Hephaest. Ench. xii 2, p.38 Consbr.
- κροτάφοισιν (κροτάφους "temples, side of forehead" (from κρότος, beating of arteries in temples?)) A 71 b, 74 c (M) IG 1355.7
- κρυεραῖσιν (κρυεραῖς from κρυερός (as κρύος)) A 71 b, 72 b (L) IG 599.25 [κρυε]ρ-. Cf. Alc. 3.34 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. 1 where the marg. Schol. gives κρυερά

This was the secret service (κρυπτός), whose character, owing to its secret nature, has remained obscure. Plut. Lyc. 28 says ἡ δὲ καλουμένη κρυπτεία παρ' αὐτοῖς, εἴ γε δὴ καὶ τοῦτο τῶν Λυκούργου πολιτευμάτων ἐν ἔστιν, ὡς Ἀριστοτέλης (fr. 538 Rose) ἱστορήκε, ταύτην ἂν εἴη καὶ τῷ Πλάτῳ περὶ τῆς πολιτείας καὶ τοῦ ἀνδρὸς ἐνεργασμένη δόξαν (Plutarch has just discussed such a reputation ἀδικίας). ἦν δὲ τοιάδε· τῶν νέων οἱ ἄρχοντες διὰ χρόνου τοὺς μάλιστα νοῦν ἔχειν δοκοῦντας εἰς τὴν χώραν [ἄλλοι'] ἄλλως ἐξέπεμπον, ἔχοντας ἐγχειρίδια καὶ τροφὴν ἀναγκαίαν, ἄλλο δ' οὐδέν· οἱ δὲ μεθ' ἡμέραν μὲν εἰς ἀσυνδήλους διασπειρόμενοι τόπους, ἀπέκρυπτον ἑαυτοὺς καὶ ἀνεπαύοντο, νύκτωρ δὲ κατιόντες εἰς τὰς ὁδοὺς τῶν εἰλώτων τὸν ἀλίσκόμενον ἀπέσφαττον. πολλάκις δὲ καὶ τοὺς ἀγροὺς ἐπιπορευόμενοι τοὺς ῥωμαλεωτάτους καὶ κρατίστους αὐτῶν ἀνῆλθον. Cf. Arist. fr. 611.10 Rose - λέγεται δὲ καὶ (Lycurgus) κρυπτὴν εἰσηγήσασθαι, καθ' ἣν ἔτι καὶ νῦν ἐξιόντες ἡμέρας κρύπτονται, τὰς δὲ νύκτας μεθ' ὧν κρύπτονται καὶ ἀναιροῦσι τῶν εἰλώτων ὅσους ἂν ἐπιτήδειον ᾖ. Cf. Heraclid. Pont. FHG ii 210. To confirm that such cruel treatment of the Helots was quite normal, Plutarch quotes Thuc. IV 80.4. Here the Spartans judged 2000 of them to be superior in valour and garlanded them as free men, but shortly afterwards they all vanished, apparently murdered in case they should rise up against their masters. He also quotes Aristotle, fr. 538 Rose, Ἀριστοτέλης δὲ [[μάλιστα]] φησι καὶ τοὺς ἐφόρους, ὅταν εἰς τὴν ἀρχὴν καταστῶσι πρῶτον, τοῖς εἰλωσι καταγγέλλειν πόλεμον, ὅπως εὐαγὲς ᾖ τὸ ἀνελεῖν.

Plut., Cleom. 28.4, however, puts a different emphasis on the organisation, showing it as part of the regular army at the Battle of Sellasia, where Cleomenes, wanting to make a reconnaissance, καλέσας δὲ Δαμοτέλη τὸν ἐπὶ τῆς κρυπτείας τεταγμένον, ὁρᾶν ἐκέλευσε καὶ ζητεῖν, ὅπως ἔχει τὰ κατὰ νώτου καὶ κύκλῳ τῆς παρατάξεως.

Plato, Laws I 633 B-C, suggests that it was rather a training ground for the young men - ἔτι δὲ καὶ κρυπτεία τις ὀνομάζεται θαυμαστῶς πολύπονος πρὸς τὰς καρτερήσεις, χειμῶνων τε ἀνυποδησίαι καὶ ἀστρωσίαι καὶ ἄνευ θεραπόντων αὐτοῖς ἑαυτῶν διακονήσεις, νύκτωρ τε πλανωμένων διὰ πάσης τῆς χώρας καὶ μεθ' ἡμέραν. The Scholiast explains Κρύπτεία τις αἷς ἡφίετό τις ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως νέος ἐφ' ὧν τε μὴ ὀφθῆναι ἐπὶ τοσόνδε χρόνον. ἡναγκάζετο οὖν τὰ ὄρη περιερχόμενος καὶ μήτε καθεύδων ἀδεῶς, ἵνα μὴ ληφθῇ, μήτε ὑπηρεταῖς χρώμενος μήτε σιτία ἐπιφερόμενος διαζῆιν. ἄλλο δὲ καὶ τοῦτο γυμνασίας εἶδος πρὸς πόλεμον· ἀπολύοντες γὰρ ἕκαστον γυμνὸν προσέταττον ἐνῆαυτὸν ὅλον ἔξω ἐν τοῖς ὄρεσι πλανᾶσθαι, καὶ τρέφειν ἑαυτὸν διὰ κλοπῆς καὶ τῶν τοιούτων, οὕτω δὲ ὥστε μηδενὶ κατάδηλον γενέσθαι. διὸ καὶ κρύπτεια ὠνόμασται. ἐκολάζοντο γὰρ οἱ ὀπουδήποτε ὀφθέντες.

Plato, Laws VI 763 B, seems to take the crypti as the equivalent of the agronomi when he says τούτους οὖν αὐτοὺς τε καὶ τὸ ἐπιτήδευμα εἴτε τις

κρυπτεία cont.

κρυπτοῦς εἴτε ἀγρονόμους εἴθ' ὃ τι καλῶν χαίρει τοῦτο
προσαγορεύων, προθύμως πᾶς ἀνὴρ εἰς δύναμιν ἐπιτηδεύετω,
ὅσοι μέλλουσι τὴν αὐτῶν πόλιν ἱκανῶς σῶζειν.

The other passage usually quoted as relevant to the crypteia is Justin III 3.6-7 - Pueros puberes non in forum, sed in agrum deduci praecepit, ut primos annos non in luxuria, sed in opere et in laboribus agerent. Nihil eos somni causa substernere et vitam sine pulmento degere neque prius in urbem redire, quam viri facti essent statuit.

This evidence is clearly confusing. Some of the modern theories are summarised by Gilbert p.33 f., Michell p.162 f. and Oliva p.45 f. Some (Gilbert etc.) accept Plutarch and Plato as they stand, assuming that the object of the Crypteia was to harden young Spartans and train them for military service, as well as to guard the Helots and crush ruthlessly any sign of resistance. Others, Müller, *The Dorians* II p.41, and Michell cannot believe Plutarch's account. On page 80-82 Michell tries to prove that the lot of the Helots was not as bad as sometimes envisaged, even if there were isolated examples of mistreatment. Other theories include (i) an acceptance of Plato's suggestion that the crypti were the equivalent of the agronomi, who went around doing good works, repairing walls etc. This is very unlikely, especially in view of the Spartans' dislike of physical work. (ii) A rural patrol group, cf. the ephebes in Attica - see Michell p.164. (iii) A counter-force against the thieving boys, see Plut. Lyc. 17-18, although there is no mention of the Helots here. (iv) The most likely explanation was offered by H. Jeanmaire, REG 26 1913 121-50. He examined the accounts of several primitive societies in Australia, Africa etc. where the adult men of full social status were segregated from the women, children and male nonentities. They came together to eat (cf. the syssitia or andreia (ἀνδρεία)), to sleep and to discuss military matters. Young members were introduced by an initiation process, culminating in a period when they were set apart from the community, and in Borneo one of the requirements for full status was, significantly, the scalp of a slain man, of an enemy or of a servant. Some such initiation process might have been the origin of the crypteia, and ancient authors have been wrong to ascribe its introduction to Lycurgus. And A.J. Beattie believes that the members of the crypteia were drawn from, or even identical to, the ἱππεῖς/οἱ τρι ακόσιοι (see Kadmos, 1975, Band XIV/Heft 1, p.19, and cf. Appendix 3).

κρύπτω

See ἔκρυψε

+κταίνω

(κτείνω) A 34.31 (Alc.) 165 from Eust. Od. 1648.6
/παρὰ Ἀλκαίῳ in cod., Lobel conjectures παρὰ Ἀλκμαῶνι./

κτάμεν

(κτανεῖν from κτείνω) A 109 b iii Plut. Apophth. Lac.
225 B 5, II p.163.15

- κτείναντος (From κτείνω) (L) SEG 922.10
- κτείνω (From *κτεν-ιω, cf. Aeol. κτέννω. The aorist has the reduced grade of root, κτα-, as in κτάμεν, and cf. Skt. kṣa-nó-ti "wound".) See κταίνω, κτάμεν, κτείναντος
- κτήσεις (From κτήσις, cf. κτάομαι) (M) IG 1429.6
- κτίστης (As κτίζω, this comes from the IE root meaning "dwell in", cf. Skt. kṣé-ti etc. (Myc. kitimeno?) The Greek meaning of "found" came from the aorist ἔκτισα.) (L) IG 404.4. Cf. foll.
- κτίστην (L) IG 1171.6. Cf. above
- κυάθους (From κυάθος "one of the smaller fluid measures". This could be related to κύαο "hole", or it could be a substrate word. For the ending -θος, cf. λήκυθος "flask", γυργαθός "wicker-basket" etc.) (L) IG 20 A 6
- κυβερνάται (κυβερνήτης, cf. κυβερνάω. The et. of this is unknown; it may be borrowed. But cf. the Cypr. infin. κυμερῆναι and Aeol. κυμερνήτης.)** Alc. 1.94
- κυδαίνοντ' (κυδαίνοντα from κυδαίνω) (L) IG 724.3
- κυδαλίσμαν (κυδαλίσμην)* (L) IG 540.9 -μα[ν]
- κυδαλίμη (L) IG 599.16
- κυδάλιμος (From κῦδος + a suffix which is a combination of -αλέος and -ιμος.) (L) IG 540.8. See also κυδαλίσμαν, -ύμη
- κύδεσιν (κύδεσι) A 71 b (M) IG 1399.5
- κῦδος ("magical radiant power of gods", some of which quality can be bestowed on mortals, especially on warriors. Cf. Ch. Sl. čudo "miracle, marvel" etc.) (L) IG 455.9, SEG 26 456.3. (M) IG 1399.13. See also κύδεσιν.
- κυδρός (κυδρός is the equivalent of κυδάλιμος.) Alc. 2 (iv) 7 from P.Oxy. 2389 fr. 3 (a)
- Κυθηροδίκας (The Κυθηροδίκης was the official sent by Sparta annually to govern Cythera.)* (L) SEG 492.13. See also Thuc. IV 53
- κύκνος (Possibly "the white" bird, cf. Skt. Skt. śuk-rá "white", or it could be onomatopoeic.) Alc. 1.101
- κύματα (κῦμα is literally "anything swollen", cf. κύω/κυέω.) (L) IG 728.4. Cf. foll.
- κύματος Alc. 26.3 from Antigon. Caryst. Mir. xxiii (27), p.8 Keller (similar in Schol. Ar. Birds 251 p.60-61 White) Cf. above

- +κυμύνδαλα Hesych. (κ 4549) καταστροφή. Ταπαντῖνοι
/Also in Kaibel p.209.121. It is unexplained. Latte suggests κυβισταχα· κατὰ στροφήν (κυβισταχα could be a form from κυβιστάω "tumble head foremost"), but κυμύνδαλα does not resemble κυβισταχα very closely!/
 κυναγέται (κυνηγέτης. (κυνός corresponds to Skt. súnas, as κυών to sú-vā.) A.M. Woodward, AO p.288-9, suggests that the κυναγέτας was an earlier name for the καθθηρατόριον - all the examples are dated not later than I B.C.)*A 85 (L) IG 267.8 (AO 16) -γ[έται], 268.7 -τ[αυ], SEG 705 (IG 260) 4 [κυνα]γέτα[υ], 729 (IG 334) 7
 κυναγός (κυνηγός - although it may be a name here)* (L) IG 829.1
 κυνάδες Hesych. (κ 4554) αἱ ἀπομαγδαλιαὶ (ἀπὸ μαγδαλίας in cod. H)
Cf. Athen. ix 409 D (Πολέμων FHG iii p.137.77) ἔτι δὲ καὶ εὐώδεσι τὰς χεῖρας κατεχρίοντο τὰς ἀπομαγδαλίας ἀτιμάσαντες (τιμᾶς before ἀτιμάσαντες in A deleted), αἷς Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐκάλουν κυνάδας, ὡς φησι Πολέμων κτλ. And Poll. VI 93 has οἶδὲ πάλαι ταῦς καλουμένας ἀπομαγδαλιαῖς ἐχρῶντο, αἷ ἦσαν τὸ ἐν τῷ ἄρτι μαλακὸν καὶ σταιτῶδες, εἰς ὃ ἀποψησάμενοι τοῖς κυσὶν αὐτὸ παρέβαλλον, ὅθεν καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι κυνάδα τὴν ἀπομαγδαλιὰν καλοῦσιν.
/κυνάς is a fem. form derived from κύνεος./
 ((κυνάκτας)) Hesych. (κ 4558) ἱμάντας. οἱ ἐκ βύρσης τοῦ σφαγιασθέντος Τετράχειρι Ἀπόλλωνι βοῶς ἔπαθλα διδόμενοι /κυνακίας H:Albertus, see Glotta 32 1952 36. Also ἱμαντ[..] and διδομένου H:Latte. This Apollo Τέτραχειρ was associated with Laconia, cf. Zen. I 54, Diog. II 5, Apostol. I 93 and κουρίδιον in WL, and cf. Wide p.68. See also βειέλοπες in WL./
 [[κυναλώπηξ]] Hesych. (κ 4560) φιλόστρατον λέγουσιν οὕτως τὸν Ἀθηναῖον κωμωδοῦντες (Ar. Eq. 1069). ἡ [ὅτι] ἐξ ἀλώπεκος καὶ κυνὸς τοῖς Λακωνικοῖς κύνας φασὶ γίνεσθαι
/This word is only mentioned here because all the words in Hesychius' Lexicon referring to the Laconians are included./
 κυνηγέτης See κυναγέται
 κυνηγός See κυναγός
 Κυνόσουρα Hesych. (κ 4613) Αἰὼ δ φυλὴ Λακωνική· καὶ ἄκρα τοῦ Μαραθῶνος, πρὸς τὴν Εὐβοίαν τετραμμένα. καὶ ἡ μικρὰ ἄρκτος. καὶ πᾶς χερσοειδὴς τόπος. καὶ οἱ Κυδωνιασταὶ οὕτω καλοῦνται
/Phot. Nab. I 359, Pors. 188.15 has a similar gloss. Κυνόσουρα was, in fact, one of the villages of Sparta, for Paus. III 16.9 has τοῦτο δὲ οἱ Λιμναῖται Σπαρτιατῶν καὶ Κυνοσουρεῖς καὶ [οἱ] ἐκ Μεσσίας τε καὶ Πιτάνης θύοντες τῇ Ἀρτέμιδι ἐς διαφοράν, κτλ.

- Κυνόσουρα cont. Apparently it means "dog's-tail", as in the constellation, and cf. Λυκός-ουρα, the place name from Arcadia?/ See also Κονοουρέα, -ρεῦς, -ρέων
- κυπαρίσκη (κυπερίσκου, cf. foll.) A 13 c, 74 a, 115 Alc. 58 from Hephaest. Ench. xiii 6, p.42 Consbr. (and a similar passage in Apostol. Cent. iv 62 b, ii 322 L.-S. has κυπαρίσσω
- κυπαίρω (κυπεύρου, from a word which is probably of non-Greek origin. Homer has κύπερον and Ion. has κύπερος (with Myc. kuparowe = κυπαρόεν?)) A 13 c, 74 a Alc. 60 from Athen. xv 680 F (cod. Athen. has κυπέρω). Cf. Eust. Od. 1648.7
- κυρά (κυρία. The form κυρά is frequently found in later Greek - see L&S s.v. κύριος B 2.)(L) IG 1349.1
- κυρία (M) IG 1447.13
- κυρίαυ (Dat.) (L) IG 692.3, SEG 500.5
- κυρίας (Gen.) (L) IG 209.32&34
- Κύριε (L) REG 90 1977 Bull. 203. (M) SEG 1008.1 Κ(ύρι)ε
- κυρίους (M) IG 1390.83
- κύριον (M) IG 1390.192-3, 1428.6
- κύριος (From the thematic form *κῦρος, cf. ἄκῦρος, Skt. śūra "hero", Av. sūra "brave" etc.) (M) IG 1390.77. See also κυρά, κυρία, κυρίαυ, -ίας, Κύριε, κυρίους, -ιον, -ίου, -ίωι, -ίων
- κυρίου (L) IG 1208.60
- κυρίωι (M) IG 1390.82&84
- κυρίων (M) IG 1382.1, 1420.1
- κυρόω See ἐκύρωσεν
- κυρσάνια A 38 b, 42, 50 b ii Phot. Nab. I 361, Pors. 192.4 has κυρσάνια. Λάκωνες τὰ μειράκια.
- κυρσανίας Hesych. (κ 4705) A 38 b, 42, 50 b ii Λακωνικῆς /Latte brackets this, taking it as part of κ 4706, see κυρσάνιοι in WL./
- κυρσάνιε A 38 b, 42, 50 b ii Ar. Lys. 983 (the Ravenna Schol. gives "ἀντὶ τοῦ εὐτελέστατε")
- κυρσάνιοι Hesych. (κ 4706) A 38 b, 42, 50 b ii τοὺς μειρακίσκους οὕτως ἔλεγον [Λάκωνες] Cf. Phot. Nab. I 360, Pors. 190.8 Κυρσάνιοι. τοὺς

- κυρσάνιοι cont. μειρακίσκους. Λάκωνες
/Cod. H in Hesych. has κυρακίσκους, emended by reference to Phot. etc., and cf. also κυρσανίας in WL, although it should perhaps read κυρσανίως./
- κυρσάνιος (Cf. σκυρθαλιάς in WL, so probably κ for σκ, σ for θ and ν for λ.) A 38 b, 42, 50 b ii See κυρσάνια, -ίας, -ιε, -ιοι, -ίως
- κυρσανίως (κυρσανίους) A 38' b, 42, 50 b ii, 74 b Ar. Lys. 1248 (the Schol. adds κυρσανίους καλοῦσιν οἱ Λάκωνες τὰ μειράκια, καὶ τοὺς εὐτελεῖς ἀνθρώπους.)
- κύρτα Hesych. (κ 4711) οἶδοῦντα. μεμνημένα. ἔνιοι δὲ οὐκ ἀγαθὰ. ὑπὸ δὲ τῶν Ταραντίνων κόπρον καὶ τὰ ἔντερα τὰ δεκτικὰ κόπρων καὶ σκυβάλων ("excrement") τῶν βρωμάτων /Also in Kaibel p.209.122. The word comes from κυρτός "bulging, swelling", which has the same root κυ- as in κύμα, κύω, and cf. also Lat. curvus./
- κυσολάκων Hesych. (κ 4735) Ἀρίσταρχός φησι τὸν Κλεινίαν οὕτω λέγεσθαι [ὥς] τῷ κυσῷ λακωνίζοντα. τὸ δὲ τοῖς παιδικοῖς χρήσασθαι λακωνίζειν ἔλεγον /ἔλεγεν H:Musurus. The addition is by Latte./ Cf. Phot. Nab. 361, Pors. 192.12 Κυσολάκων· ὁ Κλεινίας, ὁ τῷ κυσῷ λακωνίζων· τὸ δὲ τοῖς παιδικοῖς χρήσθαι λακωνίζειν λέγουσιν· Ἐλένη γὰρ θησεὺς οὕτως ἐχρήσατο, ὥς Ἀριστοτέλης. /The cod. has Μελαίνη. For the word cf. κυσός "genitals"./
- κύτος ("hollow" of shield, vessel, jar etc., cf. ἔγκυτον. It probably comes from σκυτός "skin", as Lat. cutis, so κύτος would originally be "that with a skin round it", i.e. "a hollow". Cf. also ἐγκυτὶ "to the skin", so that ἐγκυτὶ κεκαρμένος is "close shaven".) Alc. 17.1 from Athen. x 416 C
- κῶ (καὶ ὁ) A 37 d, 69 c Alc. 87 (a) from Ap. Dysc. Synt. δ 61, p.484 Uhlig
- κῶθων Athen. xi 483 b has κῶθων· Λακωνικὸν ποτήριον, οὗ μνημονεύει Χενοφῶν ἐν ἀ' Κύρου Παιδείας (2.8). Κριτίας δ' ἐν Λακεδαιμονίων Πολιτείαι (Diels II 88.34) γράφει οὕτως ... κῶθων Λακωνικός, ἔκπωμα ἐπιτηδελότατον εἰς στρατείαν καὶ εὐφορώτατον ἐν γυλιῷ. It was also used in the syssitia - see Athen. iv 141 B. Plut. Lyc. 9.7 ff., III.2 p.14.10 also quotes Critias, explaining further καὶ κῶθων ὁ Λακωνικὸς εὐδοκίμει μάλιστα πρὸς τὰς στρατείας, .. τὰ γὰρ ἀναγκαίως πινόμενα τῶν ὑδάτων καὶ δυσωποῦντα τὴν ὄψιν ἀπεκρύπτετο τῇ χροαί, καὶ τοῦ θολεροῦ προσκόπτοντος ἐντὸς καὶ προσισχομένου τοῖς ἄμβωσι, καθαρώτερον ἐπλησίαζε τῷ στόματι τὸ πινόμενον. See also Suid. Adler III 170.22, κ 2225 and 170.26, κ 2226; Phot. Nab. I 364, Pors. 195.23 /The et. of the word is unknown; it may be related to κύαθος./

- κωλύει (κωλύει subj. from κωλύω) A 106 c i (L) IG 363.9
- κωλύοντος (From κωλύω) (L) IG 1208.41
- κωλυσόντι (κωλύσουσι fut. from κωλύω) A 99 d i, 102 c (H) I 133
- κωλυτήρ (= κωλυτής) A 114 c (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 437.13
- κωλύω (Et. uncertain) See κεκωλυμένων, κωλύει, -ύοντος, -υσόντι, -ύωι
- κωλύωι (κωλύω - the ι must be an error, cf. ἐπιτρέπωι) (L) IG 21 col. II 8 κω[λ]ύωι
- κῶμα ("deep sleep". Its origin is obscure; it may be related to κοιμάω or κεῖμαι.) Alc. 7.2 from P.Oxy. 2389 Commentarii Fragmenta fr. i (b)
- κῶπᾶραν (καὶ ὀπῶραν) A 28 a II, 69 c Alc. 20.2 from Athen. x 416 D
 /The cod. has χειμάχων·παρὰν, which Page emends to χειῖμα κῶπῶραν, cf. ὀπῶραν in WL. Schulze, QE 475, wanted to keep -αράν, taking the word from the preposition *ὀπι, as in ὀπισθεν, + *ὀ[σ]αρά "summer", cf. the forms with n, Ch. Sl. jesenī, Russ. ósenī, Goth. asans, all of which mean "autumn". But he assumed the contraction ο + α > ᾱ, no other certain examples of which exist - see A 28 a II./
- κωφόν ("blunt, obtuse, dumb" - related to κηφήν, showing an unusual ᾱ/ω variation.) Alc. 14 (c) from Priscian. de Metr. Tarent. 24, Gramm. Lat. iii 428 Keil.
 /κωφων in Prisc. cod. A./

Λ

- Λᾱ Steph. Byz. 404.5 πόλις Λακωνική. Λυκόφρων (vs. 95) 'καὶ Λᾱν περήσεις'. ταύτην ἐλόντες οἱ Διόσκουροι Λαπέρσαι ἐκλήθησαν. λέγεται καὶ ἄρσενικῶς. ταύτην διαλύσας Ὅμηρος φησιν (Il. 2.585) 'οἷ τε Λᾱν εἶχον, ἥδ' Οὔτυλον ἀμφενέμοντο'. κεῖται δὲ ἐπὶ πέτρας ὑψηλῆς, διὸ Λᾱ καλεῖται (λᾱας "stone"). οἱ οἰκοῦντες Λᾱοι.
/For other readings see Meineke. Cf. Eustath. on Homer, p.295.34, θηλυκῶς τε καὶ ἄρσενικῶς ἦγουν καὶ ἡ Λᾱ καὶ ὁ Λᾱς. Latte thinks that the gloss of Hesych. λ 2 (λααν) may be referring to this city./
- ((λαᾶνα)) Hesych. (λ 3) A 38 a ii ἐπίστατον
/= λᾶσανα "stand for a pot". Latte takes this as Lac. Arg. or Cypr. because of the loss of intervocalic σ. See also H. Lewy, RM 80 1931 109. (The et. of the word is uncertain, but for the -ανα ending cf. ἔδρανον etc.)/
- ((λάβδα)) Hesych. (λ 8) A 48 a iii, 68 ὄπλον. ἥ στοιχεῖον ὑγρὸν καὶ ἀμετάβολον
/For ὄπλον see Λάμβδα in WL./
- λάβει (λάβηι subj. from λαμβάνω) A 106 c iii (H) I 130 .
- λαβεῖν (λαβεῖν from λαμβάνω) A 4 a, 11 a, 25 b VI ii, 109 a i
(L) IG 1564 a 5 (Olympia)
- λαβέτω (From λαμβάνω) (M) IG 1390.69-70
- λάβου (" ") Alc. 3.80 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii
- λαβόντα (From λαμβάνω) (L) IG 467.11, 485.4, 498.5, 536.6, 553.11 -όν[τα], SEG 800.9 [λαβόν]τα. (M) IG 1379.30, p. XVII 132
- λαβόντες (From λαμβάνω) (L) IG 1146.12, SEG 473.5. (M) IG 1390.114
- λαβόντων (From λαμβάνω) (L) IG 931.13
- λαβών (" ") (L) IG 257.6, 258.4, 316.2, SEG 497.6, 501.6. (T) SEG 2 532.1
- λάβωντι (λάβωσι from λαμβάνω) A 99 d (M) IG 1379.8
- λάβωσιν (λάβωσι from λαμβάνω) A 71 b (L) IG 1208.22 [λάβωσ]ιν
- λαγόνων (From λαγών "hollow of belly", probably from *σλαγος, cf. Anglo-Sax. slaec etc.) (L) IG 733.4
- λαγχάνω (From IE *l₁gh-) See ἔλαχεν, λαχεῖν, λάχεν, λάχον, λαχών, λάχωντι

- λαῖδος (λῆδος "a cheap common dress, especially a light summer one", cf. Hesych. λαῖδος· λῆδος. τριβώνιον. L&S quotes only as here, although dimin. forms λήδιον etc. are more commonly found.)* Alc. 117 from Eust. Il. 1147.1
- λαικάζειν (in marg. λακκίζειν) Et. Gen. Miller p.203 καὶ λαικάστρια· οὕτως δὲ ἡ τιθῇ (= τιτθῇ "nurse" in Hesych.) παρὰ Λάκωσιν. Ὕπρος ὁ Μελήσιος.
/Usually λαικάζειν is "to wench, deceive"./
- λαῖνέην (λαῖνην) A 25 b VII (L) IG 456.1 λ[α]ῖ-, cf. foll.
- λαῖνον ("of stone, marble"(λαῖας)) (L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 195, cf. above
- λαιψηρόν Suid. Adler III 241.24 ταχύ, ἐλαφρόν. Λάκωνες τὸ ἡμίξηρον.
Similar in Phot. Nab. I 370, Pors. 202.15; Ba 287.17; Ps Herodian 76; Schol. K 358
/This must have developed from the strengthening prefix λα + αἰψηρός "quick, speedy", cf. αἶψα etc. But why the Laconians used it for ἡμίξηρον is not certain./
- Λάκαινα (Fem. of Λάκων) Passim
- Λάκαιναι Athen. XI 484 f κυλίκων εἶδος οὕτως λεγόμενον ἢ ἀπὸ τοῦ κεράμου, ὡς τὰ Ἀττικὰ σκεύη, ἢ ἀπὸ τοῦ σχήματος ἐπιχωριάσαντος ἐκεῖ, ὥσπερ ... αἱ θηρίκλειαι λέγονται. Ἀριστοφάνης Δαιταλεῦσι (Kock I 446), cf. XII 527 c. Hesych. λ 180 glosses as κυλίκωντι εἶδος and cf. χ 182 Χῖον [[ὁ]] ἐκ Λακαίνης· ἐκ κύλικος Λακαίνης οἶνον.
- Λακεδαίμωνιος (Adj. for men of Lac. - used more frequently than Λάκων or Σπαρτιάτης.) Passim
- Λακεδαίμων Hesych. (λ 186) ἡ Σπάρτη. καὶ ποτὲ μὲν [[ἡ Πελοπόννησος]] ἡ χώρα πᾶσα· ποτὲ δὲ πόλις ὁμώνυμος τῇ χώρῃ (B 581)
Cf. Phot. Nab. I 370, Pors. 202.20 Λακεδαίμονα καὶ Σπάρτην ὀρίζουσιν τινες, Λακεδαίμονα μὲν πᾶσαν νομίζοντες καλεῖσθαι τὴν Λάκαιναν, Σπάρτην δὲ τὴν μίαν πόλιν· οἱ δ' οὖν Ἀττικοὶ τὴν πόλιν αὐτὴν οὐ μόνον Σπάρτην, ἀλλὰ καὶ Λακεδαίμονα καλοῦσιν. οὕτως Κρατῖνος (cf. also Aelius Dionysius ap. Eust. p.294.43, Strabo VIII 5.8, 367 and Steph. Byz. 406.18).
/The etymology is not certain. Steph. Byz. p.407.4 ff. says Λακεδαίμονα οἱ μὲν ἀπὸ Λακεδαίμονος, ἢ ὅτι μετὰ τὴν τῶν Ἡρακλειδῶν κάθοδον συνθεμένων κλήρῳ διανεύμασθαι τὴν χώραν καὶ τὸν λαχόντα πρῶτον ταύτην λαβεῖν, καὶ Λαχεδαίμονα κληθῆναι, ἢ Λαβεδαίμονα, διότι ἀγαθῶι δαίμονι ταύτην ἔλαβεν ὁ λαβὼν ἢ ἔλαχεν ὁ λαχών, καὶ τροπῇ τοῦ β ἢ τοῦ χ εἰς κ Λακεδαίμονα. Similar explanations occur in Eustath. to Il. 293.25,

Λακεδαίμων cont. Cramer An. Ox. I 17.30 and 261.1; EM 55.24; Et. Gud. 68.5 and 361.13-24; Choerob. Bk. 1245 etc.

Earlier modern explanations also divide the name as Λακε-δαίμων, with δαίμων meaning "god" and λακε- from λακεῖν, cf. λάκος (Hesychius glosses as ἥχος, φόφος), so "god the proclaimer of fate" (Gruppe) or "thunder-god", or with λακε- related to λάκος "pond", or λακεδάμα (Hesychius glosses as Macedonian ὕδωρ ἀλμυρόν). But δαίμων might also be "distribution" (see δαιμονάς in WL and also Be II 370), or Prof. Beattie, CQ 1951 p.50 n.1, suggests a relation with Hesychian +δαίμοις, possibly derived from δᾶμος. For a fuller discussion of conjectures based on λακε-δαίμων see RE III A 2, 1268 f.

But O. Szemerényi, Glotta 38 1960 14-17, suggests the division Λακεδ-αίμων. He starts from the form Λάκων/-ωνος, representing an earlier -ων/-ονος form, with the feminine Λάκωνα from *Lakn-ya. But he wants a still earlier inflectional paradigm of n-stems, one with an e vocalism, so -ων/-ενα/-ενος /-ενι, traces of which he recognises in αἰέν, αἰές, αἰεύ, locatives of αἰών and *αἰώς, and in ἐπηγεκνύδες, derived from ἀγκών/-ῶνος and ἔγκοινα (with short o). So for Λακεδαίμων he postulates an original first element *Λακεν-. Then he takes *Λακεν-αίμων, where -αίμων might be related to the Thessalian name Αἰμων, see St. Byz. p.49 s.v. Αἰμονία. To avoid the double nasal n-n in *Λακεν-αίμων, dissimilation might occur, not to the more usual l-n because of the initial l, but to d-n. He compares this to the ancient name Bononia, giving not only Bologna and Boulogne, but also Old Hungarian Bodon, and IE *nomen, giving Cuneiform Hittite laman- "name", but also Hieroglyphic Hittite atama(n), i.e. adaman. So here the sequence l-n-m-n > l-d-m-n. Finally Szemerényi compares *Λακεν-αίμων to Myc. Rakedano, dat. Rakedanore (denoting Λακεδανωρ from *Λακεν-ανωρ), and he quotes F.B.J. Kuiper's translation of *ἄναρ as "strength, (magic) power".

λακκίζειν

See λακκάζειν

λακτίσσω

(This is the Tarentine form of λακτύζω (cf. λάξ "with the foot")) A 62 d Cramer i 62.16 (quoted in WL under λύζω); Heracleides of Milet. Fr. 26 ap. Eustath. 1654.25 (cf. also Kaibel p.209.123)

Λάκων

(Laconian man or object) Passim

Λάκων

Hesych. (λ 222) εἶδος ... παρὰ τακτικοῦς. ἥ δὲ Σπαρτιάτης ἀντικρυς τῶν Ἀθηναίων
/Latte supplies τάξεως, quoting as an example

Λάκων cont.	such a Laconian tactic, Arr. Tact. 24.2 (Λάκων δ' ἐξελιγμὸς ὀνομάζεται, ἐπειδὴν ὁ λοχαγὸς μεταβαλλόμενος ἐκ δόρατος ὅλον τὸν λόχον μεταλλάξει κτλ.)/
Λάκωνες	Phot. Nab. I 372, Pors. 205.3 κυβευτικοῦ βόλου ὄνομα /Cod. βώλου, cf. Poll. VII 205 (Eubulus)/
λακωνίζειν	Hesych. (λ 224) παιδικοῦς χρῆσθαι /παιδύους in cod. H. Similar in Phot. Nab. I 371, Pors. 204.10 and cf. Suid. Adler III 229.22 Λ 62 etc. This word also means "imitate Lacedaemonian manners, dress etc." or "act in the Laconian interest" in e.g. Plut. Lys. 3.3 p.95.26, 28.12 p.128.17; Plut. Ages. 23.4, p.222.18; Plut. Lyc. 20.16, p.33.8; Plut. Ag. and Cleom. 34(13) 5, p.386.2 and 40(19), p.391.24; Plut. Aet. Rom. 277 c, p.304.22; Plut. Aet. Gr. 292 B p.338.16./
Λακωνικά	Hesych. (λ 225) ὑποδήματα ἀνδρεῖα, ᾧ καλεῖται Ἀμυκλαῖδες (Ar. Thesm. 142) Similar in Phot. Nab. I 372, Pors. 205.4; Poll. VII 88; Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1158
Λακωνικὸν τρόπον	Hesych. (λ 226) τὸ περαίνειν, καὶ παιδεραστεῖν. [ἦ] τὸ παρέχειν ἑαυτὰς (ἑαυτον cod. H) τοῖς ξένοις. ἥκιστα γὰρ φυλάττουσι Λάκωνες τὰς γυναῖκας. Similar in Phot. Nab. I 371, Pors. 204.7 and Suid. Adler III 230.9 Λ 66
Λακωνικός	(Laconian - of people or things.) Passim
Λακωνικός (b)	Hesych. (λ 227) στερρός. ἀνδρεῖος Similar in Ba. 287.21; Phot. Nab. I 371, Pors. 204.12; Suid. III 230.11 Λ 67
Λακωνικὸς χιτῶν	Hesych. (λ 223) λεπτὴ ἐσθῆς διαφανής /ἐσθῆς λίαν λαυή H:Spring./
Λακωνικῶς	(Adverb) Passim
Λακωνισμός	("imitation of Lacedaemonian manners, acting in the Lacedaemonian interest".) e.g. Suid. Adler III 230.16 Λ 69; Paus. IV 35.2, p.353.29
Λακωνιστής	("one imitating or taking the part of the Laconians".) e.g. in Xen. Hell. I 1.32 ("one using Laconian ways") e.g. in Athen. V 181 C οἱ δὲ λεγόμενοι Λακωνισταί, φησὶν ὁ Τύμαλος (FHG I 201), ἐν τετραγώνοις χοροῖς ἦιδον.
λαμβάνει	(λαμβάνη subj. from λαμβάνω) <u>A 106 c i</u> (M) IG 1390.105

λαμβάνέτω	(From λαμβάνω) (L) SEG 923.24 -τω[[ι]]. (M) IG 1390.80&86&87
λαμβάνοντες	(From λαμβάνω) (L) SEG 464.5&8-9 -ον[τ]ε[ς], 465.3 -τ[ες]
λαμβάνοντι	(λαμβάνουσι from λαμβάνω) <u>A 99 d i</u> (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 437.10
λαμβάνοντος	(From λαμβάνω) (L) IG 19.3
λαμβανόντων	(" ") (L) IG 1208.12 -όν[των]
λαμβάνουσι	(Pple from λαμβάνω) (L) IG 1144.14
λαμβάνω	(This thematic verb comes from the weak grade of a root, probably from IE *sl ₂ g ^w - (> *σλαβ-), cf. Homeric λάζομαι. The present has a nasal infix and the ending -ανω, the 2nd aorist is ἔλαβον (cf. Aegin. ληαβόν, Schwyzler 116, and Homeric ἔλλαβε), and the perfect εἴληφα comes from *σέσλαφα.) See εἴληφει, εἴληφότα, εἴληφώς, ἔλαβες, λάβει, λαβῆν, λαβέτω, λάβοι, λαβόντα, -όντες, -όντων, -ών, -ωντι, -ωσιν, λαμβάνει, λαμβανέτω, λαμβάνοντες, λαμβάνοντι, λαμβάνοντος, λαμβανόντων, λαμβάνουσι, λάμψεσθαι, λήμψεται
λάμβδα	Phot. Nab. 368, Pors. 200.7 ἐπὶ ταῖς ἀσπίσιν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐπέγραφον, ὥσπερ οἱ Μεσσηνιοὶ Μ. κτλ. See also λάβδα (Cf. Eustath. p.293.39.) /This is a Semitic word, cf. Hebr. lamedh./
λαμπάδα	(From λαμπάς) (M) SEG 23 220 b 5
λαμπρά	(From λαμπρός, a deriv. of λάμπω from IE *lap-, with a nasal infix.) (L) IG 1179.1 λαμ(π)ρᾶ, cf. foll.
λαμπρός	(M) IG p. XVII 134, cf. above
λαμπροτάτης	(L) IG 541.18. (M) IG 1417.5, p. XVII 90
λαμπρότατι	(λαμπρότητι)* (L) IG 607.6 [λαμ]πρ-
λαμπρότατον	(L) SEG 810.3 λαμ(πρότατον)
λαμπρότατος	(L) IG 1147.13. See also λαμπροτάτης, -τατον, -τάτου, -τάτω
λαμπροτάτου	(L) SEG 464.2 λαμ[προτάτου]
λαμπροτάτω	(L) IG 541.20 -πρ[ο]τ-
λαμπρότης	See λαμπρότατι, -τητι, -τητος

λαμπρότητι	(L) IG 464.9
λαμπρότητος	(L) IG 560.3
λαμπρῶς	(L) IG 494.7, 551.5, 561.4, 1346.10
λάμψεσθαι	(λήψεσθαι from λαμβάνω. The Ionic fut. is λάφομαι, but Herodotus, as more commonly in later times, has a nasal infix, so λάμφομαι.) (M) IG 1390.67
λαο.[.	(<u>λαῖφος</u> > <u>λαός</u> (Att. λεώς) "the people".) <u>A 24 c I 26 a II</u> (Alc.) 162 fr. i(b) 12 from P.Oxy. 2394
Λακέρσαι	Hesych. (λ 311) Λακέρσας Δίδυμος τοῦς Διοσκόρους· ἀπὸ Λᾱ κόλεως (Soph. fr. 871) /Λαμπερσας Διδ. H:Heins./ Strabo VIII 5.3, 364 has τὴν δὲ Λᾱν οἱ Διοσκουροὶ τότε ἐκ πολιορκίας ἐλεῖν ἱστοροῦνται ἀφ' οὗ δὴ Λακέρσαι προσηγορεύησαν κτλ. (κέρθω -σω "sack, destroy") /cf. Steph. Byz. 404.6 (see Λᾱ) and 412.3; Schol. B 585./
Λακίθαιον	Steph. Byz. 412.9&13 Λακίθη, πόλις Θεσσαλίας, ἔστι καὶ Λακίθαιον ὄνομα ὄρους τῆς Λακωνικῆς. /Λακίθαιον Meurs, Λακίθαι libri. Cf. Paus. III 20.7 πεντεκαίδεκα δὲ τοῦ Ἑλευσινίου σταδίου ἀφ' ἧς ἔστηκε Λακίθαιον καλούμενον ἀπὸ ἀνδρὸς ἐγχωρίου Λακίθου· κτλ./
Λᾱς	(A Lac. city 40 stades from Gythium.) See e.g. Paus. III 24.6, Strabo VIII p.364, Scylax p.17, Livy xxviii 30. Cf. also Λᾱ and Λακέρσαι in WL.
λάσχω	(From *λακ-σχω) See λέλακα
Λαφρῶτι	(Λάφριος is the name of a month at Gythium, as at Phocis, cf. Λαφρία, the epithet of Artemis e.g. in Paus. IV 31.7. It is unexplained. Suggestions include *Λαφορία (λαοφόρος is "highway"), a relation with ἐλαφρός (see Frisk), or ἐν Λάφρῳ, i.e. from an unknown place (see Chantraine).) (L) IG 1145.28
λαχεῖν	(From λαγχάνω) (L) IG 727.4
λάχεν	(ἔλαχε from λαγχάνω) <u>A 71 b, 98 a</u> (M) IG 1399.10
λάχον	(ἔλαχον from λαγχάνω) <u>A 98 a</u> (L) IG 726.2
λαχών	(From λαγχάνω) (L) IG 20 A 8
λάχωντι	(λάχωντι from λαγχάνω) <u>A 99 d i</u> (M) IG 1390.29&32&33
λάφ	(Unexplained) (T) Cramer iii 286.14 (Herod. Gr. I 404) ἐν δὲ μονοσυλλάβοις (εἰς ᾗ) τὸ δράφ ἐκτείνεται κείμενον παρὰ Ἀριστοφάνει, καὶ τὸ λάφ (μάφ cod. Barocc A) παρὰ Ταραντίνους (Kaibel p.209.123)
λέγει	(From λέγω) (L) IG 1147.18

λεγιῶνος	(From Lat. legio) (L) IG 533.9, 1172.13. (M) IG p. XVII 78
λεγομένος	(λεγομένης from λέγω)* (M) SEG 23 207.28
λέγω	(Originally "gather", cf. Lat. lego, although Alb. <i>mb-leth</i> suggests from palatal g.) See λέγει, λεγομένος, λέγω (subj.), λέγων, .]λέγω, λέγωντι, see also εἶπον
λέγω	(Subj.) Alc. 1.56
.]λέγω..	Alc. 3.76 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii
λέγων	(From λέγω) (M) SEG 974.7
λέγωντι	(λέγωσι from λέγω) <u>A 99 d i</u> Plut. Apophth. Lac. 234 F p.197.9
λεῖμμα	(cf. λείπω) (M) IG 1432.9
λείπει	(λείπη subj. from λείπω) <u>A 106 c i</u> (M) IG 1447.18
λείπεται	(λείπηται from λείπω) <u>A 4 a</u> (L) IG V ii 159 A 5 (Tegea) (reading as in Buck 70)
λείπω	(From IE *lei-k ^w) See ἔλιπεν, λείπει, λείπεται, λιπεῖν, λιποῖσα, λιπόντα
λειτουργεῖτω	(From λειτουργέω) <u>A 22 a</u> (M) IG 1390.48
λειτουργέω	(From ληῖτο- (λαός) + φεργ-έω. For ληιτ- (with η of secondary origin) > λειτ- see Buck p.36.39. ου contracted from ο + ε.) <u>A 22 a, 28 b I</u> See λειτουργεῖτω, λειτουργήσαντας, -γήσουντας, -γοῦντας, -γούντοισ, -γούντω, λελειτούργηκε, λειτουργήσασαν
λειτουργήσαντας	(From λειτουργέω) <u>A 22 a</u> (M) IG 1390.97-8 λει[το]υ[ργή]σ-
λειτουργήσουντας	(From λειτουργέω) <u>A 22 a</u> (M) IG 1390.73
λειτουργία	<u>A 22 a, 28 b I</u> See λειτουργίαν, λειτουργίαν
λειτουργίαν	<u>A 22 a</u> (L) IG 593.3 [λε]ιτ-. (M) IG 1432.29
λειτουργοῦντας	(From λειτουργέω) <u>A 22 a</u> (M) IG 1390.98
λειτουργοῦντοισ	(λειτουργοῦσι from λειτουργέω.) <u>A 22 a, 79</u> (M) IG 1433.38
λειτουργοῦντω	(λειτουργούντων 3rd pl. imperat. from λειτουργέω.) <u>A 22 a, 101 a</u> (M) IG 1390.74
λείφανον	See λίφανον

- λέκτρα Hesych. (λ 583) κραββάτια ("couch, mattress")
ἡ ... κατὰ τὴν πόλιν ἐξέδρα. καὶ προσωπεῖα
("masks") Λάκωνες
/Unexplained. Schmidt suggests προνώπια? ("front
of a house"), but there is no obvious reason why.
(λέκτρα has the same root as λέχος, λόχος etc.)/
cf. foll.
- λέκτρων (M) SEG 966 III 12 [λέ]κτ-, cf. above
- λέλακα? (λέληκα from λάσκω)* Alc. 1.86
/The cod. has βέβακα, which Page emends to λέλακα.
But there is no obvious reason why it should not be the
perfect of βάζω./
- λελεγηῖς Hesych. (λ 602) ἡ Λακεδαίμων πάλαι
/Λελεγίς H:Salmasius. Cf. Steph. Byz. 407.1 ff.
Λακεδαίμων. ... ἡ Σπάρτη πρότερον, ἀπὸ Σπαρτοῦ
τοῦ Ἀμύκλαντος τοῦ Λέλεγος τοῦ Σπαρτοῦ. ἡ διὰ τὸ
τούς πρώτους συνοικίσαντας τὴν πόλιν Λέλεγας.
See also Paus. III 1 and IV 1. The word has a
reduplicated form as βάρβαροι. It may be related
to λαλέω, λαλαγέω. See also Schw. I 59 n. 2 and PW
suppl. 6.169 f./
- λελειτούργηκε (From λειτουργέω) A 22 a (L) IG 1114.10
-ε[ιτούργηκε]
- λέντια ("linen cloth", cf. Lat. lintum.) (L) SEG 492.12
- λεόντεον (λεόντειον? "of a lion, lion like" (λέων).)
A 15, 25 c II iii Alc. 56.5 from Athen. xi 499 A
/cf. Aristeid. Or. xli 7, ii 331 Keil. Bechtel
prefers λεόντιον./
- λεκανός [[ἡ
λέκανθος]] Hesych. (λ 660) λιπόδερμος ("without a skin" of
ulcers. "without a foreskin"). Ταραντινοῦ
/ (Also in Kaibel p.209.124). Perhaps related to
λέκος "rind, husk, scale" (cf. Lith. lapas "leaf"
etc.). For the ending -ανος cf. ἔρανος etc./
- λεπιῶ (From λεπτός "peeled, husked, thin, delicate, weak",
cf. above.) Alc. 102 from Cramer i 60.24
- λέσχη ("public building or hall" used as a lounge or
meeting place at Sparta and other Doric cities.
From *λεχ-σχα, which is related to λέχομαι, cf.
Celt. lesc "lazy".) See Plut. Lyc. 16.1 p.25.13
24.5 p.38.7, 25.2 p.38.14; Paus. III 14.2 p.234.
2&3&8, III 15.8 p.238.22; Athen. IV 138 e (Κρατῖνος
ἐν Πλούτοις, I 63 Kock)
- λευκά (L) SEG 923.27. (M) IG 1390.24
- λευκόν (M) IG 1390.13&16. Alc. 96.2 from Athen. xiv
648 B
- λευκός (One of a large family of words from IE *leuk-/*louk-,
such as λεύσσω, λύχνος, λοῦσσον etc., cf. Lat. lūx, Skt.
rocá "brilliant", Myc. reuko?) See λευκά, -κόν, -κοῦ,
-κούς

- [[λευκοῦ]] (L) SEG 924.10, but rejected in REG 79 1966 Bull. 196
- λευκοῦς (M) IG 1390.67
- λεχοῦ (The meaning of this word is not certain. It was once thought to be a name, but is now more generally taken from λεχώ, used of a woman in or just after child birth and coming from the same root as λέχος and λόχος. IG reads λεχόυ, Schwyzer 3 and others λεχοῦ, although Schwyzer gives the alternative reading λεχόυ. The dat./locative λεχοῦ seems to be the most likely of these.) A 85 (L) IG 713.1, 714.1, 1277 b&e -o[ῦ] &i, SEG 917 (IG 1128) 4
- λέωντι (From λῶ, cf. ἐθέλωσι from ἐθέλω.) A 99 d i, 112 e Plut. Apophth. Lac. 234 D, II p.196.3
- λεωσφέτερον (This occurs only here. λ. ἐποίησαντο Τεισαμενόν is "made him one of their own people", from λεώς (as λαός) + σφέτερος.) A 26 a II Hdt. IX 33
- λῆι (Indicative from λῶ, cf. ἐθέλει from ἐθέλω.) A 25 b I iii, 112 e Ar. Lys. 1163
- λῆδος See λᾶδος
- λήμφεται (λήφεται from λαμβάνω) (L) IG 20 A 5 (cf. λάμψεσθαι)
- +λῆν (Infinitive of λῶ, but dubious, see Gomme p.137.) A 11 a, 25 b VI ii, 109 a i, 112 e Thuc. V 77.4
- λῆς (From λῶ, cf. ἐθέλεις from ἐθέλω) A 112 e Plut. Lyc. 21.3, III.2 p.34.1; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 238 B, II p.208.15; Ar. Lys. 95.1188
- λῆτε (From λῶ, cf. ἐθέλητε from ἐθέλω.) A 112 e Ar. Lys. 1105
- λῆν (An adverbial acc. as δῆν, κλήν etc. Cf. Hesych. λι-κόνηρος· λῆν κονηρός.) (L) IG 1186.5
- λῆγ' (λῆγα) Alc. 28 from Schol. A Hom. Il. 13 588, ii 25 Di. (cf. Schol. Lips Hom. Il. 2.233; EM 800.10; Et. Sym. cod. V)
- λιγάντωρ Hesych. (λ 958) A 114 c εἶδος τέττιγος ("cicada"). Λάκωνες /λιγάνωρ H:Latte, comparing the form with σημάντωρ and π 3962 κράντωρ. (λιγύς gave λιγαῖνω "cry with a loud voice", whence λιγαντήρ/-τωρ.) Also τέττινος H:Phavorinus./
- λίγη (λίγεια) Alc. 14 (a) 1 from Syrian in Hermog. Comment. i 61, 20 Rabe (λίγη cod. S) (similar in Max. Plan. ap. Rhet. Gr. V 510 W; Ap. Dysc. Synt. I 3, p.3 Uhlig (λίγεια); Schol. Callim. fr. 1.42, i p.7 Pf. (λίγη); EM 589.47 (λίγεια)). Alc. 30 from Aristeid. Or. xxviii 51, ii 158 Keil (λίγεια).
- λιγύκορον (λιγύκορον "loud rattling") A 49 Alc. 141 from Et. Gen. B, p.206 Miller

- λιγύκορτον cont. /Cod. has λιγύκυρτον (in marg. λιγύκυρτον). The conjecture is by Bergk./
- λιγυροῖσι (λιγυροῖς) A 74 c (L) IG 734.5
- λιγύς (Et. unknown) See λύγη
- λιθίναι (λιθίνηι)* (M) IG 1429.6 λ[ιθίναι]
- λιθίναν (λιθίνην)* (L) IG 4.14, 5.13, 26.13, 961.21, 962.34, 965.19, 966.25 λ[ιθί]να[ν], 1113.13, 1114.28, 1144.34, 1145.5&46, 1146.53, 1227.5, REG 89 1976 Bull. 269. (M) IG 1498.13, SEG 972.12, 974.35 λ[ιθίναν], SEG 23 207.40, 208.27
- λιθίνας (Acc. pl.) (L) IG 1208.42 [λιθίν]ας
- λιθίνηι (L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 12
- λιθίνην (L) SEG 468.23, 923.37
- λίθινοι (M) IG 1390.91
- λίθινος (Et. of λίθος is unknown.) See λιθίναι, -ίναν, -ίνας, -ίνηι, -ίνην, -ινοι
- λίθωι (M) IG 1370.32
- Λιμνᾶται See Κυνόσουρα and Πιτάνη in WL
- ((λιμνομάχαι)) Hesych. (λ 1040) καῖδες οἱ κυκτεύοντες τόπων Λίμναις καλουμένωι /Woodward, AO p.290 (11), takes this as referring to the εὐβάλκης or κυναγέτας at the sanctuary of Orthia./
- λίνεον A 25 c II iii (M) IG 1390.17
- λίνω (λίνου) A 74 a Alc. 19.3 from Athen. iii 111 A /σελίνωι codd. CE. λίνον is an old word, perhaps borrowed from the Mediterranean area, and is found with a long or short i, cf. Lat. līnum, Lith. linaĩ./ Cf. foll.
- λίνωι Alc. 110 from Choerob. in Theodos. Can. ii 343, 33 Hilg. (Bk iii 1294). Cf. above
- λιπεῖν (From λείπω) (L) IG 1222.11
- λιποῖσα (λιποῦσα from λείπω) A 108 Alc. 55 from Strabo viii 3.8, ii 111 Kramer (similar in Eust. Il. 305.34)
- λιπόντα (From λείπω) (L) IG 1249.19
- λίσσαντι A 6 b, 60 Phot. Nab. I 390, Pors. 226.9, glosses as ἀγαθὲ ἢ φίλε. Λάκωνες
- λίσσαντος Hesych. (λ 1121) A 6 b, 60 ἀγαθός. Λάκωνες /This Laconian word is unexplained. Be II 376.7 tries λισσὸς ἀντιᾶν, i.e. Ἀνάντος "without pain", while Frisk suggests ἡνία "rein", but both are unlikely./ See also λίσσαντι, λυσσαντι

λίσσομαι	(From *λιτ-χο-μαι, cf. λιτανός, λιτή etc. Its origin is obscure, but cf. Lat. litāre "make acceptable sacrifices".) A 60 Alc. 5 fr. 2 i 22 from P.Oxy. 2390 Commentarii Fragmenta
λιταῖ	Steph. Byz. 418.15 πόλις Λακωνικῆς. τὸ ἐθνικὸν Λιταῖαι. Ἀπολλόδωρος ἐβδόμῳ. οἱ πολλοὶ Λιταῖες /For variations in codd. see Meineke./
λειτουργήσασαν	(λειτουργήσασαν from λειτουργέω) A 13 a, 22 a (L) IG 583.8, 594.5 λιτου[ργ]ή[σ]ασα[ν]
λειτουργίαν	(λειτουργίαν) A 13 a, 22 a (L) IG 497.6 -γ[ίαν]
λίφανον	(λείφανον) A 13 a (L) IG 729.3
λογεῖον	("speaking place") (M) SEG 23 207.35
λογισμός	(L) SEG 838.4
λογισταῖς	(L) SEG 13 261.11 [λογισ]τ-
λογιστεύοντος	(From λογιστεύω "be an administrator, curator of".) (L) IG 524.2
λογιστής	(Cf. above) See λογισταῖς, λογιστοῦ
λογιστικᾶ	(λογιστικῇ)* (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 438.6&9
λογιστοῦ	(L) SEG 464.10 -γ[ι]στ-, 465.5 -στ[οῦ]. (M) IG 1398.16, 1412.7
λογογραφῶν	(From λογογραφέω, here = "keep accounts".) (L) SEG 923.14 (Gythium I AD)
λόγους	(L) IG 563.5
λόγον	(L) IG 26.15, SEG 923.13. (M) IG 1428.14 -γο[ν]
]ογο[.	(From λόγος?) Alc. 4 fr. 4.2 from P.Oxy. 2388
λόγος	(Cf. λέγω "gather", so "enumerate, tell, say", hence λόγος "word".) (M) IG p. XVII 71. See also λόγους, λόγον,]ογο[., λόγου, λόγω, λόγῳ
λόγου	(L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.12
λογούριον	Hesych. (λ 1206) A 19 d ὕελος ("crystalline stone, glass"). Λάκωνες /Suspect because it is positioned between λόγος and λογιούμενοι, just as 1212 λογούριον· ὕαλος is between λογίστης and λογοποιήσαντες. So Latte takes the correct version as 1339 λυγκούριον (λυγλουριον H:Salmasius)· τὸ ἡλεκτρον. It was λύγξ οὖρον according to the ancients i.e. the coagulated urine of the lynx./

λόγω	(λόγου) <u>A 74 a</u> Ar. Lys. 1005
λόγῳ	(L) IG 1224.1
λοικά	(Neut. pl.) (L) IG 607.13, 935.14, 961.15, 962.28, 965.11, 976.3, 1110.7 -π[ᾱ], 1111.30, 1113.7, 1146.18, 1208.7, 1226.15, 1336.15. (M) IG 1390.12&96 [λοι]κᾱ &98, 1429.21 [λ]οι-, 1432.33, SEG 974.17
λοικάν	(λοικῆν)* (L) IG 1114.16. (H) II 21
λοικάς	(Acc. pl.) (L) IG 932.17 [λ]οι-
λοικοῦ	(L) SEG 468.25 [λο]ικ[οῦ]
λοικοῦς	(L) IG 965.12, 1111.31, 1113.8, SEG 949.4. (M) IG 1432.16
λοικόν	(L) IG 1186.21. (M) IG 1390.51&59, 1433.28&34
λοικός	See λοικά, -κάν, -κάς, -κοῦ, -κοῦς, -κόν, -κοῦ, -κοῦς, -κῶν, -κῶς
λοικοῦ	(L) IG 16.1, SEG 851.2 [λοι]κ-
λοικοῦς	(L) IG 662.5
λοικῶν	(L) IG 660.6 [λοι]κ-. (M) IG 1390.27, SEG 23 201.12, p. XI 124
λοικῶς	(λοικοῦς) <u>A 74 b</u> (H) I 169
λουομένους	(From λούω) (M) IG 1390.107
λουτήριον	(T) REG 76 1963 Bull. 315. See also λωτήριον
λουτρόν	(Cf. Hom. λουτρόν) <u>A 11 c, 28 b I</u> See λουτροῦ, λωτρόν and also Plut. Lyc. 16.12 p.27.5
λουτροῦ	<u>A 28 b I</u> (M) IG 1390.106
λουτροφόρους	<u>A 28 b I</u> (L) IG 18 A 11 [λου]τ-
λούω	(The present is from *λόφω, cf. Lat. lavō, and the aorist from λο(φ)έσαι, cf. κορέσαι, στορέσαι etc.) See λουομένους
λόφων	(From λόφος) Alc. 92(c) from Athen. i 31 C
λοχαγός	("leader of λόχος" - the form with ᾱ was retained by Attic writers.)* (L) IG 37.3&9, 44.8 -α[γ]ῶ[ς]. See also Xen. RL xi 4, xiii 4; Xen. Hell. III. 1.28, 2.16, IV 1.26, 2.5, VI 2.18&19
λοχεύσατο	(ἐλοχεύσατο from λοχεύω) <u>A 98 a</u> (L) IG 733.2
λοχηγέω	(Ion. form with -η-, contrast λοχαγός) See Hdt. IX 53.2

- λοχύης ("of childbirth". This comes from the same family as λέχος/λόχος etc., here with Ionic η after ι.)
(L) IG 960.10
- λόχοι Hesych. (λ 1317) ...λακεδαιμονίων φησὶν Ἀριστοφάνης (Lys. 453) τέτταρας. πέντε γάρ εἰσιν, ὥς φησιν Ἀριστοτέλης (Fr. 541 Rose 3)
/Similar in Phot. Nab. 395, Pors. 232.18. Cf. foll./
- λόχος (From IE *logh-, which is the same family as λέχος, λέχεται etc., cf. Goth. ligan "be lying down" etc. λόχος was originally "lying in wait, ambush" and so "any body of troops". Hesychius defines λόχος (λ 1318) as ἐνέδρα. στρατηγικὸν τάγμα, τάξις, φάλαγξ ἀπὸ τοῦ λέχους· οἱ γὰρ ἐνεδρεύοντες κατακλίνουσιν ἑαυτοὺς ὡς ἐπὶ λέχους. For some definitions of λόχοι in relation to Laconia, including different versions of their names, see ὠβά, p.637 in WL.)
(L) IG 1 A 2 gives λ[ό]χο[ς], but Meiggs-Lewis does not accept any of this word except]λο[...
In literature see e.g. Hdt. IX 57.1&2; Xen. Hell. I 2.2, IV 2.5, VII 1.30, 4.20, 5.10; Thuc. I 20.3, IV 8.9, V 67.1, 68.3 (bis), 71.3, 72.1; Suid. Adler II 16&17.
- λυγρᾶν (λυγρός is from IE *leugos, cf. Lat. lūgeō.)
(L) IG 1222.6
- λυκείου (From the name of a month at Epidaurus Limera, cf. Λύκεος at Lamia (Thess.)) (L) IG 932.12, cf. foll.
- λύκῃος (λύκελος) A 13 b, 114 a EM 32.6 s.v. Αἰζήος. See also above and foll.
There is an Ἀκόλλων ὁ Λύκῃος in Alc. 50(a) from Hephaest. Ench. XIV 6, p.46 Consbr. (see Wide p. 93.283). Also IG 657 has Λύκαλα, which Kolbe took as games held at Mt. Lycaeus in Arcadia, and which Wide, p.73, suggests referred to either Apollo or Zeus Λύκαλος.
- λυκῆω (Ἀκόλλωνος Λ.) A 13 b, 74 a, 114 a Alc. 49 from Ap. Dysc. Adv. 563, i 153 Schm. (= Bk ii 563). Cf. above
- [[+λυκιάδες
κόραι]] Hesych. (λ 1377) τὸν ἀριθμὸν λ', αἱ τὸ ὕδωρ κομίζουσαι εἰς τὸ Λύκειον +λακεδαιμόνων.
/Latte wants Ἀργείων. (Schmidt reads Ἀθηναίων)/
- λυκούργεια A 28 b I (L) IG 500.2 [λυκούργει]α probably, 543.12 λυ[κ]οῦρ-
- λυκουργεῖοις A 28 b I (L) IG 456.5, 527.7
- λυκούργεος ("of Lycurgus". Possibly a deriv. of λυκο- (from IE *luk^w-, cf. Lat. lupus) + (f)έργω, so "repelling wolves".)
A 28 b I See λυκούργεια, -γείοις, -γείων, -γία, and see also Plut. Lys. 1.2-3, p.94.4, 17.6, p.112.26

Λυκουργείων	<u>A 28 b I</u> (L) IG 554.14, 560.4
Λυκούργεια	(Λυκούργεια) <u>A 13 a, 28 b I</u> (L) IG 544.17
λυκόφανον	Hesych. (λ 1400) <u>A 19 b</u> τὸν ἐχινόποδα ("a prickly plant"). Μεσσήνιοι /ἐχινον ποδα H:Musurus, cf. Mod. Gr. ἀχινόποδος./
λυκοφάνους	<u>A 19 b</u> Plut. Apophth. Lac. 237 b, p.205.16
λυκόφονας	<u>A 19 b</u> Plut. Lyc. 16.14, III.2 p.27.11 (as cod. L. Other codd. have λυκόφρονας, λυκοφάνους, so this may be a textual corruption.)
λυκόφων	(Unexplained) See λυκόφανον, λυκοφάνους, λυκόφονας
λυμαίνεσθαι	(From λυμαίνομαι, which has the same root as λῦμα, Lat. polluo (*por-luo) etc.) <u>A 53 b</u> (M) IG 1390.26
λυκεῖσθε	(From λυκέω (et. unknown)) (L) IG 1186.5
λύπην	(L) IG 733.8
+λῦσαν	(ἔλυσαν from λύω) <u>A 98 a</u> Alc. 82 from Athen. ix 373 E /This is suspect. Jacobs conjectures δῦσαν and Bergk, 24, from Schneidewin, αὔσαν/ᾠσαν./
λυσιλαίδας	Athen. ii 55 E has Πολέμων δέ φησι (fr. 91 Pr.) τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους τοὺς θέρμους ("lupines") λ. καλεῖν. /This is unexplained. It apparently means "loose booty"./
λυσιμελεῖ	(From λυσιμελής "limb relaxing".) Alc. 3.61 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii
λύσιν	(With assibilation of τ before λ.) (L) IG 1146.8
λυσσάνιε	(= λισσάνιε from λισσάνιος.) <u>A 6 b</u> Ar. Lys. 1171
λυχνοφορίζοντες	(λυχνοφοροῦντες from λυχνοφορέω, where λυχνο- is from *λύκ-σν-ος, from IE *leuk-, cf. Pruss. louxnos, Lat. luna (*loucsna) etc.) Ar. Lys. 1003
λύω	(Cf. Lat. luō "pay" and solūtus) See λῦσαν
λῶ	(= θέλω/ἐθέλω. This is a West Greek word of obscure development. Long diphthongal forms, such as the Lex. Gort. λῆλοι, λῆλωντι and Cretan λῆλόντι, suggest an IE root *lei-, with a possible connection with λαϊδρός "bold, impudent" and λαλαίωμα "long for". But other forms, including the Laconian ones, suggest an original *le-yo, possibly from *wle- < *wle₂, which could relate it to (f)έλδομαι "wish, long for", Lat. velle etc.) <u>A 112 e</u> Ar. Lys. 981. See also λέωντι, λῆν, λῆν, λῆνις, λῆντε, λῶμες
λώιον	(From λωῖων, with root as in λῶ?) (M) IG p. XI 121

- λῶμες (From λῶ, cf. ἐθέλομεν from ἐθέλω.) A 99 c, 112 e
 Ar. Lys. 1162
- λωτήριον (λουτήριον "a cup or washing tub", here designates
 a family group.) A 28 b I (H) I 184
- λωτρόν Hesych. (λ 1529) A 28 b I δειλινὸν ("in the late
 afternoon") ἄλειμμα. Λάκωνες
 /ἄλειμμα H:Musurus. This is Doric for λουτρόν, as
 above./

M

- μ' (με) A 69 a I, 89 ii (L) IG 257.7, 919.1, 1142.2, 1276.2, SEG 890.1, SEG 1 87.2, SEG 2 170.3. Alc. 3.8&64 from P.Oxy. 2387; Alc. 26.1 from Antigon. Caryst. Mir. xxiii (27), p.8 Keller (οὐ μὲν τε cod., emended to οὐ μ' ἔτε); Alc. 116 from EM 622.44; Et. Sym. Cod. V Gaisf. (= Hdn. II 250.14 b) (Similar in Cramer ii 461, cf. Schol. A Hom. Il. 10.134); Ar. Lys. 84. See also ἐμ'
- +μαατρόν Hesych. (μ 2) μωρόν. Λάκωνες /Unexplained. Schmidt compares to μ 419 μαῦρον. ... ἡ μωρόν and 409 μάτταβος· ὁ μωρός. Latte tries μυμαρόν "gradatione ad μωρός".
- μάγαδιν (μάγαδιν is a Lydian flute, and the word originated in Lydia.) Alc. 101 from Athen. XIV 637 A
- μάγειρος (Cf. Dor. μάγυρος, but it is not certain which was the original. Suggested links with μάχαιρα or μάσσω have not been proved.) (L) IG 96.11 μάγ(ειρος) (as in BSA 43 p.231, although IG gives Μα(ρκος)), IG 149.8, 151.8 (see SEG 598) μά[γ]ει-, 153.29, 208.9, 210.59, 211.54, SEG 633 (IG 174) 15 [μάγε]ι-, see also μάγυρος
- μάγυρος (μάγειρος) (L) IG 97.26 [μ]άγ-, 141.7 -ι(ρος), 209.33, 212.65
- μαζός (Probably from IE *mad-yos, so related to μαδάω.) See μασδῶν
- μάθε (From μανθάνω) (L) IG 1186.21. (M) SEG 966 II 4
- μαθήσιος (μαθήσεως) A 80 a Alc. 125 from Schol. Pind. Isthm. i 56, iii 205 Dr. /μαθησι' cod. D/
- μαίνομαι (IE *mp-y^o/e gave μαν-ι-ο-μαι, cf. Skt. mányate.) See μέμανεν
- μαυριήν A 24 b III, 53 b, 109 a i See Hesych. μ 94 Μαῦρα· κύνων τὸ ἄστρον, ἡ ἀκμαϊότατον καῦμα. οἱ δὲ τὴν σελήνην. οἱ δὲ Προΐτου θυγατέρα, Αἰθρας ἀδελφοῦ εἶναι. Ταραντιῖνοι δὲ μαυριήν (μαυρίην cod.)· τὸ κακῶς ἔχειν (Kaibel p.209.125) /Tap. ... ἔχειν is after σελήνην in cod. H, transposed by Schmidt. Cf. μαρμαίρω, a reduplicated present from *μαρ-μαρ-y^e/o. Without reduplication this same μαρ- was the root of Μαῦρα "Dog Star", the cause of maladies. Cf. also μ 282 μαρίειν· ὀχλεῖσθαι· κυρέττειν./
- μάχαρ (An isolated adj. in -αρ, perhaps an old neuter form. Et. uncertain.) See μάχαρς, μακάρων

- μάκας (μάκας. This form is found only in Alc., but Page, Parth. p.127, compares it with Cretan μάτυας (SGDI V 4998.11 gives μαύτυας), Rhodian χέρας (Timocreon 9) and δάμας (Herodian I 246.7)) A 57 b Alc. 15 from Hephaest. Ench. i 3, p.2 Consbr. (Similar in Schol. Dion. Thrac. p.346.20 Hilg.)
- μακάρων (L) IG 730.4
- μακέλλου (From μάκελλος "market", cf. Lat. macellum. It is probably a Semitic word, possibly related to Hebr. mikla "enclosure", or Chantraine quotes mkr "to trade".) (L) IG 149.7, 150.4 [μα]κ-
- ((μάκκορ)) Hesych. (μ 123) A 39, 64 I a i ἐργαλεῖον γεωργικόν, ὡς δίκελλα ("two pronged fork") /μάκκορ H:Vossius and δίκελλα H:Musurus. μάκκορ is Lac. for *μάσκος, cf. μ 337 μάσκη· δίκελλα (from *μακ-σκη, so related to μακέλη, μάκελλα etc.) Cf. Fick KZ 43.146./
- μαῖκος (μῆκος)* (H) I 17,21,27,32,139,140, II 31,38,51,57, 63,73,81,88,93,100. (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 433.9
- μάκραν (Later form of μάκτρα "kneading trough, large bath tub".) A 68 (M) IG 1390.107
- μακρόν (From μακρός) (L) IG 222.4 μ[ακρ]όν
- μακρός (From IE *māk + -to- suffix, cf. *māk-, giving μῆκος.) See μακρόν, μακρῶ
- μάκρος (τὸ μ. = τὸ μῆκος "length".)(M) IG 1431.16 [μα]κ-
- μακρῶ (μακροῦ) A 74 a (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 435.9
- μάκτρα (cf. μάσσω) See μάκραν
- μακωνιᾶν (μηκωνειῶν from μηκύνειος)* A 13 a, 72 a Alc. 19.2 from Athen. iii 111 A /μακωνίδων in Athen., emended by Chantraine and Irigoin, cf. Philostr. Gymn. 44, p.285.24 Teub./
- μαλά (μηλά)* Ar. Lys. 155
- Μαλέα Hesych. (μ 183) ἀκρωτήριον τῆς Λακωνικῆς /Μαλία H:Bodleianus auct. T II 11 Prol. XLVIII, cf. κ 4442 Κύθηρα· ...τινὲς δὲ νησον πρὸ Μαλείου. Μάλεον δὲ ἀκρωτήριον τῆς Λακωνικῆς./
- μαλθακός (Possibly from IE *meldh-, cf. Skt. mārḍhati etc. Presumably it is related to μαλακός.) See μαλσακά
- μάλιστ' (μάλιστα) Alc. 1.95; Alc. 11 from P.Oxy. 2389 fr. 35.15 -ε[σ]τ'

- μάλιστα (L) IG 555 a 4&b 5, 1503.2. (M) IG p. XI 135 -λ[ιστα]. Alc. 1.87; Alc. 3.9 [μά]λ- from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 1; Alc. 5 fr. 2 i 22 from P.Oxy. 2390 Commentarii Fragmenta (col. ii). See also μάλιστ'
- μᾶλλον (From *μαλιον, cf. Lat. melius, with α (the reduced grade as in μάλα) lengthened by analogy.) A 53 c (L) IG 1524.22
- μαλσακά (μαλθακά) A 42 Alc. 4 fr. 1.5 from P.Oxy. 2388
- μάν (μῆν)* (M) IG 1390.27. Ar. Lys. 144,170,183,206; (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. 434.12&14, 435.2&5
- μανθάνω (From IE *m̥ndh-, with the zero grade of vowel. The present has a nasal infix.) See μάθε
- μᾶνιν (μῆνιν)* (L) IG 919.4
- μάντεις (L) IG 177.4 [μά]ν-
- μάντιες (μάντεις) A 80 a (T) Philol. fr. 14
- Μαντινέων
διολκισμός Phot. Pors. 246.24 (not in Naber) εἰς πέντε κώμας τῆν Μαντινέων διωίκησαν πόλιν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι· καὶ ἐκλήθη τοῦτο Μαντινέων διολκισμός. A 25 c VIII
- μάντις (Root as μαίνομαι, but -τις is a very unusual masculine suffix.) (L) IG 60.1, 141.5 μάν(τις), 209.13, 210.42, 211.47, 212.53, 259.6. (M) IG 1390.115. See also μάντεις, μάντιες
- μάομαι See μῶσθαι
- μαραίνω See ἐμαρήνατο, μαρανθέντα
- μαρανθέντα (From μαραίνω) (L) IG 1524.35
- μάργος ("lustful", et. unexplained) Alc. 58 from Hephaest. Ench. xiii 6, p.42 Consbr. (similar in Apostol. Cent. iv 62 b, ii 322 L.-S.)
- μάρμαρος (The Greeks themselves linked this with μαρμαίρω, so "rock which sparkles". Modern etymologists have tried other explanations, relating it to μάρναμαι etc., but none is very convincing.) See μαρμάρου, -μάρωι
- [[μαρμάρου]] (L) SEG 924.10, but rejected in REG 79 1966 Bull. 196
- μαρμάρωι Alc. 1.31
- μαρτύρεται (From μαρτύρομαι) Alc. 1.42
- μαρτύρομαι (μάρτυς may be related to μέριμνα and Skt. smárati "remember".) See ἐμαρτυρήθη, μαρτύρεται
- μασδῶν (μαζῶν from μαζός) A 62 b Alc. 50(b) from Hephaest. Ench. XIV 6, p.46 Consbr.
/cod. ἀπομάσδων, emended by Pearson to ἀπὸ μασδῶν/

μάστακας	(From μάσταξ "mouth, jaws". Frisk takes μαστ- from *μαθ-τ- (as μασάομαι from *μαθγάομαι), although the τ is not fully explained. For the -αξ form cf. πόρταξ & μύλαξ.) Alc. 97 from Schol. Hom. Od. 23.76, ii 717 Di.
μαστιγούντω	(μαστιγούντων 3rd pl. imperat. from μαστιγώ.) <u>A 101 a</u> (M) IG 1390.40&43&166
μαστιγούσθω	(From μαστιγώ) <u>A 11 c</u> (M) IG 1390.76&79
μαστιγούτω	(" ") <u>A 11 c</u> (M) IG 1390.102&105&110
μαστιγοφόροι	Xen. RL II 2 has ἔδωκε (Λυκοῦργος) δ' αὐτῷ (the παιδονόμος) καὶ τῶν ἡβώντων μαστιγοφόρους, ὅπως τιμωροῖεν ὅτε (some codd. have ὁπότε, ὅτι) δέοι.
μαστιγώ	(Verb from μάστιξ, which has the same root as μαίομαι (*μασ-γο-μαι), with -τι, the suffix of the instrument.) See μαστιγούντω, -γούσθω, -γούτω
μαστρεῖα	(= εὐθυνα "setting straight, correction". From μαστήρ, with the root μάσ- (as μαίομαι < *μασ-γο-μαι) + the agent suffix -τηρ.) See μαστρεῖαις, -ειᾶν
μαστρεῖαις	(M) IG 1433.15
μαστρεῖᾶν	(μαστρεῖῶν) (M) IG 1433.16
μασχάλαν	(μασχάλην from μασχάλη (et. unknown, but form is as ἀγκάλη etc.), "armpit, hole in corner", and in Heracl. "patch" (of papyrus))* (H) I 92
μάταν	(μάτην)* Alc. 1.86
ματέρα	(μητέρα)* (M) SEG 23 207.27
μάτην	See μάταν
μάτηρ	(μήτηρ)* (L) SEG 26 456.9. Plut. Apophth. Lac. 241 D 11 p.221.4
ματρί	(μητρί)* (L) IG 1128.3
ματροπόλεος	(μητροπόλεως)* <u>A 25 c II i</u> (M) IG 1381.6
ματρός	(μητρός)* (L) IG 458.2 μα[τ]ρ[ός], 654.9, SEG 26 456.12
μαχαίρωνας	Plut. Ages. 35.1 p.239.21 has Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ Μαχαίρωνας ἔτι νῦν τοὺς ἀπογόνους τοῦ Ἀντικράτους καλοῦσιν, ὡς μαχαίραι πατάξαντος. /μάχαιρα must be a deriv. in -γα, cf. χύμαιρα etc., but the root is not explained - see Chantraine and Frisk. See also P. Cartledge, JHS 97 1977 p.15./
μάχαν	(μάχην)* Plut. Ages. 11.9, III.2 p.207.19

μάχομαι	See μαχόμενον, μάχονται
μαχόμενον	(From μάχομαι) (M) SEG 23 206.11-12
μάχονται	(" ") Alc. 1.63
μάψ	See λάψ
μαφιδύως	("thoughtlessly, rashly, at random", cf. μάψ.) Alc. 3.63 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii
με	A 89 ii (L) IG 21 col. II 8, (231 is in Argive), 256.1 (NB. not elided), 733.2&5&11, 1249.15&22, 1565.1 (Delphi). (M) IG 1368.4&5, 1399.1, SEG 966 II 4, SEG 23 220 b i. Alc. 1.77; Alc. 3.1 from P.Oxy. 2387: Alc. 59(a) 1 from Athen. xiii 6000 F. +Alc. 69 from Et. Gen. B p.212 Miller. See also μ'
με̂	(μή) A 4 a (L) IG V ii 159 (Tegea) A 5 & B 4&6&7&9 (as in Buck 70), SEG 475 add. a (IG 722) 2&3
μέγα	(L) IG 540.6, 1235.2. (M) IG 1399.13, SEG 966 I 2. Alc. 123 from Schol. BT Hom. Il. 22.305, iv 295 Di., vi 392 Maass
]ων <u>μεγα</u> [.	(From μέγας?) Alc. 3 fr. 27.2 from P.Oxy. 2387
μεγάλα	(M) IG 1432.30&44
μεγάλαι	(μεγάλη)* (L) SEG 470.11 -λα[ι]. (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 434.10
μεγάλαις	(L) IG 1144.21, 1146.41 μ[ε]γ[ά]λ-
μεγάλαν	(μεγάλην)* (L) IG 1144.6
μεγάλας	(Acc. pl.) (L) IG 6.3, 1226.3, 1312.5, SEG 471 (IG 12) 11
μεγάλην	(L) IG 65.22
μεγάλης	(L) IG 1186.22
μεγάλους	(M) IG 1390.34&68
μεγαλομερῶς	("magnificently") (M) SEG 23 208.10
μεγαλοπρεπείας	(L) IG 535.9
μεγαλοπρεπῶς	(L) IG 555 a 6 & b 7, SEG add. 812 (IG 584) 7 -π[ῶς], SEG add. 812 a 8 [μεγαλοπρε]πῶς
μεγαλόσθενες	(L) IG 1119.5. +(Alc.) 169 from Ap. Dysc. Pron. 68 b, p.54 Schn.
μεγαλοφροσύνην	(L) SEG 807.8

μεγαλοφυχία	See μεγαλοφυχίαι, -χίαν, -χίας
μεγαλοφυχίαι	(L) IG 547.4
μεγαλοφυχίαν	(L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 2
μεγαλοφυχίας	(L) IG 469.9, 480.8, 507.5, 971.11, SEG 803.13 -ψ[υχίας]
μεγαλοφύχως	(L) IG 506.3, 551.5, 557.7, 583.7. (M) IG 1459.1-2, SEG 23 208.10
μεγάλων	(L) IG 32 B 9, 550.4, 559.10&12, 603.5, 663.5, 664.1 [μεγά]λ-. (M) IG 1390.91, 1432.30, SEG 984.5
μεγάλως	(μεγάλους) <u>A 74 b</u> (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 433.10
μέγαν	Alc. 1.9; Alc. 56 3&6 from Athen. xi 499 A
μέγας	(From IE *megʷ₂, cf. Arm. mec, Skt. máhi. All but the masc. and neut. sing. nom. and acc. have the root extended in -λο, -λα.) See μέγα,]ωνμεγα[., μέγαλα, μεγάλαι, -άλαις, -άλαν, -άλας, -άλην, -άλης, -άλοις, -άλων, -άλως, μέγαν
μεγασθενής	(= μεγαλοσθενής) Alc. 87(c) from Ap. Dysc. Synt. δ 61, p.484 Uhlig (καμεγασθενης cod.)
μεγέθει	(From μέγεθος, cf. Ion. μεγάθος) <u>A 3 d V</u> (L) SEG 922.18, cf. foll.
μεγέθεος	(μεγέθους) <u>A 3 d V, 25 c II i, 78</u> (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 433.10, cf. above
μέγιστα	(L) IG 7.8, 961.19, 964.5 [μέ]γ-, 965.15
μεγίσταις	(L) IG 37.14 -στ[αι]ς
μεγίσταν	(μεγίστην)* (L) IG 931.16 [μεγίσ]ταν, 1145.13&34 [μεγίσ]ταν. (M) SEG 23 206.5
μεγίστας	(Probably μεγίστης)* (L) IG 952.8
μέγιστον	(L) IG 37.7, 1238.12 μέ[γι]σ-, 1239.6, 1240.5&6&7&7 μέ[γιστον]. (M) IG 1450.7, 965.5 -σ[τον]
μέγιστος	(L) IG 691.2. (M) IG 1361.14 -σ[τος]. See also μέγιστα, -ταις, -ταν, -τας, -τον, -του, -τωι, -των
μεγίστου	(L) IG 453.1 [μεγί]σ-, 486.6 [με]γ-, 1147.10, SEG 23 199.8. (M) IG 1420.3
μεγίστωι	(M) IG 1370.15
μεγίστων	(L) IG 667.1, 1237.8
μηδέ	(μηδέ) <u>A 4 a</u> (L) SEG add. 475 a (IG 722) 1, SEG 26 461.10

με̄δεῖς	(μηδεῖς) <u>A 4 a</u> (L) SEG 13 266.1
με̄δένα	(μηδένα) <u>A 4 a</u> (L) IG 1155.1
με̄δενίαν	(μηδεμίαν) <u>A 4 a, 48 b</u> (L) SEG 26 461.12
μέδωμος	(From IE *med- "measure", cf. μόδιος, Lat. modius etc.) (L) SEG 492.7. See also μεδύμνος, μεδύμνων
μεδύμνος	(μεδύμνους) <u>A 9, 74 b</u> (L) IG 1 A 20 (and understood in 12&13&21)
μεδύμνων	(H) I 51,52,180,182,183,185, II 36,41,50,57,63,71,79, 86,92,99,106,111
μέζων	(μεύζων) <u>A 62 a, 87 a</u> EM note 1661 A, referring to μεύζων from μέγας, has μεγαλύτερος, μεγύων μέσσων Ἡ δὲ τῶν Ταραντίνων διάλεξις τὰ δύο σσ εἰς ζ τρέπει, καὶ γίνεται μέζων κτλ. (similar in Cramer i 274.22 (Epimer.)). See also Kaibel p.209.126 /μέζων is, of course, also Ion. and Arcadian./
μεθ'	(μετά) <u>A 69 a II</u> (L) IG 5.12, SEG 466.9
Μεθώνη	Steph. Byz. 440.17 and 441.1 πόλις Θράκης. καὶ τῆς Λακωνικῆς, ἥς τὸ ἐθνικὸν Μεθωναιεύς ὡς Κορωναιεύς. (See Meineke for v.1.)
μεύγνυμι/μύγνυμι	(From the double root μευγ-/μυγ-. This voiced guttural form is unique to Greek, cf. Lith. misras, Skt. miśrá- etc. from *meik-.) See μ[υ]γείσαπ[., μεμευγμένης
μεύζονας	<u>A 62 a, 87 a</u> (L) IG 21 col. I 5
μεύζω	<u>A 62 a, 87 a</u> (M) IG 1390.35
μεύζων	(From *μεγύων. The ει is probably due to analogy with e.g. χείρων, see Buck Comp. p.214.293 a.) <u>A 62 a</u> See μέζων, μεύζονας, μεύζω, μέσδων
μεικροῦ	(μικροῦ) <u>A 7</u> (M) IG 1370.20
μεῖον	(H) I 114,115,125,140. Alc. 4 fr. 6.11 from P.Oxy. 2388 (cod. has]μεῖον.[. Page wants to emend to μῆον.) Alc. 100 from Athen. iii 81 F (Bergk wanted μῆον here.)
μείονος	(H) I 111
μείω	(Acc. sing. - from -ο(σ)α) <u>A 28 a I</u> (H) I 174
μείων	(From IE root *mei-? cf. Skt. mīyate "diminish" and Myc. mewijo?) See μεῖον, μείονος, μείω
μέλαινα	(From μέλας) <u>A 32, 53 b</u> Alc. 89.3 from Apollon. Soph. Lex. s.v. κνώδαλον, p.488 de Villosion

- μελαίνας (μελαίνης)* A 32, 53 b Alc. 90.2 from Schol. Soph. O.C. 1248, p.53 de Marco
- μέλας (From *μελάν-ς with μέλαινα forms from *μελαν-ια.) See μέλαινα, μελαίνας
- μελεύρην (= μελλεύρην in WL) A 67 a ii See Appendix 2, p.648
- μέλη A 25 a III, 78 (L) IG 734.5
- μέλημα ("beloved object, care, duty", cf. μέλω.) Alc. 3.74 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii
- μελιγάρυες (μελιγήρυες "sweet voiced")* Alc. 26.1 from Antigon. Caryst. Mir. xxiii (27), p.8 Keller
- μελισδομέναι (μελιζομέναι from μελίζω, cf. μέλος.) A 62 b, 109 c i Alc. 35 from EM 486.38 (μελλεισδόμέναι in codd. DP, μη λεισδόμέναι in cod. M) Similar in An. Par. iv 63.16 (μελισδόμέναι)
- μελίσκον (Dimin. of μέλος) A 115 Alc. 36 from Ap. Dysc. Pron. 118 c, i 93 Sch.
/Page would have expected μελίσκιον, but cf. foll./
- +μελισκόνα A 115 Alc. 113 from Et. Gen. B, p.291 Miller
/This whole phrase is doubtful +μ. τὸν ἀμόρη+, but cf. above./
- μελισσῶν (μελισσῶν. This probably derived from *μελιττα, from μέλι, the old word for "honey", cf. Goth. milip etc.) A 60, 72 a Alc. 89.4 from Apollon. Soph. Lex. s.v. κνώδαλον, p.488 ff. de Villosion (cod. has μελισσῶν)
- μελλεύρενας Plut. Lyc. 17.3 p.27.25
- μελλεύρην (From μέλλω + εἶρην, cf. Hesych. μ 753, μελλεύρην (cod. μελλερην)· μελλέφηβος, and Plut. Lyc. 17.3, p. 27.25, and cf. also Diller, Am. J. Phil. 62 1941 p.499/501.) See μελεύρην, μελλεύρενας and cf. also εἶρην and μελλειρονεύας
- μελλειρονεύας (μελλειρονεύας) A 6 c (L) IG 296.10
- μέλλοντι (μέλλουσι from μέλλω) A 99 d (T) Philol. fr. 6
- μέλλοντος (From μέλλω) (L) IG 822.3
- μελλόντων (" ") (L) IG 1208.22
- μελλούσας (" ") (M) SEG 974.11 -ού[σας]
- μέλλω (Et. uncertain, see Frisk for suggestions. I like Szemerényi's (Am. J. Phil. 72 1951 346 f.) "I am going to", related to μολεῖν.) See μέλλοντι, μέλλοντος, μελλόντων, μελλούσας
- μέλοι (From μέλω) Alc. 37(a) from Ap. Dysc. Pron. 123 b, i 96 Schn.

- μέλοντι (μέλουσι from μέλω) A 99 d i Ar. Lys. 1306
- μέλος Alc. 3.5 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 1; Alc. 14(a) 2 from Syrian in Hermog. Comment. i 61.21 Rabe (= Max. Plan. ap. Rhet. Gr. V 510 W); Alc. 37(b) from Ap. Dysc. Pron. 123 b, i 97 Schn.; Alc. 39.1 from Athen. ix 390 A; Alc. 126 from Strabo xii 8.21, ii 586 Kramer. See also μέλη
- μέλω See μέλοι, μέλοντι
- μέμανεν (μέμνηε from μαίνομαι)* A 71 b Alc. 68 from Choerob. in Theodos. Can. i 123.7 Hilg. (= Bk iii 1182. Cf. also Hdn. I 525.30, II 7.28, 617.23, 768.34 L. Also similar in Et. Gen. p.92 Miller (codd. μέμνη) and Draco Straton. p.12 Herm.)
/N.B. Most codd. have μέμνηε./
- μεμειγμένης (From μείγνυμι/μύγνυμι) A 7 note (L) SEG 466.6
- μεμισθωμένοι (From μισθόω) (H) I 116
- μεμισθωμένους (" ") (H) I 85, II 67
- μεμισθωμένος (" ") (H) I 108, 129
- μεμισθωμένως (μεμισθωμένους from μισθόω) A 74 b (H) I 153
- μεμισθωσῶνται (μεμισθώσονται fut. perf. mid. subj. from μισθόω, a rare form, see Buck p.118.146.5.) A 102 j, 105 b (H) I 106
- μεμίσθωται (From μισθόω) (H) I 137
- μέμνημαι (From μμνήσκω) (L) IG 21 col. I 5
- μέν (Probably originated in weak μήν.) A 95 II d (L) IG 16.5&7, 21 col. II 5, 291.5, 547.5, 607.3, 726.3&7, 730.10, 733.2, 960.3, 1111.10, 1176.3, 1187.4, 1208.2 [μ]έν &3&28&31&44, 1524.7&13&39&42, 1564 a 1 (Olympia), IG V ii 159 B 2 (Tegea) (Buck 70), SEG 467.5 ?]μεν, 492.3, 652.2, 679.2 μ[έν], 922.16, 923.7&19, 948 (IG 1331) 9&14, SEG 26 456.9. (M) IG 1390.5&13&14&17&19&20&33&76&79&91&92&102&105&110, 1432.24&31, SEG 23 203.4, 205.5, 206.7&15. (H) I 15, 18, 23, 28, 34, 39, 41, 42, 44, 53, 54, 61, 63, 66, 69, 73, 77, 81, 88, 113, 114, 122, 139, 139, 140, 143, 168, 180, II 26, 33, 39, 48, 59, 67, 73, 93. Alc. 1.50&57&85&87&97 μ[έν], possibly in Alc. 4 fr. 3.3 from P.Oxy. 2388 ποσμεν[.], also in Alc. 19.1, 20.4, 46, 58.1, +79.2, 87(e), 110, 119 (see Page for sources of these)
-]αρμένει (From μένω or παρμένω?) Alc. 1.80
- μένειν (From μένω) (L) IG 18 B 12

Μενελάειον	Steph. Byz. 445.4 s.v. Μενέλαος. ... ἔστι καὶ χωρίον Σπάρτης Μενελάειον. τὸ ἐθνικὸν Μενελαεύς, ὡς Κοτιάειον Κοτιαεύς. καὶ κτητικὸν Μενελαϊκός. /codd. Μενελάιον, but cf. Polyb. 5.18.3/
μένη	(From μένος) <u>A 25 a III, 78</u> (L) IG 1224.2
μένος	(Root as in μέμονα) (L) IG 455.14, see also μένη
μέντοι	(Originally μέν + τοι "tibi".)(L) SEG 922.20
μένω	(Probably from IE *mn̥, cf. Lat. manēre etc.) See]αρμένει?, μένειν
μέρει	(From μέρος) (M) SEG 23 220 b 8
μέρεια	(= μερίς in Heracl.) See μερείαι, -είας
μερείαι	(Dative) (H) I 18,22,28,33,41,44
μερείας	(H) I 85
μέρεσι	<u>A 61 a</u> (L) IG 1144.15 -εσ[ι]
μέρη	<u>A 25 a III, 78</u> (M) IG 1390.88
μερίδα	(L) IG 26.10, 363.4. (H) I 15,20,25,30,148, II 42
μερίδας	(H) I 14
μερίδι	(H) I 173, II 53 -δ[ι], 60,68,76,83,90,96,102,108
μερίδος	(H) II 29,59,65
μερίδων	(L) IG 363.7 [μερί]δ-
μερίζω	See ἐμέριξαν, μερισθεῖ
μεριμνήσωσι	(From μεριμνάω "care for, be anxious about", with root as μερ-ί-μνα, cf. Skt. smārati "think of, remember" etc.) (L) IG 1208 (SEG 13 258) 24 [μερ](ι)μνήσωσι
μερίς	(H) II 50,55,57,61,63,70,76,78,80,85,87,91,93,97, 99,104,106,110. See also μερίδα, -δας, -δι, -δος, -δων, and cf. also μέρεια forms
μερισθεῖ	(μερισθην subj. from μερίζω) <u>A 106 c iv</u> (M) IG 1390.104
μερόπων	(From μέροφ -οπος "endowed with speech", a poetic word whose et. is uncertain. It was the name given to various groups of people, e.g. the allies of the Trojans in Il. 2.831.) (L) SEG 683.19-20

- μέρος (From IE *smer- as μέρομαι, μέρος etc.) (L) IG 21 col. I 4, 1208.31, 1524.32. (M) IG 1390.66&88. See also μέρει, μέρεσι, μέρη, μέρους
- μέρους (L) IG 20 A 5
- μέροψ See μερόπων
- μέσα A 60 EM 575.10 s.v. Μέζα. Τὰ αἰδοῦτα, ὅτι μέσα εἰσὶ τῆς οὐρᾶς, μέσσεα ὄντα. Σικελοῦ δὲ καὶ Ταραντῖνοι μέσα αὐτὰ ἀποκαλοῦσιν /D has Ταρ. μέσσεα, see EM notes./
- μέσαν (μέσην)* A 60 (M) SEG 23 207.11
- μέσδων (μεύζων) A 62 b, 87 a Plut. Lyc. 19.11, p.31.6 /Other readings are μέσδω, μέδδω, μεύζων, see Ziegler in Teub./
- Μέση See Μεσσήνη
- μεσημβρίαν (Compound of μέσος + ἡμέρα) A 60 (M) IG 1431.7 -μ[β]ρ-
- Μεσόα See Μεσσόα
- μεσόδμα Hesych. (μ 915) A 34.32, 60, 114 d γυνή [ὡς Λάκωνες] /γυμνή H:Vallicell. E 11 Proll. XLVI, who also gives the addition. This is a variant reading of the foll. μεσό-δμ-α has the same form as *ἐκατομ-βρ-α, and -δμ- comes from the same root as δόμος, δέμω. Note also that μ 917 (μεσόδμα· γυμνή) is a corrupt version of this./
- μεσοδόμα Hesych. (μ 947) A 34.32, 60, 114 d γυνή. Λάκωνες /The order in the list suggests -εσσο-. Cf. above./
- μέσος (IE *medhyos gave *μεθγος, cf. Lat. medius, Skt. madhyas etc.) A 60 See μέσα, μέσαν, μέσσω, μέσῳ and compounds.
- Μεσσαπέαι Steph. Byz. 447.7 A 25 a V χωρίον Λακωνικῆς. τὸ ἐθνικὸν Μεσσαπεεύς· οὕτω γὰρ Ζεὺς ἐκεῖ τιμᾶται. θεόπομπος πεντηκοστῶι ἐβδόμῳ (J II B 115.245) /Meineke gives Μεσάπαι (R), Μεσάπη (V) and also Μεσαπαεύς (R), Μεσαπε.. (V), but Paus. III 20.3 has Μεσσαπεεύς./
- Μέσσην Hesych. (μ 943) πόλις Λακωνικῆς /Homer B 582/
- Μεσσηνή Hesych. (μ 944) ἡ Ἀρήνη /ἀρινή H:Musurus. Ἀρήνη is a city of Messene (Homer B 591), so probably this should read Ἀρήνη· ἡ Μεσσηνῆς πόλις. Also Steph. Byz. 447.14 has Μεσσηνή· καὶ χώρα καὶ πόλις. Alternative names for the country are Μεσσηνία, Μέσση, Μέση, Μεσήνη./

Μεσσοά	A 28 a III Steph. Byz. 448.3 τόπος Λακωνικῆς. Στράβων ὁγδόη (5.3, p.364 B) ἔστι καὶ φυλὴ Λακωνική. τὸ ἔθνηκὸν Μεσσοάτης. Paus. III 16.9 has Μεσσοά form. See also Πιτάνη and ὠβά in WL.
μεσσόρως	(*μεσσόρους from μέσορος, Heracleean "intermediate boundary stone", cf. ἄντορος, τέτρωρος forms in WL.) A 60, 74 b (H) I 63,69
μέσσωι	(μέσσωι) A 60 (H) I 80, II 24
μεστως	(μεστούς) A 74 b (H) I 103
μέσσωι	(L) SEG 923.5. (M) IG 1431.8&14&15&19&30&37
μετ'	(μετά) A 69 a I (L) IG 7.6, 18 B 5. (H) I 124
μετά	(Origin obscure, but -τα as in κατὰ.)(L) IG 19.18, 37.5, 242.3, 467.7, 528.7, 529.6, 538.10, 578.9, 667.5, 813.5 [μ]ε-, 932.11 [μ]ε-, 962.8, 965.18, 1146.50, 1160.4, 1328.10 με[τὰ], SEG 923.14&18, REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.26. (M) IG 1354.3, 1390.29&29&64& 85&90&96&152, 1432.10&12&41, SEG 974.20&24&31&35 [μ]ε-, SEG 23 206.19, 207.13&32. See also μεθ', μετ', πεδ', πεδά, and note also compounds
μεταδόντας	(From μεταδίδωμι) (L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 9 [μεταδόν]τας
μετακλινοῦντες	(From μετακινέω) (M) IG 1390.186-7
μετὰ Λέσβιον ὠιδόν (οδον cod. H)	Hesych. (μ 1004) [εἰώθεσαν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι] τοὺς ἀπογόνους τοῦ Τερπάνδρου ἀγαθοὺς ἡγούμενοι (-ους cod. H) εἶναι κισθαριδοῦς. πρώτους εἰς τὸν ἀγῶνα προσκαλεῖσθαι, [εἴτ'] εἴ τις εἴη Λέσβιος ὠιδός. Aelius Dionysius ap. Eustath. 741.16 (Arist. fr. 545 Rose p.335 Teub.) καὶ Ἀριστοτέλης ἐν τῇ Λακεδαιμονίῳ πολιτεῖαι τὸ μετὰ Λέσβιον ὠιδὸν τὸν Τέρπανδρόν φησι δηλοῦν. ἐκαλοῦντο δέ, φησί, καὶ ὕστερον εἰς τὴν ἐκεῖνου τιμὴν πρῶτον μὲν ἀπόγονοι αὐτοῦ, εἴτα εἴ τις ἄλλος παρεῖη Λέσβιος, εἴθ' οὕτως οἱ λοιποὶ μετὰ Λέσβιον ὠιδόν, τὸν ἀπλῶς δηλαδὴ Λέσβιον. Phot. Nab. I 418, Pors. 261.8 quotes Cratinus οἱ γὰρ Λακ. τοὺς Λεσβίους κισθαριδοῦς πρώτους προσεκαλοῦντο. ἀκαταστατοῦσης γὰρ ποτε τῆς πόλεως αὐτῶν, χρησμὸς ἐγένετο τὸν Λέσβιον ὠιδὸν μεταπέμπεσθαι. οἱ δ' ἐξ Ἀντίσσης Τέρπανδρον ἐφ' αἵματι φεύγοντα μεταπεμφάμενοι ἤκουον αὐτῶν ἐν τοῖς συσσιτίοις καὶ κατεστάλησαν.
μεταλλαγότων	(From μεταλλάσσω) (M) IG 1433.37
μεταπέμπτους	(L) REG 89 1976 Bull. 269
μεταπέμψασθαι	(From μεταπέμπω) (M) SEG 23 202.3 [μ]εταπέμψασθα[ι]
μεταχειρίζεται	(From μεταχειρίζομαι) (L) IG 1145.23, 1523.3 -ρύ[ζ]ε[τ]α[ι] &6

- μετέχειν (From μετέχω) (L) IG 1208.39 -ελ(ν). (M) IG 1390.9 μετ[έ]χ-, SEG 974.21
- μετεχέτω (From μετέχω) (M) IG 1390.45&85
- μετέχω See μετέχειν, μετεχέτω
- μέτοικος This widely used term of an alien resident in a foreign city is found in Plut. Lyc. and Num. 2.6, p.88.1
- μέτρα (L) IG 1156.5
- μετρέω (μετρώ) A 111 h See ἐμετρήσαμες, ἐμετρώμες, μετριώμεναι
- μέτρος (Possibly = μετρώς (A 9) or it may be a name.) (L) SEG 666 (VI B.C.) (see Boring p.10 f.)
- μετριώμεναι (μετρούμεναι from μετρέω, see Buck p.40.42.5 b.) A 3 b, 25 c VI, 111 h (H) I 18,22,28,33
- μετριωτέρας (L) SEG 922.20
- μέτρος (M) IG 1390.100
- μέτρον (From IE family *mē/mə, cf. Skt. matrā etc., here with the suffix -τρον.) (L) IG 1249.25. (M) SEG 966 III 11. See also μέτρα, μέτρος
- μέχρι (From IE *meghri, cf. ἄχρι.) A 34.8, 94 j (L) IG 18 B 3&8, 296.10. (M) IG 1390.60
- μή (From IE *mē, cf. Skt. mā etc.) (L) IG 18 A 11, 20 A 2, 21 col. II 5&11, 363.9 [μ]ῆ, 731.1, 1145.50&53, 1146.28, 1186.5, 1208.20&21&25&30, SEG 501.6, 923.30 &31&31&40&40&40, SEG 13 261.9. (M) IG 1361.11 1379.1&14 μ[ῆ] &20&24&29&33 μ[ῆ], 1390 passim, 1421.6&12&12, 1432.8, 1433.14&18, 1447.13. (H) I 56,108,109,114,115,116,122,125,127,137,138,140,143, 145,151,152,153,156,158,161,163,171,174,176,176,178. Alc. 58.2 from Hephaest. Ench. xiii 6 p.42 Consbr. (similar in Apostol. Cent. iv 62 b, ii 322 L.-S.) See also compounds
- μηδ' (μηδέ) A 69 a I (M) IG 1370.18 μ[ηδ']. (Alc.) 171 from Et. Sym. cod. V ap. EM 116.22 (unless μηδέ μ', not μηδ' ἔμε)
- μηδέ (L) IG 1208.3 [μ]η-. (M) IG 1370.29, 1390.4&4&9 &16&22&22&22&22&22&35&35&36&38&60&81&81&101&101&124-5 μη[δ]ῆ, SEG 23 206.8. (H) I 157,157,157. See also μεδέ, μηδ'
- μηδεὺς A 11 i VI, 56 d iv (M) IG 1390.78. See also μεδεὺς, μεδένα, μηδεμῖα, -δεμῖαν, -δέν, -δένα, -δενεῖ, -δενός, μηθεὺς, μηθέν, -θέν, -θενός

μηδεμῖα	(M) IG 1390.22, 1447.18
μηδεμῖαν	(L) IG 1114.12 [μη]δ-, SEG 923.15
μηδέν	(L) IG 16.1, 1282.20. (M) SEG 23 206.7
μηδένα	(L) IG 820.5
μηδενεῖ	(μηδενί) <u>A 6 c</u> (L) IG 822.5
μηδενός	(L) IG 1208.17 -ὀ[ς], 1282.15
μηδέποτε	(L) IG 1282.22 -οτ[ε], SEG 948 (IG 1331) 17
μήδομαι	(Probably the same root as μέδομαι "provide for, be mindful of", so from IE *med-/med-.) See μῆσαμένοι
μηθείς	(μηδείς) <u>A 11 i VI, 44, 56 d iv</u> (M) IG 1390.36&38&61&81&101&103&104-5 μη[θ]ε[ίς] &109
μηθέν	(μηδέν) <u>A 44</u> (M) IG 1390.4&52(a)&60&62&101&188 μ[η]θ-
μηθένα	(μηδένα) <u>A 44</u> (M) IG 1390.34&36
μηθενός	(μηδενός) <u>A 44</u> (L) IG 1114.13, 1146.34
μηκέτι	(L) SEG 923.15
μῆκος	(From IE family *māk-/māk-, cf. μακρός.) See μάκος
μηκώνειος	("flavoured with opium" (μήκων "opium poppy", a Mediterranean word)) See μακωνιᾶν
μῆλον	("girl's breast", but originally "apple", a Mediterranean word.) See μάλα
μήν	(From IE *smā, cf. the affirmative particle in Skt. sma etc.) See μᾶν
μήν	("month". *μηνσ- gave Lac./Attic gen. μηνός, Lesb. μῆννος and Thess. μειννός. The nominative *μηνς > *μενς (with vowel shortening before ν + consonant, see Buck Comp. p.93.98.2), which became Heracl. μής and Ion., Meg. etc. μεῖς. But in Attic μήν was formed by analogy with original stems in -ην, -ηνος, see Buck p.93.112.3.) <u>A 56 a, 56 d v</u> See μῆνας μηνί, μηνός, μής
μῆνας	<u>A 56 a</u> (L) IG 789.4, 813.1, 1187.3 μ(ῆνας), 1192.4, 1255.4
μηνί	<u>A 56 a</u> (M) IG 1379.31, 1390.11
μῆνις	("wrath of gods", et. unknown.) See μᾶνιν
μηνός	<u>A 56 d</u> (L) IG 932.12. (M) IG 1390.116, 1433.16-17, SEG 972.6, SEG 2 161.2 -ν[ός], SEG 23 208.5 (H) I 95,101

μηνύσει	(From μηνύω) (L) SEG 26 456.7
μηνύω	See ἐμάνυον, μηνύσει
μής	(μήν, which see) <u>A 56 d v</u> (H) I 1
μησαμένοι	(From μήδομαι "plan, contrive".) Alc. 1.35
μήτε	(L) IG 21 col. II 6, 1208.18&40, SEG 922.6. (M) IG 1390.3&24&24&35&35&101 μή[τ]ε &103&104&104, 1432.8&8 μή[τε], SEG 23 206.7&8. (H) I 154,154,156,157
μητέρα	(L) IG 589.13, 608.8, 1222.6, SEG 922.14, SEG 23 199.9, REG 84 1971 Bull. 318. (M) IG 1394.3
μήτηρ	(An IE word, cf. Lat. māter, Skt. mātā etc., with the -τηρ ending of relationship.) (L) IG 726.7, 733.2, 1200.2, 1249.24, SEG 922.20. See also ματέρα, μάτηρ, ματρί, ματρός, μητέρα, μητρός
μητιν	(From μῆτις "wisdom, counsel, plan", an archaic word without assibilation.) (L) IG 599.19
μήτις	(μή τις) (L) IG 727.5. (M) IG 1390.1
μητροπάτωρ	<u>A 114 c</u> (L) SEG 26 456.18
μητροπόλεως	<u>A 26 a II</u> (M) IG p. XVII 93
μητρόπολις	See ματροπόλεος, μητροπόλεως
μητρός	(L) IG 539.14 [μη]τ-, 602.18, 653 b 12, 726.1, 733.6&12, 1186.2&20, 1296.10. (M) IG 1355.3
μία	(From *σμία) <u>A 88 a</u> (L) IG 1208.44 [μύ]α &45&46. (M) IG 1433.9&15. (H) I 19,35, II 48,105
μίαν	<u>A 88 a</u> (L) SEG 923.19. (M) IG 1390.31, SEG 23 206.5
μιάς	<u>A 88 a</u> (L) IG 213.37 -ᾱ[ς] &42&48&70&78&85&88, 458.2 μι[ᾱ]ς
μ[ι]γελισαπ[.]	(From μίγνυμι?) <u>A 7 note</u> Alc. 8.9-10 from P.Oxy. 2389 fr. 4 ii
μίγνυμι	See μείγνυμι
μικλιζόμενος	(= μικλιχίζόμενος) <u>A 65, 115</u> Stein Hdt. II p.456 and Strabo MS quoted by Diller, Am. J. Phil. 62 1941 p.499
μικλιχιδόμενος	(= μικλιχίζόμενος) <u>A 62 c, 115</u> (L) IG 256.4
μικλιχιδομένων	(= μικλιχίζομένων) <u>A 62 c, 115</u> (L) IG 288.1 [μυ]κ-, 289.7, 292.6, 306.2 -δ[δομέν]ων, 320.2 [μυ]κλιχιδ[δομένων], 323.5 [μικλιχιδ]δομέν[ων], 325.3 μικ[ιχιδδομέν]ων, SEG 740.4 [μικλιχιδ]δ-

- μισθός (μισθός is from IE *mízdho, cf. Skt. mīdhá "prize of contest" etc.) See ἐμισθώθη, ἐμισθώσαντο, μεμισθωμένοι, -θωμένοις, -θωμένος, -θωμένως, -θωσῶνται, -θωται, μισθοῦσθαι, μισθῶντι, -θωσάμενοι, -θωσάμενος
- μισθωμα (H) I 101,109,109. See also μισθώματι, -θωμάτων
- μισθώματι (H) I 112,128
- μισθωμάτων (H) I 155
- μισθῶντι (μισθοῦσι from μισθός where o + o > ω.) A 28 c I, 99 d i
(H) I 98
- μισθωσάμενοι (From μισθός) (H) I 100,148,150
- μισθωσάμενος (" ") (H) I 113,158,161,164
- μισθώσεως (L) SEG 923.13
- μισθωσιν (H) I 153,180,181,183,184
- μισθωσις (L) IG 21 col. 1 7. See also μισθώσεως, μισθωσιν
- μύτον (M) IG 1355.1
- μύτος ("thread of warp", a technical term whose et. is uncertain.) (L) IG 1186.1. See also μύτον
- μύτρα ("headband, cap". This may have an Indo-Iran. source, or it may be related to IE *mei "to tie", cf. Skt. mitrá-"friend", Av. miθra-"contract, friend".)
Alc. 1.67
- μύτυλον Hesych. (μ 1481) A 6 b ἔσχατον. νήπιον. λακεδαίμονες /Cf. μ 1991 μύτιλον· ἔσχατον· ἀφ' οὗ καὶ τὸν νεώτατον. οἱ δὲ καὶ τὸ ἀποβαῖνον. καὶ ὁ νήπιος. καὶ ὁ νέος. Also Theocr. VIII 86 has μυτύλαν αἶγα, with Schol. (1) οἱ μὲν χρώματος εἶδος τὴν μυτάλην, οἱ δὲ ὄνομα ἤκουσαν, οἱ δὲ τελευταίαν· Καλλίμαχος (fr. 691) θήκατο +μῆ +εἰς αἶμα πλεῖν μύταλον. Schol. (11) μυτύλαν αἶγά φησι τὴν μῆ ἔχουσαν κέρατα. (This latter explanation apparently related to Lat. mutilus.) Hdn I 162.15 gives μύτιλος (μύττιλος codd.) ὁ ἔσχατος. The word is unexplained, nor is it known why it should be Lac. The two different forms could be caused by metathesis (Schw. Gr. I 268), by an error of the scribe, or by a u/i variation./
- μικχιλιδόμενος (= μικχιλιζόμενος) A 39, 43, 62 c, 115 (L) IG 286.9
- μνᾶ (A Semitic borrowing, cf. Hebr. mānē,) (M) IG 1433.27. See also μναῖ, μνᾶν, μνᾶς, μνᾶς
- μναῖ (Nom. pl.) (L) IG V II 159 (Tegea) (Buck 70) A 2 & B 2. (M) IG 1433.1&2&3&6&9&10&12&13&15 μνα(ῖ) &17&19&20&22 &25&26&29

μνᾶμα	(μνῆμα)* (L) SEG 863 (IG 720) 2
μναμεῖον	(μνημεῖον)* (L) IG 1565.1 (Delphi)
Μναμόνα	(Μνημοσύνη, the shortened form is for the metre.)* <u>A 65</u> Ar. Lys. 1248 (OCT Μναμοῦνα)
μναμονεύουσα	(μνημονεύουσα from μνημονεύω.)*(L) IG 26.11 -σ[α]
μνᾶν	<u>A 72 a</u> (M) IG 1390.20, SEG 12 371.17
μνᾶς	(Gen. sing.) (L) IG 1390.18
μνᾶς	(Acc. pl.) (L) IG 1 A 4&8&19 & B 7, 1340.4 [μν]ᾶς. (M) IG 1470.4. (H) I 123,143,143,144,171
((Μναστήρ))	Hesych. (μ 1495) <u>A 114 c</u> τῶν μηνῶν οὕτω καλεῖται τις /This is Messenian, cf. foll./
Μναστιῆρος	(From Μναστήρ, the name of a Messenian month, cf. above.) <u>A 114 c</u> (M) IG 1447.5
μνᾶστιν	(μνῆστιν, from IE *mnā-, as μμνήσκω etc.)* Alc. 118 from Eust. Od. 1787.40
μνεῖα	(= μνήμη) See μνεῖαν, μνεῖας
μνεῖαν	(L) IG 1146.6
μνεῖας	(L) IG 774.3, 812.4 [μ]ν-
μνῆμα	(From IE *mnā-) (L) IG 821.4 -ῆ[μα], 822.7. See also μνᾶμα
μνημεῖον	See μναμεῖον
μνήμη	See μνήμην, μνήμης
μνήμην	(L) SEG 923.19
μνήμης	(L) IG 484.5, 548.10, 593.6, 601.12
μνημονεύω	(From IE *mnā-) See μναμονεύουσα
Μνημοσύνη	See Μναμόνα
μνησθῆις	(From μμνήσκω) (M) SEG 1020 a [μν]η- (IG 1547.6 gives [ἐμ]ν[η]σθη)
μνήσθητι	(From μμνήσκω) (L) REG 90 1977 Bull. 203
Μνηστήρ	See Μναστήρ
μνηστis	("remembrance, recollection") See μνᾶστιν
Μνίσθιτι	(Unexplained) (M) SEG 1008.1

μούας	(μούσης or μούσας) A 9, 11 i VII, 38 a ii, 56 c iv (L) IG 256.1 (but see AO 2 photograph, for printed texts wrongly give μώας)
μογόμες	(μογοῦμεν from μογέω, "toil, suffer", cf. Hesych. σμογερόν· μοχθηρόν, and Lith. smagūs "strong"?) A 3 b, 99 c Ar. Lys. 1002
μόδιος	("a dry measure" = a sixth medimnos.) (L) IG 1156.3 μό[διος]
μόθακες	(= μόθωνες, with -αξ suffix as in Hesychian μούσαξ Aelian VH 12.42 p.143.21 has Καλλικρατίδας γε μὴν καὶ Γύλιππος καὶ Λύσανδρος ἐν Λακεδαίμονι μόθακες ἐκαλοῦντο. ὄνομα δὲ ἦν ἄρα τοῦτο τοῖς τῶν εὐπόρων [δούλοις], οὓς συνεξέπεμπον τοῖς υἱοῖς οἱ πατέρες συναγωνιζομένους ἐν τοῖς γυμνασίοις. ὁ δὲ συγχωρήσας τοῦτο Λυκοῦργος τοῖς ἐμμείνασι τῇ τῶν παίδων ἀγωγῇ πολιτείας Λακωνικῆς μεταλαγχάνει. Athen. VI 271 e, quoting Phylarchus (J II A 81.43), has εἰσὶ δ' οἱ μόθακες σύντροφοι τῶν Λ. εἰσὶν οὖν οἱ μόθακες ἐλεύθεροι μὲν, οὐ μὴν Λακεδαιμόνιοι γε, μετέχουσιν δὲ τῆς παιδείας πάσης. Cf. also Plut. Ag. and Cleom. 29(8) p.380.13
Μόθων	(The word itself is not Laconian. Elsewhere μοθωνία means "impudence", cf. Hesych. μ 1545 μοθωνία· ἀλαζονεία, and it is probably related to μόθος "battle-din". Hesych. also has μ 1770 μόων· μόθων, but whether this is relevant here is not certain.) EM 590.14 has οὕτω καλοῦσι Λακ. τὸν οἰκογενῆ δοῦλον, ὃν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οἰκότριβα φασί. See also μόθωνας and cf. μόθακες
μόθωνας	Hesych. (μ 1544) τοὺς παρατρεφόμενους, τοὺς λεγομένους παιδίσκους. Λάκωνες. οἱ δὲ τοὺς δουλοπρεπεῖς. καὶ σπερμολόγους. cf. Schol. V Ar. Plut. 279 τοὺς γὰρ συντρεφόμενους οἰκογενεῖς τοῖς ἐλευθέροις παῖσιν οἱ Λάκωνες μόθωνας ἐκαλοῦν /περιτρεφ. H:Musurus. Cf. above./
μοι	A 89 iv (L) IG 723.3, 733.10, 1147.4, 1188.4, SEG 922.15. (M) IG 1390.5&28, SEG 966 II 7. Alc. 1.74 (possessive dat.); Alc. 58.2 from Hephaest. Ench. xiii 6, p.42 Consbr. (Similar in Apostol. Cent. IV 62 b, ii 322 L.-S.); Alc. 106 from Aristeid. Or. xxviii 54, ii 159 Keil.
μοῦρ'	(μοῦρα) (L) IG 727.3
μοῦρα	(From the same root as μέρος, μόρος, μέρομαι etc.) A 32, 53 b (L) IG 733.9, +1154.1 (but here it may be a name). (M) IG 1355.9. See also μοῦρ', +μοιραι, μοιρῶν
+μοιραι	(L) IG 1155.6 gives ...ραι which may be [μοι]ραι (cf. SGDI 4565)

- μοῦραν Phot. Pors. 308.6 has μοῦραν (not in Nab.), cf. μοῦρα in 273.17 (Nab. emends to μόρα)
- μοιρῶν A 32, 53 b (M) IG 1355.1
- μολγός Hesych. (μ 1565) Ἀριστοφάνης (Equ. 963). τάχα ἄν εἴη ἐκ πλήρους ἀμολγός. ὁ δὲ ἀμέλγων τὰ χρήματα ἀμολγός. ἔνιοι δὲ μολγοῦς ἀκούουσι τοὺς μοχθηροὺς, +τοὺς ἀμέλγουσι τὰ κοινὰ κλέπτας εἶναι. καὶ τὸ ἀμολγός. ἄλλοι δὲ μολγὸν τὸν βόειον ἀσκόν. τίθεται δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν ἀμαξῶν
Poll. X 187 has ..καὶ μολγὸν εἶπεῖν, ὅς ἐστι κατὰ τὴν τῶν Ταραντίνων γλῶτταν βόειος ἀσκός.
Cf. also Schol. Ar. Equ. 963
/The origin and derivation of μολγός is uncertain. See Chantraine for IE words which are possibly related and for evidence of a Thraco-Illyrian origin./
- μόλοις (From μολεῖν, the 2nd aorist of βλώσκω, from *μλώ-σκω.) (L) IG 1289.4
- μόναν (μόνην)* (L) IG 1564 a 3 (Olympia) -ν[αν], SEG 949.12
- μόνον (L) IG 541.14, 730.19 [μό]ν-, 1281.10 μό[ν]ον, 1524.10. (H) II 20
- μόνος (Presumably *μόνφος > Att. μόνος, Ion. μοῦνος. For the -φος suffix, cf. οἴφος "alone".) See μόναν μόνον, μόνους, μοῦνος
- μόνους (L) IG 728.12
- μόρα Hesych. (μ 1646) μέρη τινα. καὶ μέρη τοῦ στρατοῦ, ἢ τάγμα. παρὰ γὰρ Λακεδαιμονίοις οὐ ποτε λόχοι μόρα αὐθις ὀνομασθέντες
/οἱ πατριλόχοι H:Latte. Cf. Aristot. ap. Harpocr. s.v. μόραν (Rose fr. 540) ...συντάγματά τινα Λακωνικὰ οὕτω καλεῖται. διειλέκται δὲ περὶ τούτων Ἀριστοτέλης ἐν τῇ Λακεδαιμονίων πολιτείᾳ. φησὶ δὲ ὡς εἰσὶ μόραι ἕξ ὀνομασμέναι, καὶ διήκρηνται εἰς τὰς μόρας Λακεδαιμόνιοι πάντες. For further discussion of the morae see Gomme to Thuc. V 68.3./
Other references may be found in e.g. EM 590.33; Phot. Nab. I 427, Pors. 273.17 (cod. μοῦρα); Phot. Pors. 284.21 f. (not in Nab.); Phot. Pors. 308.13 (not in Nab.) (μοῦραν); Bk 279.13; Plut. Ages. 17.2, p.214.15 and 22.3&8, p.221.4&20; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 212 A p.122.12; Xen. RL XI 4, XII 5, XIII 6; Xen. Ages. II 6; Xen. Hell. II 4.31, III 3.10, IV 5.11 & 12&14&18&19, IV 6.3, V 1.29(bis), VI 1.1&17, 4.17(bis)
- μόρος Et. Sym. cod. V in Gaisford EM s.v. Εὐμορία. μόρος γὰρ παρὰ Λακεδαιμονίοις μέρος τι καὶ σύνταγμα τοῦ στρατοῦ. Λέγεται καὶ ἐπὶ λόχου ἀνδρῶν μ.
- μου A 89 iii (L) IG 813.4, 1208.49 (as in SEG 13 258) 53. (M) IG 1368.1

- μουκηροβαγόν (i.e. μυκηροβάγον) A 10 b, 35 c Athen. II 53 b
ὅτι Πάμφιλος ἐν Γλώσσαις μουκηροβαγόν φησι καλεῖσθαι
τὸν καρυοκατάκτην ὑπὸ τῶν Λακώνων ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀμυγδαλο-
κατάκτην ("almond-cracker"). μουκήρους γὰρ Λάκωνες
καλοῦσι τὰ ἀμύγδαλα.
/Cf. foll. and μυκήρους./
- μουκήρους (μυκήρους) A 10 b Athen. II 53 b. Cf. above and
μυκήρους
- μοῦνος (Ep. and Ion. μόνος) A 11 h (L) IG 727.6, 1249.1
μ[οῦ]νος
- μοῦσα (Buck, p.67.77.3, has *μοντια > *μόνσα > μοῦσα/Dor.
μῶσα/Aeol. μοῦσα, just as *παντια > πάνσα > πᾶσα. But
Frisk and Chantraine, trying to relate this to μέμονα
and μένος, are unable to explain the τ. Among ancient
authors Plato, Cra. 406 a, derived the word from μῶσθαι
"desire, aspire to", while other modern suggestions
include a relation to μανθάνω, μενθήρη or to Lat. mons.
Until further evidence is available Buck's *μοντια
should probably be accepted, even if its origin cannot
be determined.)
See μόας, Μῶα, μῶά, μῶαι, μῶαν, μῶαρ, μῶλαι, Μωσ',
Μῶσα, Μῶσαι, Μῶσαν, Μωσαῖν.
- ((μούσαξ)) Hesych. (μ 1744) A 42? ὁ ὑπὸ τοῦ βοαγοῦ τρεφόμενος....
/Bourguet, p.99.4, takes this as Lac., = μόθαξ. But
Latte argues that ou for o is not a Lac. characteristic
(see A 8 e). However, the definition does sound
Lac., and σ for θ would be quite regular./
- μουσικᾶι (μουσικῆι)* A 11 i VII, 56 c iv (T) Arch. Diels
Vorsokr. I 435.19
- μουσική A 11 i VII, 56 c iv See μουσικᾶι, μωίκά, μωσικᾶς
- μουσικόν (From μουσικός) A 11 i VII, 56 c iv (M) IG p. XI
131 μ[ουσικόν] &141
- ((μουσικτάς)) Hesych. (μ 1750) A 11 i VII, 56 c iv, 71 a ὁμοίως
(i.e. the same as 1749 μουσικός· ψάλτης· τεχνίτης)
/Latte takes this as Lac., perhaps from μουσίδω =
Att. μυθίζω (with a guttural as in μυσίξαι)/
- μυθίζω (Verb corresponding to μῦθος, of obscure origin.)
See μύσιδδε, μυσίδδειν, μυσίξαι
- μυκήρους (Et. uncertain) Athen. II 53 b (Πάμφιλος ἐν Γλώσσαις)
μ. γὰρ Λάκωνες καλοῦσι τὰ ἀμύγδαλα ("almonds"),
and see also II 52 c (Σέλευκος). Cf. Hesych. μ
1827 μύκηρος· ἀμυγδαλή. τινὲς δὲ μαλακὰ κάρυα. Cf.
also μουκήρους and μουκηροβαγόν in WL.

μύλαι	(μύλη from μύλη "mill", from IE *ml-, cf. Goth. malan, Lat. molo "grind".)* Alc. 95(a) from Athen. iv 140 C
μυλακρίδες	Phot. Nab. I 431, Pors. 279.19 σέλφαι ("cockroaches") αἱ μαλακαί, ἔλλευκοι· ἡ τρωξαλλίδες ("grasshoppers, locusts") καὶ ἀλετρίδες ("female slaves who grind corn"). Πλάτων Λάκωνι. /The codd. have μυλαβρίδες, τριξαλλίδες and ἀλετρίδες, but cf. Poll. VII 19 (who does not ascribe to Lac.) μυλακρίδες is compound of μύλη + ἀκρίς ("locust")./
μυλάκρωι	(From μύλακρος "millstone", derived from μύλαξ (as λίθαξ etc.) with the suffix -ρος.) Alc. 1.31
μύρια	(Et. uncertain) (L) IG 1176.4. (M) IG 1433.33&34
μυριάδες	(M) IG 1433.30
ειασμυρου[...]	(From μύρον?) (Alc.) 162 fr. 2(c) 5 from P.Oxy. 2394
μυρταλῖς	Hesych. (μ 1922) ἡ ὀξυμυρρόνη, ὡς Λάκωνες /ὀξυμυρρήνη H:Musurus. ὀξυμυρσύνη is a "butcher's broom" (made of myrtle). The origin of μύρτος is unknown./
μύρτω	(μύρτου) <u>A 74 a</u> Ar. Lys. 1004
μύσιδδε	(μύθιζε from μυθίζω) <u>A 42, 62 c</u> Ar. Lys. 94
μυσίδδειν	(μύθιζειν from μυθίζω) <u>A 42, 62 c</u> Ar. Lys. 1076
μυσίζαι	(Aorist from μυθίζω, with Doric guttural.) <u>A 42, 103</u> Ar. Lys. 981
μυσταγωγούς	(Derived from μύστης (μύω) + ἄγω.) (M) IG 1390.149-50
μυσστηρίων	(μυστηρίων) <u>A 66 a i</u> (M) SEG 974.19&23-4 -τ[ηρί]ων
μύσταξ	(Dor. and Lac. for μάσταξ "moustache". It is always masculine, although μάσταξ is feminine.) <u>A 1 c</u> Aristotle Fr. 539 Rose - the ephors, on coming into office, issue an edict κείρεσθαι τὸν μύστακα καὶ προσέχειν τοῖς νόμοις.
μυστήρια	(M) IG 1390.2&15&29&39&42&48&64&75&145
μυστηρίους	(M) IG 1390.65&74&93&115&140-1&178-9
μυστήριον	(Derived from μύστης (μύω).) (L) IG 361.3. See also μυσστηρίων, μυστήρια, -ίους, -ίων
μυστηρίων	(M) IG 1390.4&7-8&10&11&13&41&44&45&45&55&57&60&64&67&70&86&183&188
μυστικὰ	(From μυστικός) (M) IG 1390.30

- +((μύττακες)) Hesych. (μ 1993) A 1 c, 64 I c i μύκαι ("mushrooms").
 Σικελοῦ. +Ἴωνες πώγωνα
 /Schmidt suggests Λάκωνες, or it could be Κρήτες,
 because of στ > ττ, cf. μύσταξ./
- μυχίαν? (L) IG 960.8 μ[υχίαν?]
- μυχόν (Originally this means "nook, corner", so also "store-
 house" or here "granary".) (H) I 139, 141, 144. Cf. foll.
- μυχοῦ (All of the examples occur in lists of officials,
 possibly agoranomi. Within these lists, certainly in
 IG 149 & SEG 598, there are named the ἐνσελιτοὶ or
 σύσσειτοὶ, and one of these is entitled ἐπὶ τοῦ μυχοῦ,
 presumably the official in charge of the stores, cf.
 above.) (L) IG 149.6, 150.3 μ[υχοῦ], SEG 598 (IG 151) 6
- Μῶα (Μοῦσα) A 11 i VII, 38 a ii, 56 c iv Ar. Lys. 1297
 This was also the name given to one of the contests
 held at the shrine of Artemis Orthia. A.M. Woodward
 (AO p.288) understands that it was a musical contest,
 vocal rather than instrumental, in which the boys
 competed as individuals rather than in a group. But
 how it differed from the κελοῦα is not explained.
 For the various forms of the word see μοῦσα in WL.
- μῶά Hesych. (μ 2018) A 11 i VII, 38 a ii, 56 c iv
 ὠλδῆ ποιά
 /Eustath. 844.7 says this is written for μοῦσα, as
 πᾶα is written for πᾶσα./
- μῶα (Dat. μούσα) A 11 i VII, 38 a ii, 56 c iv, 85
 (L) IG 260.4, 261.5, 286.9, 337.2, 338.2
- μῶαν (μοῦσαν) A 11 i VII, 38 a ii, 56 c iv (L) IG 257.4,
 259.2, 272.3, 273.8, 275.11, 277.3, 291.5 μῶ[αν],
 293.7, 294.4, 296.5&7, 297.5, 301.4, 303.8, 307.7,
 310.8 μ[ῶαν], 312.13, 313.5, 340.5 [μ]ῶαν, 345.3,
 347.2 μῶα[ν]. Ar. Lys. 1249
- μῶαρ (μούσας. Both Kolbe and Woodward agree that this must
 be the genitive, although it is without parallel in
 the AO series, the acc. μῶαν being more common.)
 (L) IG 329.3 (AO 39)
- μῶλαι (μούσαι) A 11 i VII, 38 a ii, 56 c iv, 85
 (L) IG 262.2, 269.3
- μῶικά (μουσικά) A 11 i VII, 38 a ii, 56 c iv See the
 passage from EM, quoted under Εὔου in WL.
- Μωλόχιος (The meaning is uncertain, but it was apparently a
 distinctive title, rather than a signum or alternative
 name. It might be related to μῶλος "war", or to other
 words starting μωλ- quoted by Woodward, BSA 26 1923/5
 p.194 n.4 (Suid. μ 1332 Μωλόχιον· λαχανηρὸν γένος,
 Hesych. μ 2033 μωλύχιον· ἐνθα Λυκοῦργος τὸν Κορυνήτην
 ἀνεῖλε τόπος, or the Arc. festival Μώλεια, Schol. ap.
 Apoll. Rhod. Arg. 1.164). But Woodward suggests a root

- Μωλόχιος cont. μωλυ- (related to Hesych. μ 2039 μωλύεται· γηρόσκει & 2043 μωλυρόν· νωθρόν, βραδύ). The whole word could have been used in the same manner as Lat. postumus.) (L) SEG 528.6. Cf. also foll.
- Μωλοχίς (Cf. above) Perhaps A 27 d (L) IG 85
- μῶμαλ See μῶσθαι
- μωμήσθαι (μωμᾶσθαι from μωμάομαι (cf. μῶμος).) A 24 b I Alc. 1.44 /Cod. μωμέσθαι./
- Μῶσ' (Μοῦσα) A 11 i VII, 56 c iv Alc. 14 (a) 1 from Syrian in Hermog. Comment. i 61.20 Rabe (= Max. Plan. ap. Rhet. Gr. V 510 W, and quoted by EM 589.47 etc. (see Page's notes)); Alc. 27.1 from Hephaest. Ench. vii 4, p.22 Consbr. (for other similar references see Page's notes)
- Μῶσα (Μοῦσα) A 11 i VII, 56 c iv Alc. 5 fr. 2 i 22 from P.Oxy. 2390 Commentarii Fragmenta [Μῶ]σα; Alc. 14(a) 1 from Syrian in Hermog. Comment. i 61.20 Rabe (= Max. Plan. ap. Rhet. Gr. V 510 W and EM 589.47); Alc. 28 from Schol. A Homer Il. xiii 588 (similar in Et. Sym. Cod. V); Alc. 30 from Aristeid. Or. XXVIII 51, ii 158 Keil
- Μῶσαλ (Μούσηλ)* A 11 i VII, 56 c iv Alc. 8.9 from P.Oxy. 2389 fr. 4 ii; Alc. 46 from Hephaest. Ench. XII 2, p.38 Consbr.
- Μῶσαν (Μοῦσαν) A 11 i VII, 56 c iv Alc. 31 from Eust. Od. 1547.60 (Μοῦσαν in Eust.)
- Μωσᾶν (Μουσῶν) A 11 i VII, 56 c iv, 72 a Alc. 59(b) 1 from Athen. XIII 600 F /But the cod. has Μοῦσαν, emended by Stephanus./
- μῶσθαι (From μῶμαλ "seek after, covet", probably from the IE root *mo-, and so related to μαίομαι.) Suid. μ 1346, III 420.4 Adler τὸ λανθάνον μῶσθαι, καὶ πολυπραγμονεῖν, ἀντὶ τοῦ ζητεῖν παρὰ Λάκωσι.
- μωσικᾶς (μουσικῆς)* A 11 i VII (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 432.7

N

- ναετῆρσιν (ναετῆρσι, dat. of ναετήρ = ναέτης "inhabitant" (ναίω).)
A 15, 24 b I, 71 b, 114 c (L) SEG 777.1
- ναῖ (Dor. and poetic dat. of ναῦς, cf. Att. νηΐ.)*
Alc. 1.95
- ναίει (From ναίω (probably from *νασ-τω, cf. Ep. aor. ἔνασσα).) (L) SEG 26 456.15, cf. foll.
- ν[αί]οισινε[.] (ναίουσι from ναίω?) A 56 c iii Alc. 2 (iv) 4 from
P.Oxy. 2389 fr. 3(a), cf. above
- ναόν (Acc. sing., cf. Att. νεών.)*A 24 c I (L) IG
1568.4 (Olympia). (M) IG 1390.91, 1498.14, SEG
974.25 -ο[ν], SEG 23 207.33, 208.27
- ναϜον (Gen. pl., cf. Att. νεών.)*A 9, 35 e (L) IG
1564.3 (Olympia)
- ναοπόλος See νηοπόλον
- ναός (Probably *νασφός > Lac. νᾱ(Ϝ)ός, Ion. νηός, Att.
νεώς, Aeol. ναῦος. This could be related to ναίω
(νασιω), so "dwelling of the god".)* (L) IG 361.1
Alc. 14 (b). See also ναόν, ναϜον, ναοῦ, ναῶν
- ναοῦ (νεώ)* A 24 c I (L) SEG 894 add. (a) 3, 923.40.
(M) SEG 974.36, SEG 23 207.28
- νάπην ("woodland vale", et. unknown.) (M) IG 1431.20
- νασον (νῆσον. Schwyzer, RM 77 1928 p.225 ff. especially
231, suggests that this may have been some alluvial
land, caused by deposition of the river; possibly
it was originally an island.)* (H) I 38, II 101
- ναύκληρος ("ship owner, merchant") (L) IG 1190.2
- ναῦς (From IE stem *nāu-, cf. Hom. νηῦς, and also Skt.
nāuh, Lat. navis etc.) See ναῖ, ναυσί, ναῶν
- ναυσί (L) IG 1188.2
- ναῶν (νεῶν from ναός) A 24 c II (M) IG 1390.93
- ναῶν (Cf. Att. νεῶν from ναῦς.) A 24 c II Plut. Lys. 14.8,
p.109.16
- νέα (From νέος) A 25 a II (L) IG 540.5
- νέαν A 25 a II (L) IG 598.9

νεανύαι	(See νέου) Alc. 10(b) 17 from P.Oxy. xxix Comment. in Melicos fr. 5 col. ii. See also e.g. Plut. Lyc. 21.3, III.2 p.33.22; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 238 A 15, II p.208 13; Aelian VH 6.2
νεάνιδες	("maidens") Alc. 1.90; Alc. 82.1 from Athen. ix 373 E. Cf. foll.
νεανίδων	Alc. 1.68. Cf. above
νεανισκάρχης	("leader of the νεανίσκοι", a title found elsewhere too, at Delphi etc.) (L) IG 71 II 8 -κ(ά)ρχ(ης), SEG 550.9 -κ[ά]ρχης
νεανισκείαι	(From νεανισκεία "vigour" - dat.) (L) SEG 13 261.3
νεανίσκοι	(Another name for the νέου? - see in WL.) A list of these is given in (L) IG 159.33. See also e.g. Plut. Lyc. 12.12, III.2 p.18.20; 14.5, p.22.3; 20.14, p.32.25; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 236 F 2, II p.204.6; 239 C 38, p.212.20; Paus. IV 27.3; Athen. iv 139 E (Polycrates J III B 588); xiii 555 C (Hermippus FHG III p.37); but in Xen. Hell. III 3.5 it means simply "youth".
νέας	(Gen. sing.) <u>A 25 a II</u> (L) IG 513.2, 607.23
Νέδων	Steph. Byz. 471 15 ποταμός καὶ τόπος τῆς Λακωνικῆς. τὸ τοπικὸν Νεδούσιος καὶ Νεδουσία ἢ Ἀθηνᾶ. κλίνεται δὲ Νέδοντος. /Meineke's note gives ποταμός B, πόλις libri. The river rose on the frontiers of Laconia and Messenia and flowed through Messenia. See also Strabo VIII 3.29 and 4.4./
νελκάντερ	(νελκήσαντες from νελκάω)* <u>A 7, 38 a ii, 39</u> (L) IG 289.5, 301.3
νελκάαρ	(νελκήσας from νελκάω)* <u>A 7, 38 a ii, 39</u> (L) IG 286.7, 292.8 -α[ρ], 294.3, 303.7, 305.14 [νελκά]αρ, 308.4 ν[ελ]κ-, 309.7, 310.6, 312.12, 319.6 -α[ρ], 341 (AO 87) 1 -κά[αρ], SEG 740.3 -κά[αρ], 744.4 [νελ]κ-
νελκάας	(νελκήσας from νελκάω)* <u>A 7, 38 a ii</u> (L) IG 329.2
νελκάσαντα	(νελκήσαντα from νελκάω)* <u>A 7</u> (L) IG 671.2 -αντ[α]
νελκάσαντες	(νελκήσαντες from νελκάω)* <u>A 7</u> (L) IG 291.4 [νελκ]άσ- 675.3, 677.6, 681.5 -σα[ντες]
νελκάσας	(νελκήσας from νελκάω)* <u>A 7</u> (L) IG 273.7, 274.4, 279.2, 282.1, 283.4, 296.4, 314.5 νελ[κά]σας
νελκεύσας	(νελκήσας from νελκάω) <u>A 7</u> (L) IG 298.8 (see AO 35)
νελκήσαντα	(νελκήσαντα from νελκάω) <u>A 7</u> (L) IG 467.10, 661.3 [ν]ε-, 662.3

- νεικήσαντας (νικῆσαντας from νικάω) A 7 (L) IG 20 A 3
 νεικήσας (νικῆσας from νικάω) A 7 (L) IG 275.9, 287.5, 288.5, 293.6, 297.4 νε[ική]σας, 659.2, 666.3, 667.12
 νεικῶντες (νικῶντες from νικάω) A 7 (L) IG 19.5
 νεικῶντων (νικῶντων from νικάω) A 7 (L) IG 19.12
 νέκταρ (A neut. in -αρ. The et. is uncertain, but it may be from *nek-, cf. νέκυς etc.) Alc. 42 from Athen. ii 39 A, cf. Eust. Od. 1633.1
 νέκυρ Hesych. (ν 265) A 39 νεκρός. Λάκωνες /Cf. Homeric νέκυς and also Lat. nex (from IE *nek-s)./
 νέμει (νέμηι subj. from νέμω) A 106 c (H) I 128
 νέμω (From IE *nem-, cf. Goth. niman "take" in the sense of "receive legally".) See νέμει, νέμων
 νέμων (From νέμω) (L) IG 730.9
 νενεκληκότων (νενικηκότων from νικάω) A 7 (L) IG 550.10 -ει[κη]κ-
 νενοσφισμένος (From νοσφίζω, cf. the adverb νόσφι, although the et. is not certain.) (L) SEG 923.14
 νεοδαμώδεις Hesych. ν 314 has νεοδαμώδεις· οἱ κατὰ δόσιν ἐλεύθεροι ἀπὸ τῆς εἰλωτίας.
 Also Athen. vi 271 F (Myron of Priene, J II B 106 F 1) has πολλάκις ἠλευθέρωσαν Λακεδαιμόνιοι δούλους καὶ οὓς μὲν ἀφέτας ἐκάλεσαν, οὓς δὲ ἀδεσπότους, οὓς δὲ ἐρυκτῆρας, δεσποσιοναύτας δ' ἄλλους, οὓς εἰς τοὺς στόλους κατέτασσον, ἄλλους δὲ νεοδαμώδεις ἐτέρους ὄντας τῶν εἰλώτων.
 These were apparently helots who had become newly liberated and enfranchised in some way, and were now called the new δαμώδεις. For the δαμώδεις themselves see Hesych. δαμώδεις (δαμωσεις cod. H). δημόται. ἢ οἱ ἐντελεῖς, παρὰ Λάκωσι, cf. Poll. III 83. Also Tyrtaeus, fr. 4.5 West, refers to δημότας ἄνδρες, and there may quite possibly be a reference to these in the corrupt +γαμωδανγοριανημην in Plut. Lyc. VI 3. But, as is usual with social classes in Laconia, the exact status of both δαμώδεις and νεοδαμώδεις is uncertain. Whether the neod. all won their freedom at the same time or whether in small groups is also unknown. Gomme, to Thuc. V 34.1 (.. οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐψηφίσαντο τοὺς μὲν μετὰ Βρασιίδου Εἰλωτας μαχεσαμένους ἐλευθέρους εἶναι καὶ οἴκεῖν ὅπου ἂν βούλωνται, καὶ ὕστερον οὐ πολλῶι αὐτοὺς μετὰ τῶν νεοδαμώδων ἐς Λέπρεον κατέστησαν, κτλ.), points out that some, at any rate, must have been liberated before the Helots with Brasidas, and this is confirmed by VII 58.3.
 They seem to have had an important role to play in the army, certainly sometimes, although not necessarily always, as hoplites (Thuc. IV 80.5, Xen. Hell. III 4.20). They are mentioned in Sicily in 413 B.C. (Thuc. VII 19.3); in 400 B.C. Thibron took 1000 to Asia (Xen. Hell. III

νεοδαμώδεις cont. 1.4); in 396 B.C. Agesilaus took 2000 for his campaign (Xen. Hell. III 4.2, Ages. 1.7, Plut. Ages. 6.4) etc. Gomme concludes that "Sparta could not have fought the Ionian war, or the Asiatic campaigns of the early fourth century, without them". On the other hand, Polydamas rejected the offer of a company of neod. as insufficient (Xen. Hell. VI 1.14 - εἰ δὲ νεοδαμώδεις καὶ ἄνδρα ἰδιώτην οὔεσθε ἀρχέσειν, συμβουλεύω ἡσυχίαν ἔχειν), and in the Cinadon conspiracy they are listed among the discontented groups (Xen. Hell. III 3.6 αὐτοῖς μέντοι πᾶσιν ἔφασαν συνειδέσθαι καὶ εἴλωσι καὶ νεοδαμώδεσι καὶ τοῖς ὑπομείουσι καὶ τοῖς περιούκοις - does this mean that they were ranked between the helots and inferiors?).

For further discussion of this group see Ehrenberg RE 16 2 2396 ff.; Oliva p.166 ff.; Cartledge p.251 ff., 265, 311 ff., (with literature mentioned in these); Willets, The Neodamodeis, Class. Phil. 49 1954 27; Chrimes p.39-41, 216 f., 229, 480-1; Welwei, Unfreie im antiken Kriegsdienst, 142-58; Michell p.90 f.

See Plut. Ages. 6.4, III.2 p.199.20; Xen. Ages. I 7; Xen. Hell. I 3.15, III 1.4 & 3.6 & 4.2 & 4.20, IV 3.15, V 2.24, VI 1.14 & 5.24; Thuc. V 34.1, 67.1, VII 19.3, 58.3, VIII 5.1; Athen. VI 271 f; Poll. iii 83

νέου

(L) IG 952.20. In literature this term, like νεανῖαι, νεανίσκοι and νεώτεροι, often apparently applied to the élite young fighting men, οἱ ἱππεῖς/οἱ τριτακσίτοι (see Appendix 3, p.649), although sometimes the meaning of a particular reference is ambiguous. But see e.g. Plut. Lys. 2.3, III.2 p.94.14; Plut. Ages. 1.2, p. 194.1; 2.2, p.194.16; 17.3, p.214.17; 30.7, p.232.27; Plut. Lyc. 11.7, p.16.19; 13.2, p.19.15; 14.4, p.21.23; 15.1, p.22.20; 15.3, p.22.28; 15.7, p.23.14; 15.12, p.24.8; 17.1, p.27.14; 21.5, p.34.11 (Terpander fr. 4 Diehl); 22.1&3, p.35.4&15; 26.6, p.40.13; 27.1, p.40.29; 28.3, p.42.12; 28.8, p.43.6; Plut. Ag. & Cleom. III.1, 23(2) 4, p.374.19; 30(9) 3, p.381.8; 32(11) 3, p.383.26; 33(12) 4, p.384.27; 58(37) 14, p.412.27; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 210 B 23, II p.117.3; 215 C 1, p. 132.11; 217 E 7, p.139.8; 221 B 1, p.151.8; 224 B 17, p.160.3; 224 E 4, p.162.8; 227 F 14, p.173.17; 232 C 5, p.189.3; 233 D 25, p.192.24; 233 D 26, p.193.3; 235 E 60, p.200.13; 237 B 6, p.205.12; 237 C 10, p. 206.13; 237 D 12, p.207.1; Plut. Cleverness of Animals 959 b, VI.1 p.11.2; Paus. III 14.6; Xen. RL XIII 9; Xen. Hell. III 3.9; Arist. Pol. 8.4, 1338 b 27; Aelian VH 7.13; Athen. iv 168 D (Agatharchides J II A 86.12); xii 550 c (J II A 86.10); Hesych. s.v. ἡνιοχάρτης and ἑπαρχος

νέους

(L) IG 447.2 (describing the Διοσκούροισι), REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.27

νέον

(M) IG 493.3, 1186 (see add.) 5. (M) IG p. XVII 76, SEG 966 III 8

νέος	(From IE *newos, cf. Lat. novus, Skt. navas. eo is uncontracted because of original / and also because it is dissyllabic - see Buck p.43.45.3. It sometimes remains uncontracted in compounds, but contrast νοῦμηνύαι in WL.) A 23, 25 c II ii (L) IG 116.17, 163.2 ν[έος] & 6, 168.9. See also νέα, νέαν, νέας, νέου, νέους, νέον, νέου, νέους, νέων
νεότατα	(νεότητα)* A 25 c II (M) IG 1427.4. Cf. foll.
νεότητος	(L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.21. Cf. above
νέου	(L) IG 1163.14
νεόχμ'	(From νεοχμός) A 23, 25 c II ii Alc. 4 fr. 1.6 from P.Oxy. 2388
νεοχμόν	A 23, 25 c II ii Alc. 14(a) 3 from Syrian. in Hermog. Comment. i 61.21 Rabe (= Max. Plan. ap. Rhet. Gr. V 510 W). (similar in Prisc. de metr. Terent. 24, Gramm. Lat. iii 428 Keil (codd. RVA νεομον))
νεοχμός	(In meaning this is the equivalent of νέος, but the -χμος is obscure.) A 23, 25 c II ii See νεόχμ', νεοχμόν
νέους	(M) IG 1355.12 νέ[ο]υς
νέων	A 25 c VIII (L) IG 952.18, SEG 923.26
νεώς	See ναός
νεωτερισμῶν	A 25 c VIII (L) SEG 486 (IG 44) 10 [ν](ε)ωτερισμῶν, SEG 501.7
νεώτεροι	(Another term for νέου?) See Plut. Lyc. 15.3, III.2 p.23.1; 25.1, p.38.9; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 227 F 14, II p.173.19; 232 B 3, p.188.5; 237 C 8, p.206.3; Xen. RL V 5; IX 5; Xen. Hell. III 3.8, IV 4.16, VI 5.31
νεώτερος	A 25 c VIII (L) IG 69.35 -τε(ρος), 97.24 νε(ώτερος), SEG 554.7, 564.24 νε(ώτερος), REG 89 1976 Bull. 267 (bis). See also νεώτεροι, -τέρου, -τέρους
νεωτέρου	(L) IG 40.19 ν(εωτέρου), 41.11 -έρ(ου)
νεωτέρους	(M) IG 1390.123
+νηδεές	(A conjecture from *νηδεής "fearless" (the negative prefix νη- + δέος).) A 25 b III Alc. 26.4 from Antigon. Caryst. Mir. xxiii(27), p.8 Keller (similar in Phot. s.v. ὄρνις, but he reads ἀδεές)
νηδύος	(From νηδύς "stomach, belly, womb"; the et. is unknown.) (L) IG 1222.14 νήδ[υ]ος
νηλεής	(From *νε-ελεής (cf. ἔλεος "pity"), where *νε + ε > *νη before regular Greek contraction laws evolved. (The

- νηλεής cont. νη- form was found so commonly that it became a regular prefix in its own right, as in νηκέως "without horns", and cf. νηδεές in WL. See also Chantraine s.v. ν-, νε-.) See +άνηλής
- νηλειῶς (νηλειής is an Epic form of νηλής - cf. above.) (L) IG 733.11
- νηπόλον (An Ionic form of ναπόλον) (L) IG 960.8
- νήπιος (The et. is uncertain, although it may come from the negative prefix νη- (cf. νηλεής in WL) + *ῥέπος*.) (L) IG 922.1 ν[ήπι]ος
- Νηρεύς See Πόρκον in WL
- νησος (Origin unknown) See νᾶσον, νῆσσον
- νησσον (νησον) A 66 a i (L) IG 730.3
- νύζω (From IE *nig^wyo, cf. Old Irish nigim. But g^w gives a labial in the fut. νύψω, cf. the noun χέρνυψ.) A 62 d EM 605.42 has Νύζε. Σημαίνει τὸ νύπτε. οἱ Αἰολεῖς τὰ εἰς ΠΤ ῥήματα εἰς δύο ΣΣ μεταβάλλουσι, νύπτω, νύσσω. Ταραντίνων δὲ φωνῇ γίνεται νύζω. παρὰ τὸ νύζω γίνεται νύτρον, ὡς μᾶσσω μᾶκτρον. καὶ πλήσσω, πληκτρον /Cod. D has ταραντηνῶν. Cf. Hdn. II 556.2./ Also Cramer i 62.16 has Ἀρμόττω. Τὸ ἀρμόττω καὶ σφάττω καὶ τὰ ὅμοια οὐκ ἀπὸ τῶν παρ' ἡμῶν διὰ τοῦ Ζ λεγομένων εἰσὶν, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τῶν δύο ΣΣ λεγομένων παρὰ Ταραντίνους. οἱ γὰρ Ταραντῖνοι τὰ εἰς ΖΝ λήγοντα ῥήματα βαρύτονα διὰ τῶν δύο ΣΣ λέγουσι. οἶον, σαλπύσσω. λακτύσσω. φράσσω. ἀφ' οὗ ἡ Κόρινθα Βοιωτικῶς "φραττω" λέγει ἀντὶ τοῦ φράσσω. πάλιν δὲ τὰ παρ' ἡμῶν λεγόμενα διὰ δύο ΣΣ. παρ' αὐτοῖς ἔμπαλιν διὰ τοῦ Ζ ἐκφέρεται. οἶον. πλάσσω πλάζω. καὶ τὸ ἀνάσσω ἀνάζω. καὶ παρ' Ὀμήρῳ ἡ διάλεκτος κεῖται. τὸ οὖν νύπτω παρ' Αἰολεῦσι νύσσω λεγόμενον, μεταπεσόντος τοῦ ΠΤ εἰς δύο ΣΣ, ὡς πύπτω πύσσω. πέπτω πέσσω. μεταθέσει τῶν δύο ΣΣ εἰς Ζ, παρὰ Ταραντίνους λέγεται νύζω, "νύζ' ὕδατι λιαρῶι". (Il. A 830) /The passage from Cramer seems to be confused in that it relates Tarentine to Homer. The references given here and under μεύζων in WL (also only in Cramer and EM) are the only evidence for this σσ/ζ variation, which must, therefore, be treated with some caution./
- νικᾶι (From νικάω) (M) SEG 1008
- νικάηαντα (νικήσαντα from νικάω)* A 38 a i (L) SEG 26 464 a 3
- νικάαρ (νικήσας from νικάω)* A 24 a, 38 a ii, 39 (L) IG 307.7
- νικάας (" " ")* A 24 a, 38 a ii (L) IG 264.3, 267.2, 268.3, 269.2, Schwyzer 19.6
- νικάηας (νικήσας from νικάω)* A 38 a i (L) IG 213.3

νύκαθρον	("Thank-offering for victory" (Hesych. glosses as ἔπαθλον, ἐπινύκιον). For the -θρον suffix cf. βάραθρον etc.) (L) IG 267.10
νικασ[...]	(From νικάω?)* (L) IG 238 add. 2
νικάσαντα	(νικήσαντα from νικάω)* (L) IG 668.2, 672.2, SEG 829.3 -άσ[αντα]. (M) IG 1387.1 [νικ]ά-, SEG 23 212.3
νικάσαντες	(νικήσαντες from νικάω)* (L) IG 674.2 -τ(ε)ς, 676.6 νικ[ά]σ-, 680.10
νικάσας	(νικήσας from νικάω)* (L) IG 222.3, 260.2, 261.4, 262.1, 263.3, 270.5, 271.2, 272.2, 277.3&8, 278.6, 280.5 ν[ι]κ-, 281.8 -σ(ας), 290.4 -σ(α)ς, 299.4 -σ[ας], 334.4 (AO 84) νι[κάσας], 340.3 [νικ]ά-, 345.2 [νικά]σας, 1120.1 [νικάσ]ας, SEG 742.2 [νικάσα]ς, 827.1 [νι]κ-
νικάσασαν	(νικησασαν from νικάω)* (L) SEG 830.3 [νικ]ά-
νικάσωμες	(νικήσωμεν from νικάω)* <u>A 99 c</u> (M) SEG 972.11
νικάω	(Origin unknown) See ἐνύκα, ἐνύκαηε, ἐνύκασαν, ἐνύκῃ, ἐνύκησαν, ἐνύκων, νεικάαντερ, νεικάαρ, -κάας, -κάσαντα, -κάσαντες, -κάσας, -κείσας, -κήσαντα, -κήσαντας, -κήσας, -κῶντες, -κῶντων, νενεικηκότων, νικᾶι, νικάῃαντα, νικάαρ, νικάας, νικάῃας, νικασ[...], νικάσαντα, νικάσαντες, νικάσας, νικάσασαν, νικάσωμες, νικῆι, νικῆν, νικήσαντες, νικήσας, νικῶι, νικῶν, νικῶσα
νικῆι	(i.e. νικῆι, the equivalent of Attic νικᾶι, the indicative from νικάω, where α + ει > ηι.) <u>A 4 a, 24 b II</u> (L) IG 1120.6&10
νίκη	(As νικάω) (L) IG 330.1, 683.2
νικῆν	(νικᾶν from νικάω) <u>A 24 b III, 109 a 1</u> Plut. Reg. et Imp. 191 B 6, II p.60.4
νικήσαντες	(From νικάω) (L) IG 685 (SEG 845) 8 -σ[αντες], 687.5 [νικήσα]ντες
νικήσας	(From νικάω) (L) IG 257.4, 276.3 -σα[ς], 663.2. (M) IG 1560.1
νικῶι	(Alternative optative form for νικάοι from νικάω.) <u>A 24 c III</u> Alc. 105 from Ap. Dysc. Synt. γ 31, p.298 Uhlig
νικῶν	(From νικάω) (L) IG 255.2
νικῶσα	(From νικάω) (L) IG 1564 a 3 (Olympia)
νιν	(Dor. for αὐτόν/-ήν) <u>A 89 ii</u> (L) IG 724.5. Alc. 1.44
νοά	Hesych. (ν 605) <u>A 28 a III</u> πηγῇ. Λάκωνες /Be II 378 and others relate this to νέ(Ϝ)ω, νεύσομαι. Chantraine prefers instead a possible connection to Νοῦς, the name of a river, or Νῆστις, a Sicilian goddess of water./

νοέοντα	(νοοῦντα from νοέω) <u>A 25 c II iii, 28 b III</u> Alc. 111 from Et. Gen. A Ind. Lect. Rost. 1890/1, p.6 Reitz, B p.60 Miller
νοερού	<u>A 25 c II iii, 28 b III</u> (L) IG 734.3
νοέω	See νοέοντα, νοηθῆμεν, νοῶν
νοηθῆμεν	(νοηθῆναί from νοέω) <u>A 109 b iii</u> (T) Philol. fr. 4
νοήματι	<u>A 28 a III</u> (L) SEG 13 261.2
νόθοι	(Origin unexplained) (L) IG V ii 159 B 8&9 (Tegea) (Buck No. 70)
νομῆς	(From νομή "distribution", cf. νέμω.) (L) IG 1346.6
νομιζόμενα	(From νομίζω) (M) IG 1447.14
νομίζοντι	(νομίζουσι from νομίζω) <u>A 99 d i</u> (M) IG p. XI 123
νομίζουσι	(From νομίζω) (M) IG 1393.6 -ου[σι]
νομίζω	(Originally "hold as a custom", cf. νόμος, but it later developed the meaning "consider".) See νομιζόμενα, νομίζοντι, -ουσι, νομιζόμεν
νόμιμα	("customary, lawful") (M) IG 1390.95 νόμ[μα]
νομιζόμεν	(From νομίζω) (L) IG p. VIII 90
νομογράφοι	(L) IG 7.1 [νομο]γράφοι. (M) SEG 974.29
νομοδείκταις	(M) IG 1390.114
νομοδείκτας	(νομοδελχτης)* (L) SEG 517.7, 537 b (IG 148) 4 ν(ο)μ(οδείκτας), 564.26 ν(ομοδείκτας)
νομοδείκτηι	(L) SEG 838.2 [νο]μο-
νομοδείκτης	("legal adviser", cf. δελχυσμ.) (L) SEG 515.7 νομο(δείκτης), 334.7 νομο(δείκτης). See also νομοδείκταις, -ας, -ηι, νομοδλκτης
νομοδλκτης	(νομοδείκτης) <u>A 13 a</u> (L) SEG 558.15, 569.26 -δλ(κτης)
νομοθετηθέντα	(From νομοθετέω "frame laws, ordain by law", cf. θέτης "one who places".) (L) SEG 922.15 -θέν[τα]
νόμοι	(M) IG 1379.5&6
νόμοις	(L) IG 5.10 νό[μο]ις, 7.7, 1336.6
νόμον	(L) IG 7.2, 20 A 5, 65.8, 209.16&21, 485.7, 498.6, 511 (SEG 790) 5, 536.10, 821.8 [νόμ]ον, 1346.9, SEG 780.9 [ν]ό-, 923.37&40. (M) IG 1498.8, p. XVII 133

- νόμος (a) ("usage, custom, law" (νέμω).) (L) IG 5.12&16, 363.9, 932.17 νό[μος], 1155.7, SEG 923.38. See also νόμοι, νόμοις, νόμον, νόμου, νόμους, νόμω, νόμωι, νόμων,
- νόμος (b) ("designed to a rule" so "melody, strain".) See νόμως (b)
- νόμος (c) (= νοῦμος - see in WL) See νόμως (a)
- νόμου (L) IG 550.12, 1144.34, SEG 923.38
- νόμους (L) IG 18 A 5, 21 col. II 5, 667.14, SEG 626.3.
(M) SEG 23 202.4
- νομοφύλακας (L) IG 19.20
- νομοφύλακες (L) IG 18 B 8, 50 B 19 (as given in BSA 27 241-2, no. 32), 51.33, 52.6 -φύ(λακες), 57.2 -φύ[λακες], 59.8 -φ[ύ]λακες, 60.2, 62.8, 64.7, 65.12 -φ[ύ]λακες, 66.7 [νο]μοφύ[λα]κες & 19 [νομ]ο-, 68.21 νομ[οφύλακες], 69.30, 71 II 10 -φύ(λακες), 71 III 41 -κ[ες], 72.7 -α[κ]ες, 79.1 -κ(ες), 80.1, 82.1 [νομοφύλα]κες, 83.4 [νο]μοφύλ[ακες], 84.1, 85.1, 86.19 -φύ(λακες), 87.1, 88.2 [νομ]ο-, 89.10, 90.5 νομ[οφύλακες], 91.4 ν[ομοφύλακες], SEG 505.4, 532.5 [νομοφύλακ]ες, 534.1, 535 -φύ[λ]ακες, 536.1, 537 [νομ]ο-, 538.1 [νομ]ο-, 539.1 -φ[ύ]λ-, 540.1, 541.1 -φ(ύλακες), 542.1 νο[μ]ο-, 543.1, 544.1, 546 a 1 & b 1, 547 b, 549.1, (550 is probably a list of ν.) 555 (IG 78 and 81) 2 [νο]μο-. See also Paus. III 11 2 etc.
- νομοφυλακήσας (From νομοφυλακῆω) (L) SEG 495.3-4
- νομοφυλάκων (L) IG 20 B 9, 38.4, 43.2 νομ[οφυλάκων], 71 III 27 -φυ(λάκων), 446.3, 555 a 19 & b 20, SEG 490.4, 492.6-7, 494.6
- νομοφύλαξ (Literally "guardians of the laws" (cf. in form the θεσμοφύλακες), but they also had police and financial functions - see Xen. Oec. IX 14 ἐν ταῖς εὐνομουμέναις πόλεσιν... νομοφυλάκας προσαιροῦνται, οὔτινες ἐπισκοποῦντες τὸν μὲν ποιοῦντα τὰ νόμιμα ἐπαινοῦσιν, ἂν δέ τις παρὰ τοῦς νόμους ποιῇ, ζημιόουσιν. (For other references to n. in other parts of Greece, see also SMC p.11.)
IG 69 (cf. 90) has a complete list of the n. at Sparta, and it shows 5 names. IG 89 is apparently complete, and yet it shows only 4. In IG 446 and 59 one of the members is a γραμματοφύλαξ, but in 65 he is distinct. It has been suggested, therefore, that the board normally consisted of 5 magistrates, with one γραμματοφύλαξ. As in other colleges, the head was the presbus. They may have existed in Sparta at an early time, see Chrimes p.138, but there is no actual evidence for them until Imperial times. Paus. III 11.2 says that their office was in the agora.)
(L) IG 31.3 -φύ[λαξ] & 14 -φ[ύλαξ], 32 A 7, 32 B 11 ν[ο]μο-, 33.4-5 ν[ομοφύλ]αξ, 36 A 10 -λ[αξ], 36 B 35

- νομοφύλαξ cont. -α[ξ], 39.29&35, 40.20, 42.14 -φύ[λαξ] &20 [νο]μοφ(ύλαξ), 44.11 [νομ]ο-, 71 III 3&17&31&36&37&39 (with various letters missing), 206.4, 209.9 νομο[φ]ύ-, 1314.10 νο(μοφύλαξ), 1315.27, SEG 487 (IG 46) 7 [ν]ο(μοφύλαξ), 488.2, 499.5. See also νομοφύλακας, -φύλακες, -φυλάκων, -φύλαξιν
- νομοφύλαξιν (νομοφύλαξι) A 71 b (L) IG 19.12 -ο[φυλαξιν]
- νόμω (νόμου) A 74 a (T) Arch. ap. Diog. Laer. VII 80
- νόμωι (M) IG 1428.15, 1470.8
- νόμων (L) IG 598.15, 961.19, 964.5 νό[μων], 965.16, 976.11, 1244.7
- νόμωσ (a) (νόμους "coins", cf. Lat. nummus. See also νοῦμμος in WL and Wuilleumier p.201 f.) A 74 b (H) I 123
- νόμωσ (b) (νόμους "melodies, songs") A 74 b Alc. 40 from Athen. ix 374 D
- νόον (νοῦν. Its origin is uncertain; it may be related to Goth. snutrs "wise", or to νεύω "nod", but see Frisk for other theories.) A 28 c II (L) IG 599.19 960.6. Alc. 104 from Ap. Dysc. Adv. 566, i 156 Schn. Cf. also foll.
- νόου (νοῦ) A 28 e (L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 195. Cf. above
- νόσος (Probably from *νόσφος, for Ionian has νοῦσος.) See νόσω
- νοσφίζω ("remove, carry away, steal", cf. the adv. νόσφι, but the et. is uncertain.) See νενοσφισμένος, νόσφισεν
- νόσφισεν (ἐνόσφισε from νοσφίζω) A 71 b, 98 a (L) IG 726.6
- νόσω (νόσου) A 74 a (L) IG 738.2 [ν]όσω
- νοτιά ("moist, bringing rain", cf. Νότος "South-west wind", possibly related to Arm. nay "moist" and Lat. nato (from *nat-.) Alc. 3.71 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii
- νουμηνία (Dat. - from νεομηνία) A 23 (L) IG 363.17
- νοῦμμος (A West Dor. form of νόμος, which must have developed from Lat. nummus.) A 8 e, 10 b, 66 b i (T) Poll. IX 80 has ... καὶ Ἀριστοτέλης ἐν τῇ Ταραντίνων Πολιτείᾳ καλεῖσθαι φησι νόμισμα παρ' αὐτοῖς νοῦμμον, ἐφ' οὗ ἐντετυπῶσθαι Τάραντα τὸν Ποσειδῶνος δελφῖνι ἐποχούμενον.
- νοῦς See νόον

νοῶν	(From νοέω) (L) SEG 13 261.5
νύκτα	Alc. 1.62
νυκτός	Alc. 90 from Schol. Soph. O.C. 1248, p.53 de Marco
]νυμφα[..	(From νύμφη? (possibly from IE *sneubh ₃ cf. Lat. nūbō, OCS snubiti "seek in marriage" etc.)) Alc. 3 fr. 4.6 from P.Oxy. 2387
νυμφεύτρια	("she who escorts a bride", cf. νυμφεύω "give in "marriage and the above gloss.) See Plut. Lyc. 15.5, p.23.6 (Plutarch is clearly quoting here, so the word was in use at Sparta, although it was found elsewhere too, e.g. Ar. Ach. 1056.)
νύν	(Cf. Skt. nú, Lat. nun-c, nu-dius etc.) (L) IG 21 col. I 8, 213.5, 724.5, 726.8, 727.8, 822.3&7, 962.4, 1187.7, 1245.8, SEG 466.9, 949.1, (M) IG V ii 419.15 (Phigalea). (H) I 171. Alc. 3.82 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii; Alc. 5 fr. 2 col. i 13 from P.Oxy. 2390 Commentarii Fragmenta; Alc. 17.3 from Athen. x 416 C. Possibly also Alc. 3 fr. 4.4 from P.Oxy. 2387] <u>ηράνυν</u> [..
νύξ	(From IE *nek ^w t-, cf. Lat. nox, Skt. nák etc.) See νύκτα, νυκτός

Ξ

- ξανθά (ξανθή)* Alc. 59(b) 3 from Athen. xiii 601 A
- ξανθαῖ (ξανθή)* Alc. 1.101
- ξανθάν (ξανθήν)* Alc. 3.9 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 1 .]ανθάν
- ξανθίζεσθαι Hesych. (ξ 7) κοσμεῖσθαι τὰς τρίχας [λάκωνες], ἢ β[[λ]]άπτεσθαι αὐτάς
This has been emended with reference to Bk p.284.9
ξανθίζεσθαι· τὸ κοσμεῖσθαι τὰς τρίχας Λάκωνες. Ἀττικῶς τὸ βάπτεσθαι τὰς τρίχας.
/See also Poll. II 35; Phot. Nab. 453, Pors. 307.12; and cf. Hdt. VII 208.3./
- ξανθός (Unexplained) See ξανθά, ξανθαῖ, -άν, -ῶν
- ξανθῶν Alc. 5 fr. 2 i 18 from P.Oxy. 2390 Commentarii Fragmenta
- ξεῦνε (ξένε) A 11 h (L) SEG 867 (IG 739) 1 [ξεῦ]νε
- ξεναγοῦ ("commander of mercenaries", from ξένος + ἄγω; this was a Doric form which was adopted in Attica as well.)
A 11 h See e.g. Thuc. II 75.3; Xen. Hell. III 5.7, IV 2.19 & 5.7, V 1.33 & 2.7, VII 2.3
- ξένε A 11 h (L) IG 724.1
- ξενηλασία ("The driving out of foreigners or anything foreign". There is nothing dialectal about the word, but the Spartans were renowned for the expulsion of all foreign influences (Plut. Lyc. 27, Xen. RL XIV etc.). The custom was reputed to have been introduced by Lycurgus, see e.g. Plut. Lyc. 27, Plut. Ag. and Cleom. X, although Hdt. I 65 has οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι... ἔτι πρότερον τούτων (sc. Λέοντος βασιλεύοντος καὶ Ἡγησικλέος ἐν Σπάρτῃ) ... ξείνοισι ἀπρόσμικτοι ἦσαν. Sometimes the purpose was allegedly to prevent foreigners from stealing military secrets or plotting against the state (see Thuc. 1.144, cf. II 39, and Aelian VH XIII 16). Sometimes it was reputedly due to a shortage of food, (Theopompus FHG I p.311.197 (= Schol. Aristoph. Birds 1014)). But more often it was supposed to act as a protection for the Laconians against evil foreign influences, (Plut. Lyc. 27.6 ff.; Plut. Ag. and Cleom. X; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 238 E No. 20; Xen. RL XIV; Aristoph. Birds 1012 (cf. 1016)). The custom was applied to individuals (e.g. Maeandrius in Hdt. III 148), to many (e.g. Plut. Lyc. 27.6; Aristoph. Birds 1012), or to objects and ideas (e.g. Plut. Lyc. 9.4; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 237 A p.205.5; Plut. Ag. and Cleom. X). And there was even a rule forbidding Laconians from living abroad without permission

ξενηλασία cont. for the same reason (Arist. fr. 543 Rose (Harpocrat.); Plut. Inst. Lac. 19; Isocr. XI (Busiris) 17-18 etc.).

But the actual records of the historians contradict this reputation, and show that foreigners were welcome at Sparta. Firstly there was the institution of the proxenia, see e.g. Hdt. VI 57.3; Thuc. V 43, cf. VI 89; Xen. Hell. VI 3.4; Plato Laws I 642 b. In Paus. III 11.11 Zeus and Athena are named *Ξένιος* and *Ξενία*. Several individuals are said to have been welcomed at Sparta, and even made full citizens (Tyrtaeus in Plut. Apophth. Lac. 230 D etc.; Terpander, Thales and Pherecydes in Plut. Agis X; Tisamenus of Elis in Hdt. IX 35; Dion of Syracuse in Plut. Dion XVII; and in Plut. Apophth. Lac. 218 B Hecataeus was received into one of the *syssitia*, although he was not made a citizen. At several festivals, especially the *gymnopaedia*, many foreigners were supposed to be present (Xen. Memor. I 2.62; Plut. Cimon X; Plut. Ages. 29; Marcus Aurelius Medit. XI 24 etc.); they were welcome at the *cōpis* (Athen. iv 138 E ff.); and they were reported to flock to the whipping ceremony (Philostrat. Vit. Apoll. VI 20.3). Also the Decelians had *ἀτελεία* and *προεδρία* at Sparta, in return for kindness shown to the sons of Tyndareus.)

For further discussion and other references see Krebs in Daremberg-Saglio, V p.1006 f.; Chrimes p. 310 f.; Michell p.37 and 152.)

See Plut. Lyc. 9.4, III.II p.13.20-21; 27.6 ff. p.41.15 ff.; Plut. Ag. and Cleom. 10.3, III.1 p.362.6 ff.; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 226 D, II p.169.20; 237 A p.205.5; 238 D, p.210.7 ff.; Xen. RL XIV 4; Thuc. 144.2, cf. II 39; Ar. Birds 1012 + Schol. (Theopompus J II B 115.178); Suid. Adler III 297.22, A 824. Cf. also foll.

ξενηλατεῖν	<u>A 11 h</u> Phot. Nab. I 454, Pors. 308.3
ξένια	<u>A 11 h</u> (L) IG 4.22, 7.8, 961.19, 965.15, 976.10 ξέ[νια]
ξένου	<u>A 11 h</u> (L) IG 1208.4
ξένους	<u>A 11 h</u> (L) IG 1208.47
ξενοκρύτης	(Title of official at Sparta; found also in IG Rom. 3.681 (Patara)) <u>A 11 h</u> (L) SEG 491.4
ξένον	<u>A 11 h</u> (L) IG 1169.4
ξένος	(<i>ξενφος</i> > Att. <i>ξένος</i> , Ion. <i>ξεῦνος</i> , cf. Cret. <i>πρόξηνος</i> etc.) <u>A 11 h</u> See <i>ξεῦνε</i> , <i>ξένε</i> , <i>ξένου</i> , <i>ξένους</i> , <i>ξένον</i> , <i>ξένους</i> , <i>ξένων</i>
ξένους	<u>A 11 h</u> (L) IG 1146.17
ξενύλλιον	(Dimin. of <i>ξένος</i> . This is the only example quoted by L&S.) <u>A 11 h, 115</u> Plut. Apophth. Lac. 229 E, p.180.2; 240 D, p.216.15

- ξένων A 11 h (L) IG 515.6. (M) IG 1433.8&44
- ξηρά (M) IG 1390.108
- ξηρός (The opposite of ὑγρός, but its origin is obscure. (See Chantraine for theories.)) See ξηρά, ξηρῶν
- ξηρῶν (H) I 147
- ξύφεισιν (ξύφεισι from ξύφος, which may be a borrowed word. For a description, see Cartledge, JHS 97 1977 p.15.) A 71 b (L) IG 1188.3
- ξηήλη (Hesych. (ξ 92) defines ξηήλη· ξυάλη. ἔστι δὲ καὶ ξιφύδιον, ὃ τινες δρέπανον λέγουσιν.) Suid. Adler III 498.28, ξ 91, talking of Cyrus' men, says ..εἶχον... καὶ περὶ τὴν ζώνην μαχαίριον, ὅσον ξηήλη Λακωνική. ...ἦν Ἀττικοῦ κνηστίν, Λάκωνες δὲ ξηήλην λέγουσι μόνον. ...οἱ δὲ Λάκωνες τοῦνομα ξηήλην. ὡς καὶ Ξενοφῶν φησιν ἐν τῇ δ' τῆς Ἀναβάσεως (7.15-16, cf. 8.25), ὅτι Δρακόντιος ἔφυγεν ἐκ Σπάρτης παῖς ἔτι ὢν, ἀποκτείνας ξηήλην Λακωνικήν παῖδα. διὰ τοῦτο δὲ καὶ τὸ κνην οἱ Δωριεῖς ξύειν λέγουσιν· ὡς καὶ Σώφρων (Kaibel 149-150)· ἂν τις τὸν ξύοντα ἀντιξύη· καὶ πάλιν· ξύεται ὁ χοραγός. /Similar in Phot. Nab. I 456, Pors. 310.1. Cf. also Xen. Cyr. VI 2.32./
- ξύλα (L) SEG 464.11&12&13 (all ξύ[λα]) & 15 ξ[ύλα], 465.9 ξ[ύλα?]. (M) IG 1390.108, SEG 23 207.12
- ξύλλογον (σύλλογον - the ξ was the form used by Thuc., but the word may have been the one used by the Laconians, cf. ξύνοδος.) Thuc. I 67.3 (see Appendix 3 p.649 ff.)
- ξύλοις (H) I 146
- ξύλον ("timber, firewood". Etymologists quote an IE form *ksulo-, cf. Lith. šūlas "stick".) See ξύλα, -οις, -ων
- ξύλων (M) IG 1390.108&109 ξύλ[ω]ν. (H) I 144
- +.]ξυναιξ[... (Perhaps from γυνή with ξ for γ) Alc. 4 fr. 6.1 from P.Oxy 2388
- ξύνοδος (Cf. ξύλλογον) Thuc. I 119.1
- ξυνοῦς (ξυνός, an Ep., Ion. and Lyr. form for κοινός, comes from *ξυν-ος (ξύν), cf. κοινός from *κομ-ος (κομ, cf. Lat. cum).) (M) IG 1399.4
- ξυστάρχης ("leading athletic official", cf. ξυστός.) (L) IG 669.5. See also ξυστάρχου
- ξυστάρχου (L) IG 20 A 7
- ξυστός ("place for athletic exercise", probably because of the smooth, polished ground (ξύω).) See ξυστοῦ, -ῶν

ξύστοῦ

(L) IG 669.7

ξύστρα

("scrapers for scraping off oil in baths".)(L) SEG
492.12

ξύστῶν

Alc. 68 from Choerob. in Theodos. Can. i, 123.7 Hilg.
(= Bk. iii 1182, cf. Hdn. I 525.30, III 7.28, 617.23,
768.34 L. Similar in Cramer iii 283.11; Et. Gen.
p.92 Miller, Draco Straton p.12 Herm.)